THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
ESTAB 1859

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3617
TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (2 Words)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

SUBSCRIPTION WITH DIARY 20/- PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPIES 9d.

No. 2410. APRIL 3, 1926. Vol. CIV.

OPOIDINE REGD

The British Preparation of the Total Alkaloids of Opium.

Also issued in combination with SCOPOLAMINE.

Referring to the latter, a leading Obstetrician writes :—

"These products are the best I have so far used, and the results are more certain and better than I have ever had."

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO., Edinburgh and London.

Reprint of Nineteenth Edition.

SQUIRE'S
COMPANION
TO THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1914.

Published by J. & A. CHURCHILL,
7 Gt. Marlborough St., W.1.

The Pharmaceutical Journal says—"A companion, in the true sense of the word, to the official book."

The Chemist and Druggist says—"It maintains its unique position as a national work of reference."

The British Medical Journal says—"No labour has been spared to make the COMPANION a complete, scientific and practical adjunct to the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA."

Descriptive leaflet gratis.

Price 25s. net. **Chemists, 23s.**

Post Free (inland) 23s. 9d.

New Edition

Squire's
Pharmacopœias
OF THE
London Hospitals

NINTH EDITION.

Published by J. & A. CHURCHILL,
7 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1.

A systematic comparison of the formulæ of thirty-one of the London hospitals, including the Children's Hospitals and the French Hospital. The formulæ are arranged under the headings of the various preparations so that an immediate comparison may be made between the prescriptions of the different institutions.

The British Medical Journal says—"The value of the book to the medical profession is even greater than that of its predecessor, since it comprises a practical compendium of all the best medical treatments."

The Lancet says—"There can be no question of the practical utility of a book which presents an exhaustive comparison of the pharmacopœias of the London hospitals, for in these institutions the formulæ will be selected for the best reasons which the knowledge of the day can furnish, while their selectors represent leading authorities on all therapeutic questions."

Price 12s. 6d. per copy. **Post Free (inland) 12s. 11d.**

SQUIRE & SONS, LTD.
413 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams: "Squire, Wesdo, London." Telephones: Mayfair 2307 (2 lines).

Index to Advertisers, pp. 5 & 6.

W. J. BUSH & CO.

LIMITED

DISTILLERS OF

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE and FRUIT ESSENCES

AND

FINE CHEMICALS

SPECIALITIES

ACETANILIDE, B.P. 1914 **SALICYLIC ACID**
METHYL SALICYLATE **COUMARIN-BUSH**
SODA SALICYLATE **THYMOL**

VANILLIN-BUSH

Tel. Ad.: "TANGERINE, LONDON." *Tel. No.*: CLISSOLD 461 (5 lines)

CHIEF OFFICES

Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8

FACTORIES AT

MITCHAM, Surrey **WIDNES, Lancashire**

BRANCHES at - - GRASSE, MESSINA, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MONTREAL, TORONTO, JOHANNESBURG

"DULCIFLOR"
BRAND
(Registered Trade Mark)

COMPOUND
FLORAL OILS
for SOAPS

PERFUMERY OTTOS

SYNTHETIC
PERFUMES

TOILET WATER
CONCENTRATES

Samples on request.

Stevenson & Howell Ltd.
Standard Works,
Southwark St., London S.E.1.
Estd 1882

Telephone.
HOP. 4833 3 Lines.
Telegrams.
"Distiller Telew. London."

MANUFACTURED ENTIRELY IN OUR OWN LABORATORIES

The Unquestioned Standard

WHY do the public know that they can rely on getting Five Pounds in exchange for a piece of paper? It is because they know that there is a name on the paper which guarantees the amount stated.

In the same way do they know that the name "MARSHALL'S" on their bottle of LYSOL guarantees the quality and efficiency of the product and ensures thorough disinfection.

Therefore in recommending "MARSHALL'S" LYSOL to your customers you can assure them, with confidence, that they are buying an article of unquestioned merit for which we have established a standard.

You can easily stimulate your sales if you will display it where customers can see the name at a glance.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS.

Manufactured by

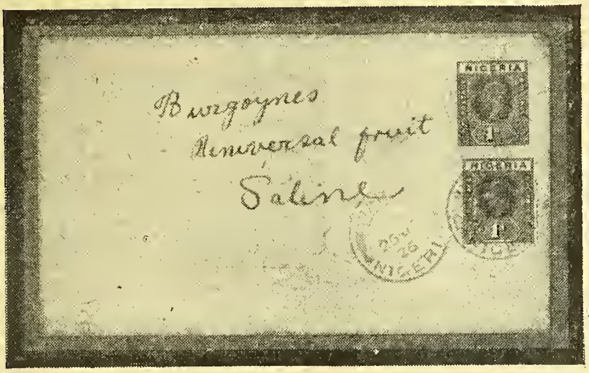
LYSOL, LIMITED - Raynes Park, S.W.20

MARSHALL'S LYSOL IS BRITISH.

Marshall's

Lysol

DISINFECTANT


Burgoynes
Universal fruit
Saline

The Popularity of
BURGOYNE'S
Universal
FRUIT SALINE

A buyer in Nigeria addressed his envelope " Burgoyne's, Universal Fruit, Saline "—no town, no country—just Burgoyne's, Universal Fruit, Saline. The letter was posted on January 26 and delivered to us at East Ham without any delay.

This gives some indication of the popularity which Burgoyne's Universal Fruit Saline has attained. Indeed, there is not a country in the world where Burgoyne's Fruit Saline is not obtainable. And it is all due to its outstanding excellence combined with its reasonable price. We suggest that you add this excellent, quick-selling line to your stock and display it on your counter and in your windows. You would be immensely pleased with the result.

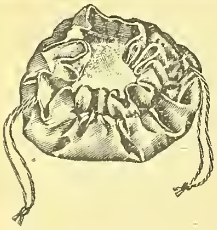
Miniature bottles retailing at 6d. also supplied.

Retail price	Price to Pharmacist	Profit on Outlay
1/3	9/- per doz.	66⅔%
2/3	15/- ,, ,,	80%

Special Bonus terms for window displays.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., Ltd., East Ham, London, E.6.

BUTLER & CRISPE



BAG PUFFS

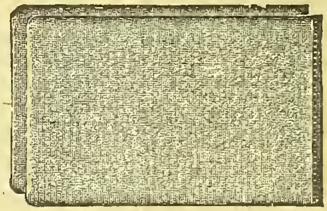
Plain Silk Terry

		Size 1	2	3	4	5
Down	doz.	**5/-**	**8/3**	**11/6**	**16/-**	**23/-**
Wool	,,	**4/6**	**6/-**	**7/6**	**11/6**	**14/3**

Shot Silk Terry

		Size 1	2	3	4	5
Down	doz.	**10/9**	**17/3**	**21/-**	**28/6**	**35/-**
Beaver	,,	—	**18/-**	**25/-**	**36/-**	—

WASHING GLOVES



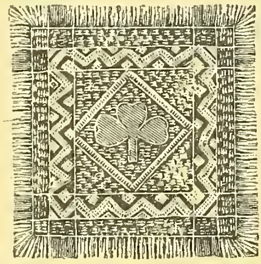
White Turco unbound

	No. 3	4	5	6	7	9
per doz. pairs	**4/-**	**4/9**	**5/-**	**5/6**	**6/-**	**8/-**

White Turco bound

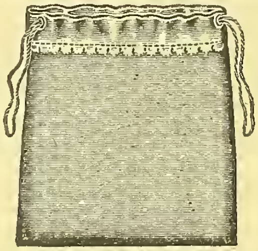
	No. 4a	7a	9a
per doz. pairs	**5/3**	**6/9**	**9/-**

	per doz. pairs
Rough Brown	**4/6**
Single Terry	**10/-**
Coloured Terry	**10/6**



WASHING SQUARES

		per doz.
Albemarle, White Terry, bound	12×12	**6/6**
,, ,, ,,	18×18	**13/9**
Tricord, bound ..	11×11	**2/9**
,, ,,	12×12	**5/-**
White Turco, fring'd	11×11	**2/9**
,, ,, ,,	12×13	**3/9**
Thick Fancy ,,	12×12	**4/9**

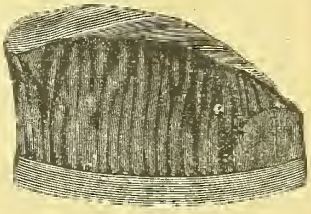


SPONGE BAGS

	No. 2	3	4	5	6
Star Check, Coloured Lining—doz.	**4/3**	**5/-**	**6/-**	**7/3**	**8/9**
Check Twill— ,,	**5/9**	**7/6**	**9/6**	**10/9**	**13/6**
Poplin, 4 Colours—doz.	**8/9**	**10/9**	**13/3**	**16/6**	**19/-**
Shot Taffeta Silk, 6 Colours—doz.	**17/6**	**23/6**	**28/6**	**34/-**	**38/-**

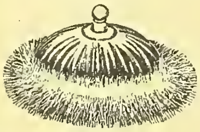
India Rubber, Assorted Colours doz. **5/-**

Coloured Proof, with 1 Pocket, $7\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ .. .. ,, **8/6**



BATHING CAPS

India Rubber	Per doz.
Helmet Shape, Red, with Stockinette band ..	**16/-**
Polo, Red	**18/6**
Flat, asstd. colours ..	**5/-**
Circular ,, ..	**5/-**



BABY PUFFS

Sateen Top, Bone Peg—

Size	Per doz.	Size	Per doz.
0	**4/-**	3	**9/6**
1	**5/-**	4	**12/-**
2	**7/-**	5	**15/-**

BACK PUFFS

	Per doz.
Coloured Handles—Bent Ends	**24/-**
,, ,, Detachable 8 in.	**36/-**
,, ,, ,, 10 in.	**42/-**
,, ,, ,, 12 in.	**48/-**

80/82 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Addis, R., & Son (Toothbrushes) .. 9
Addressograph, Ld. 42
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ld. (Powdered Drugs) 25
Anglo-French Drug Co., Ld. xi
Armstrong Cork Co., Ld. (Corks) .. 32
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ld. Col. Supp.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ld. (Wholesale Druggists) 15

Barker, R. & Son, Ld. (Infants' Preservative) 18
Bates, F. W. (Toilet Preps.) 30
Battin, H., & Co., Ld. (Chamomiles, &c.) v
Bengue, Dr. & Co. viii
Berdoe & Fish (Valuers, &c.)..Col. Supp.
Berk, F. W., & Co., Ld. (Hyperol) iv
Betts & Co., Ld. (Collapsible Tubes) 46
Bidwells, Ld. (Toothbrushes, &c.) .. 24
Birmingham Envelope Co., Ld. (Envelopes) 44
Blythe, W., & Co., Ld. (Chemicals) .. v
Bond, J. (London), Ld. (Marking Ink) 44
Brierley, J. .... Col. Supp.
Bristow, T. F., & Co., Ld. (Soaps, Perfumery, &c.) 8
British Drug Houses, Ld. (Thyroxine) 52
Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ld. (Surgical Sundries) 38
Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co.), Ld. (Cold Cream, &c.) 50
Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co. (Tablets) x
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ld. (Fruit Saline) 3
Burrough, J., Ld. (Wines) .. Leader Page
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ("Laxamel") 51
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ld. (Ess. Oils, etc.) .... Cover
Butler & Crispe (Sponge Bags, &c.) 4

Cadbury Bros. (Cocoa) .... Cover
Campbell, J. D. (Nicotine Insecticides) 42
Camwal, Ld. (Mineral & Aerated Waters) 16
Castle Huskisson, Ld. (Tablets and Pills) vi
Cataline Co. (Veterinary Medicines) 43
Cellophane Co. (Wrapping Material) 44
Cephos, Ld. (Headache Remedy) .. viii
Chemical Works "Flora" (Ess. Oils) 13
Christy, T., & Co. (Empire Tobacco Py-shan Points Tea) 46-48
Clark, Cicero S. (Cachets) 48
Coate & Co. (Axminster), Ld. (Toothbrushes) 30
Condy & Mitchell, Ld. (Condy's Fluid) i
Connell, A., & Co. (Essences, &c.) .. 12
Cook, Ed., & Co., Ld. ("Asepso" Soap) 21
Cook, Geo. (Shopfittings) 46
Cooper, Son & Co., Ld. (Cachets) .. x
Corry & Co., Ld. (Tobacco Powder) 42
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ld. (Spring Preps.) .... Cover
Croda, Ld. (Lanoline) 34
Crookes Laboratories (Collosol Ferromalt) ix
Cupal, Ld. (Corn Cure) 7
Curtis, H. E., & Son, Ld. (Kaylene, &c.) x

De, S. N. (Drugs) 48
Dearborn (1923), Ld. (Toilet Specialities) 21
Debacq & Harrop (Toilet Preps.) 23
Denver Chemical Manfg. Co. (Antiphlogistine) x
Deshell Laboratories, Ld. (Petrolagar) xii
Dodge & Olcott Co. (Essential Oils) 13
Dudley & Co. (Cash Tills) 47
Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (Mixed Gland Tablets) ii

Edwards, Wm., & Sons (Aerofume, &c.) 21-22
Essences & Synthetics, Ld. (Ess. Oils) 12
Essenflour Products, Ld. (Sandalwood Oil) 28
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ld. (Menthol) ix
Evan-Williams Co., Ld. (Henna Shampoos) 48

Ferber, R., Ld. (Lemon Juice Toilet Preps.) 23
Field, C. W., Ld. (Saponine Powder, &c.) viii
Fink, F., & Co. (Gums) 48
Flemons, J., & Sons (English Herbs) v
Fowlie & Boden, Ld. (Agency, etc.) 47
Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ld. x
Fulford, C. E., Ld. (Zam-Buk) 49

Gambles, J. C., & Co., Ld. (Toilet Preps.) 20
Gardiner & Co. (The Scotch House), Ld. (Overalls) 34
Garfield Tea Co. ix
George, Ernest J. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.
Gilbert, W. K., & Co. (Chamois Leathers, &c.) 40
Glaxo (New Toilet Lines) .. Leader Page
Gower, J. (Books) .... Col. Supp.
Grasser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ld. (Aspirgran) .... Cover
Grout & Co., Ld. (Crêpe Bandages) 36

Hampshire, F. W., & Co., Ld. (Fru-Ju's) 50
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ld. (Peldo) 22
Harkness, Beaumont & Co. (Disinfectant) iv
Harley, T. (Rat Poison) 43
Heymans, Rene, Ld. (Enemas, &c.) 24
Higgolene, Ld. (Skin Ointment) viii
Hill, T. (Bottle Cleaning Machinery) 44
Himrod Manfg. Co. (Asthma Cure) .. vii
Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ld. 48
Honeywill Bros., Ld. (Alcohol) 48
Hopkin & Williams, Ld. (Fine Chemicals) iv

[Continued overleaf.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & CO.

TELEGRAMS: "OPIUM MANCHESTER"

TELEPHONES: CITY 984 & 4038

Reliable House for all Pharmaceutical Preparations

Concentrated Waters.
Concentrated Infusions.
Essential Oils.

OPIUM
B.P. Tinct. Aqueous Tinct.

Liquid Extracts.
Levigated Ointments.
Syr. Glycerophos. Co.

"Silver Churn" Dairy Specialities.

MANCHESTER.

INDEX—cont.

Illingworth, T., & Co., Ld. (Roll Films, &c.) 40

Jackel et Cie (of Paris), Ld. (Hair Cream) 21
Jackson, Ernest, & Co., Ld. (Sulphur Pastilles, &c.) vi
Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chts., Ld. (Chemicals) ii
Josephs, Philip & Sons, Ld. ..Col. Supp.

Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ld. (Brushes) 29
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ld. (Mineral Spring) 17

Lennon, Ld. (South African Agencies) vii
Levermore, A., & Co., Ld. (Precipitated Chalk) 48
Licenses and General Insurance Co., Ld. 47
Lorimer-Marshall, Ld. (Health Salts) 19
Lysol, Ld. (Lysol) 2

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. (Opoidine) Cover
Madden, J. (Varicosan Bandage) .. 36
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ld. 11
Millar, A., & Co., Ld. (Orange Wine) 48
Morny, Frères, Ld. (Toilet Preps.) 26-27
Munro, M'Laren & Sutherland (Sundries) 40

Natural Food Co., Ld. (Foods) 16
Neave's Food, Ld. (Food) 18
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ld. (Vacuum Flasks) 43

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.) 5
Olley, C., & Sons, Ld. (Corks) 32
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ld. (Roboleine) 10
Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.

P.A.T.A. 50
Parkinson's (Sugar-coated Pills) .. vi
Penney & Co. (Ace Combs) 24
Pillischer, J. (Clinical Thermometers) 38
Piver, L. T. (Toilet Preps.) 20
Petter & Clarke, Ld. (Asthma Cure) 45
Prudential Assurance Co., Ld. (Insurances) 47
Pure Russian Liquid Paraffin Co., Ld. 34

Reed, A. E., & Co. (Crude Drugs) .. iv
Rendell, W. J. (Quinine Suppositories) 37
Rippin, A. J., Ld. (Drugs) iv
Roberts & Co. (Tonic) viii
Roberts & Newton (Printing) 50
Robinson & Sons, Ld. (Boxes) Leader Page
Rodgers, J., & Sons, Ld. (Safety Razor Blades) 29
Rose, J. L., Ld. (Pyrogallic Acid) .. 48
Royle, J. W., Ld. (Mineral Waters).. 16
Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.

Sacker's Hygienic Comb & Toilet Supply Co. ("Saunakleen" Comb) 29
Sangers (Regnas Ointments) 14
Sanitas Co., Ld. (Toilet Paper) i
Sasso, P. e Figli (Olive Oil) 39
Scholl Manfg. Co., Ld. 36
School of Chiropody 41
Scott, A., Ld. (Photo. Frames) 31
Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture) 44
Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) 40
Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes) 30
Shawyer & Co. (Developing, &c.) .. 41
Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ld. (Dog and Cat Medicines) 42
Sim, Ld. (Ampoule Files) ix
Slack, A. Bernard ...... 48-Col. Supp.
Smith, T. & H., Ld. (Chemicals) v
Solazzi (Liquorice) vi
Solport Bros., Ld. (Washing Gloves, &c.) 30
Sorbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ld. (Rubber Sponges) 29
Souplex, Ld. (Razor Blades) 31
Speedy D. & P. Service 41
Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes) 30
Spurway et Cie, Ld. (Ess. Oils) 13
Squire & Sons, Ld. (Books, &c.) .. Cover
Stecklyn, N., & Sons (Pomade Hongroise) 12
Stern, H. C. (Toilet Paper) 36
Sterns, Ld. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) Leader Page
Stevenson & Howell, Ld. (Floral Oils, &c.) 1
Stevenson, Hugh, & Sons (Boxes) .. 35
Sturge, J. & E., Ld. (Precipitated Chalk) vii
Sumner's Typhoo Tea, Ld. ..Leader Page
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ld. 36
Suttley & Silverlock, Ld. (Bottle Wrappers, &c.) 19

Tatcho-Tone Co. 48
Taylor, Edward, Ld. (Porous Plasters) 37
Taylor, Ernest, Ld. (Boxes) 35
Taylor, F. H., & Sons, Ld. (Measures) 32
Temmler Chemical Works ("Speton") x
Thompson & Capper, Ld. (Tablet Machines) 35
Tiffins' Dentabath, Ld. 50
Tipper, B. C., & Son, Ld. (Veterinary) 42
Toinoco Handkerchief Co., Ld. (Paper Handkerchiefs) 36
Tolkien, C., & Co. (Malt Extract, &c.) 18
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ld. (Weed Killer) .... Col. Supp.
Transcontinental Agencies, Ld. (Wines) 16

United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ld. (Medical Bottles) 33

Viscose Development Co., Ld. (Bottle Cappings) 46

Wagner, R. V. (Bottle Cans) 44
Westminster College of Pharmacy .. 40
Whiffen & Sons, Ld. (Fine Chemicals, &c.) iii
White, R. F., & Co., Ld. (Toilet Soaps) 23
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Medicines, &c.) .... Leader Page
Wilkinson, J. F. (Labels, &c.) 6
Woollons, C. B. (Developing, &c.) .. 41
Wyleys, Ld. (Neuracetin Pellets) Cover

Zeal, G. H., Ld. (Clinical Thermometers) 37
Zeals Asthma Fluid & Atomizer Co., Ld. 38

At all times
use
Wilkinson's
Labels.
Telephones: PENDLETON, 730 & 731.
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS
"Telegrams: "REINDEER," MANCHESTER."
TRADE MARK
SEND TO WILKINSON'S FOR LABELS
BURY STREET, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.
1926
FEBRUARY
Sunday 7
Monday 8
Tuesday 9
Wednes
11
Friday 12
Saturday 13
Order Wilkinson's Labels
Make a note of it!

CUPAL NEWS

No. 7. APRIL 3, 1926.

"Quality Tells."

Springtime

is

DIAMOND CORN CURE TIME—

Each season of the year compels our attention being given to the best and most remunerative selling lines.

We have just completed a new super show for DIAMOND CORN CURE which is attractive and distinctly arresting to every person passing your window. There is no window display that will bring in more remunerative sales than

DIAMOND CORN CURE

"THE PROVED SELLER."

Send your order *now* for 1 gross with which we send, carriage paid, 1 doz. free bonus and full window and counter display.

CUPAL Ltd. Blackburn.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

1926 MAY 10 – 14 1926

HOLLAND PARK HALL, LONDON, W

The Directors of

T. F. BRISTOW & CO. Ltd.

Toilet Soap Manufacturers and Perfumers

COLINDALE, N.W.9

most cordially invite you to visit their

STAND NO. 66

at the Chemists' Exhibition.

Whatever your class of trade, it will pay you to make a special point of inspecting this Exhibit. There are quick-selling Bristow lines to satisfy *your* customers, increase your turnover, and give you bigger all-the-year-round profits.

BUY BRITISH GOODS

IN THE ADDIS BLUE BOX TOOTH BRUSHES

— ON THE —

P.A.T.A.

Price **2/6**

—

Price to Chemists **1/8,** or **1/6** in gross lots.

Reg. No. *Addis* ESTB 1780 *Prophylactic* **593367.**

ADDIS' VENTILATED IMPROVED PROPHYLACTIC
STERILIZED.
SILVERED WIRE DRAWN.
MADE IN ENGLAND REGd No 593367
CLEAN TEETH NEVER DECAY.
The Improved Prophylactic Tooth Brush.

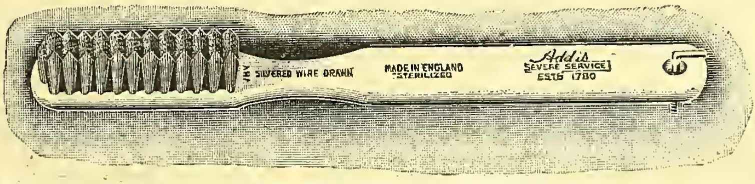
1/- Per Brush PROFIT.

Price **2/6**

—

Price to Chemists **1/8,** or **1/6** in gross lots.

Addis SEVERE SERVICE ESTB 1780



1/- Per Brush PROFIT.

MADE OF VERY HARD UNBLEACHED BRISTLES FOR SEVERE SERVICE.

Price **2/6**

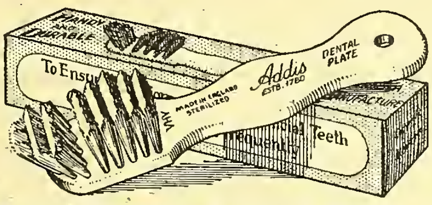
Price to Chemists **1/8,** or **1/6** in gross lots.

—

1/- Per Brush PROFIT.

Addis ESTB 1780

WINGED DENTAL PLATE



ONE CANNOT DISPUTE the fact that **ADDIS** Tooth Brushes are the best. The **Workmanship, Bristle** and **Packing** is superior to all other makes, and are **made to be used in Hot or Cold Water.**

MADE BY THE OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH MAKERS IN THE WORLD AND SUPPLIED THROUGH THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GROSS LOTS CAN BE MADE UP OF ALL ABOVE LINES.

Write us direct for particulars of Show Cases and Advertising Matter.

ADDIS, Brush Works, HERTFORD, England

TRADE MARK

The Time to Talk about "body-building"

WE are at that critical period of the year when sun-starved bodies fall victims to germs of many kinds. Nearly everybody has a "cold" or worse.

RECOMMEND

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

to all such and you will gain doubly: for one thing your sales will increase, for another, your reputation will be enhanced, for "Roboleine" is an ethical product, honestly made, honestly advertised. To take it engenders a kindly feeling for him who said a good word for it. You may be that man—if you will it.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

O & S

Maw's Page

"Meritor" Brushes for Bobbed and Shingled Hair

Pursuing our policy of supplementing the "Meritor" range of toilet brushes whenever necessary in order to keep it complete and up-to-date, we have introduced "Meritor" brushes for bobbed and shingled hair.

This series will enable the pharmacist to meet the wishes of every woman requiring a brush for the modern fashion in hair-dressing. It comprises military and long handled patterns, some of whose bristles are flat, while others, cut concave, conform to the contour of the head.

"Meritor" Brushes for bobbed and shingled hair are made on the "Meritor" penetrative principle, each tuft being fashioned to a point which penetrates to the scalp and ensures thorough brushing. Each is of true "Meritor" quality and carries the "Meritor" guarantee.

			Wholesale Price.	Min. Retail Price.
2/888K.	1B.	Ladies' Military Pattern, 5 row, White Bristle, ¾", Satin Back	84/- doz.	10/6 each
2/888L.	2B.	Ladies' Military Pattern, 5 row, Split Horn, ¾", Satin Back	42/- ,,	5/6 ,,
2/888M.	3B.	Long Handled Pattern, 5 row, White Bristle, ¾", Satin Back	84/- ,,	10/6 ,,
2/888N.	4B.	Long Handled Pattern, 5 row Split Horn, ¾", Satin Back	42/- ,,	5/6 ,,
2/888O.	5B.	Long Handled, deep Concave Pattern, 7 row Split Horn, 1" to 1¾", Satin Back	54/- ,,	7/- ,,
2/888P.	6B.	Long Handled, Deep Concave, 5 row, White Bristle, ⅝" to 1", Satin Back	54/- ,,	7/- ,,
2/888Q.	7B.	Small Military, Deep Concave, 5 row Split Horn, ⅝" to 1", Satin Back	36/- ,,	4/6 ,,

Give this new member of the "Meritor" series your whole-hearted support. Every sale will :: bring you a substantial profit on cost. ::

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

TRADE MARK

ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.

WM. C. SLATER,
Managing Director.
ROYAL 290.

4 Carlisle Avenue,
E.C.3.
"ESSYNTHET, ALD, LONDON."

NEW CROP

OTTO OF ROSE

GUARANTEED PURE AND DISTILLED BY

BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CIE, Kazanlik

NOW AVAILABLE.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies
FOR
FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK
The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London.

PEACH
APRICOT
HONEY
MAPLE
&c.

Ask for Quotations & Samples.

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

RÉNÉ POMADE HONGROISE
SHOULD BE STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS

Sixpenny Size
3/-
per doz.

Ninepenny Size
4/-
per doz.

N. STECKLYN & SONS
Chemists, Sundriesmen & Perfumers,
30 Dean Street, Soho, W.1. Tele. No.: Regent 3642.
17 Houndsditch, E.1. Tele. No.: Ave. 8121.

CHEMICAL WORKS

"FLORA"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND.

Manufacturers of

ARTIFICIAL MUSKS

100%

AMBRETTE
KETONE XYLOL

The "Flora" Musks are the essence of perfection, and striking examples of a factory with a large reputation for quality.

LONDON STOCKS

Samples and Prices from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
33 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

THE STANDARD **D & O** OF QUALITY
BRAND

AMERICAN
ESSENTIAL OILS

GENUINE AMERICAN
PEPPERMINT OIL

Natural: finest single distilled. Prismentha: re-distilled.
Supermentha: rectified.

OILS OF NUTMEG, COPAIBA, SASSAFRAS,
CEDARWOOD, SPEARMINT, WORMSEED.
BALSAMS: PERU, COPAIBA, TOLU.

Dodge & Olcott Co.
20 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

'Phone: Royal 3102/3. Wires: "Egdarf, Fen, London."

Head Office: 87 Fulton St., New York.

TRADE &C$^{\text{o}}$ MARK
DEPOSE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

We are actual distillers of

ESSENTIAL OILS

and shall be pleased to quote for your requirements.

BERGAMOT	**PETIT GRAIN**
GERANIUM	**PORTUGAL**
LAVENDER	**ROSE, OTTO**
NEROLI	**ROSEMARY**
PEPPERMINT	**THYME**
VERBENA	

ALSO

Bay, Cajuput,
Cinnamon Bark, Citronella,
Cloves, Eucalyptus, Juniper,
Lemongrass, Lemon, Lime,
Patchouli, Pennyroyal, Pine,
Santal, Sassafras,
Ylang Ylang, etc., etc.

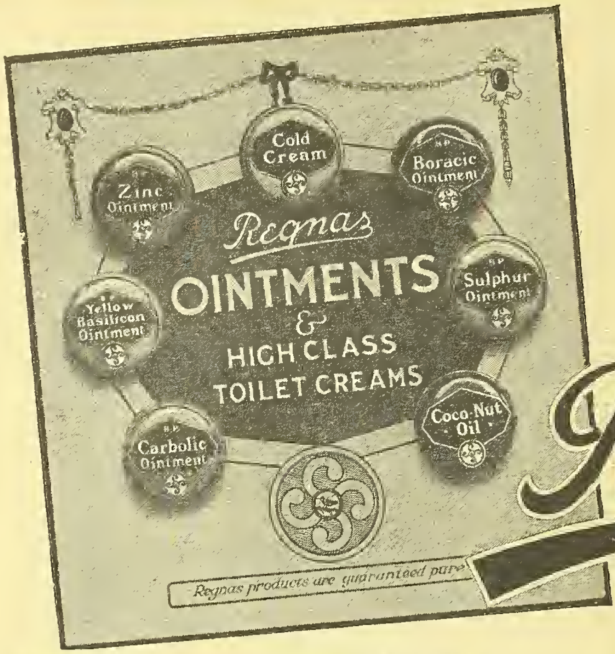
SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA.
PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - - BISHOPSGATE 1372.



Regnas

OINTMENTS

SELL FROM THE CARD

Show the goods, not a picture of them. Room for seven tins, each helping sales of the others. A delightful series of attracting colours. The Ointments are all guaranteed B.P., and like the Toilet Creams are of the purest quality.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Selling Card with one gross assorted if required.

TRADE MARK.

SANGERS
258 EUSTON ROAD N.W.1

Telephone: Museum, 5440.
Telegr.: "Pharsalia Phone London."

AYRTON'S
FRUIT
SALINE
Contains the natural cooling, refreshing & purifying properties of fresh ripe fruit
AYRTON SAUNDERS & Co LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
LIVERPOOL.

¶ *THE ACME OF PERFECTION.* You can visualise the wonderful appearance of this new introduction. Black, Mauve, White and Gold, delightfully toned and blended to form an ensemble which cannot fail to attract the eye of every person.

¶ *THE PRODUCT.* A fine granular saline, full of life and sparkle, reproducing the cooling, refreshing and purifying properties of fresh ripe fruit. Mildly aperient and indicated where impure or overheated blood causes headache, lassitude, skin eruptions, feverish symptoms, sickness and stomach disorders.

¶ *THE PACK.* The saline is contained in a moulded white flint bottle, with wide mouth and patented gilt cap which keeps the saline in perfect condition for any length of time. Our tests of this cap have been exhaustive, and in no case has there been the slightest deterioration of the product either in granulation, brightness or effervescing qualities. In the hands of the actual user it requires just one half-turn to re-seal the package with its original effectiveness.

	Per dozen	Per gross
One size only, cartoned as illustrated	**16/-**	**180/-**

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
34 *HANOVER STREET :: :: LIVERPOOL*

J.W.R **JOHN W. ROYLE LTD.** J.W.R

J O H N W. R O Y L E L T D

ROYLE

The Name is a Byword
in the Trade for

**NATURAL
MINERAL
WATERS**

Sole Agents for

VICHY AGRÉABLE
AND
BIRMO

PROMPTEST DELIVERY
IN
LONDON & SUBURBS.

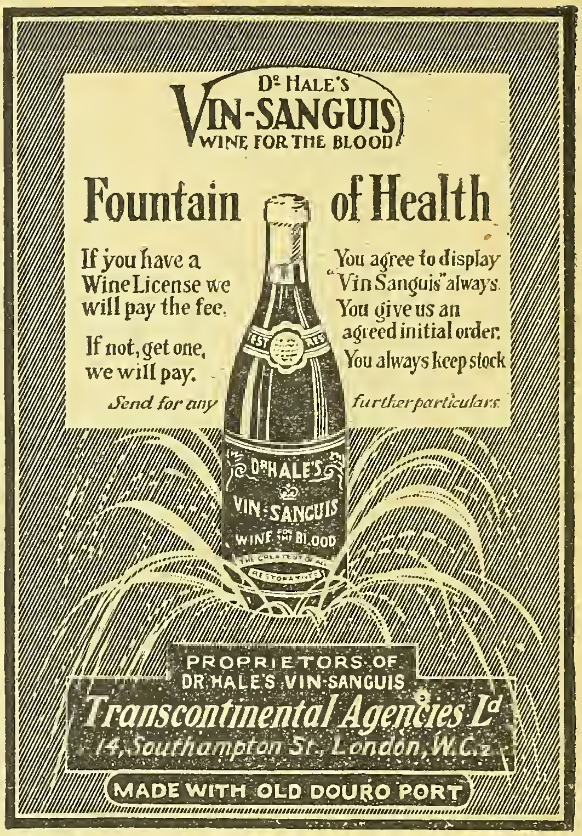
Address:

JOHN W. ROYLE LTD.
19, OXFORD STREET,
W.1.

PHONE:—MUSEUM 1474.

J O H N W. R O Y L E L T D

J.W.R **JOHN W. ROYLE LTD.** J.W.R



Dr. Hale's
VIN-SANGUIS
WINE FOR THE BLOOD

Fountain of Health

If you have a Wine License we will pay the fee.
If not, get one, we will pay.

You agree to display "Vin Sanguis" always.
You give us an agreed initial order.
You always keep stock

Send for any further particulars.

PROPRIETORS OF
DR. HALE'S VIN-SANGUIS
Transcontinental Agencies Ld
14, Southampton St., London, W.C.2

MADE WITH OLD DOURO PORT

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons, and Canisters.
AQUAPERIA WATER or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } *WINDOW DISPLAYS.*
LEMON SQUASH - - in 26 oz. Bottles.
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application.

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE.
City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4
'Phone: City 4497.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations

FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS OF HEALTH AT FIRM AND PROTECTED PRICES.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley,
N.F. Cocoa, Biscuits, Wholemeal, &c.

See Trade Mark "T. R. Allinson" on all our goods—None Genuine Without.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above in stock, if for any reason you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, please send postcard direct to us and a list will be sent to you by return.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY Ltd.,
Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, London, E.

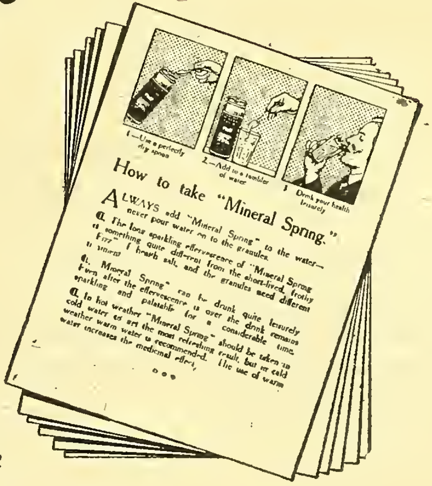
All advertising matter—Booklets, Window Displays, Showcards, etc., free on application.

N.B—Our goods are to be sold only at prices stated upon the Price List we issue to the trade, and we are pleased to exchange any article which may be out of condition.

An Aid to More Sales

These attractive leaflets, printed in two colours, are now available to help the Chemist to sell more "Mineral Spring." While the supply lasts, 100 copies are sent, on request, with orders up to 6 dozen 1/- bottles ; over 6 dozen 250 copies ; over 1 gross, 250 copies per gross. Name and address printed on 250 and upwards.

Offer of Free Leaflets


1—Use a perfectly dry spoon
2—Add to a tumbler of water
3 Drink your health leisurely

How to take "Mineral Spring."

ALWAYS add "Mineral Spring" to the water—never pour water on to the granules.

The long sparkling effervescence of "Mineral Spring" is something quite different from the short-lived, frothy "Fizz" of health salt, and the granules need different [illegible]

"Mineral Spring" can be drunk quite leisurely even after the effervescence is over the drink remains sparkling and palatable for a considerable time.

In hot weather "Mineral Spring" should be taken in cold water to get the most refreshing result, but in cold weather warm water is recommended. The use of warm water increases the medicinal effect.

Specialise in

"MINERAL SPRING"

Every effort you make on behalf of "Mineral Spring" builds up *your own* good-will. Customers find it a really good article and come back to *you* for further supplies.

The Chemists' Own Effervescible

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.,
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/300

COPYRIGHT

100 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL SALES

"HEALTH DIET," for Invalids and the Aged.

For over 100 years NEAVE'S FOODS have numbered among the most consistently successful selling lines of the Chemist.

Unlike a number of similar products, NEAVE'S FOOD has always been a "Chemists' line," and thousands of Chemists throughout the country are stocking and selling it to-day as successfully as of old.

Many eminent doctors endorse it and mothers by the thousand recommend it.

NEAVE'S FOOD is extensively advertised on national lines in the principal Daily and Weekly newspapers, also in Ladies' Journals.

Fixed Prices—Fixed Profits showing a minimum of 25%.

If you are not stocking, get a supply from your Wholesaler.

"MILFO"
A MILK FOOD - FREE FROM STARCH FOR BABIES FROM BIRTH
MODIFIED DRIED FULL CREAM MILK

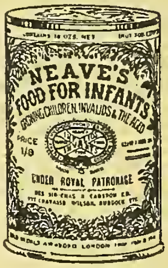
"MILFO," a Milk Food for Babies from Birth.

Neave's Foods

A supply of Showcards and other advertising literature, including a number of children's toys for free distribution, sent gratis on application.

Manufactured solely by

NEAVE'S FOOD, LTD., Fordingbridge, via Salisbury.



NEAVE'S FOOD for Infants.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS' MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.
13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.

DOES NOT CONTAIN any SCHEDULED POISON.

The Best is Good Enough

TOLKIEN'S
MALT EX. MALT & OIL

C. Tolkien & Co.
Makers of Malt Products of Quality
BLACKBURN

Health Salts

IN DECORATED TINS
4/3 doz. 45/- gross

SALINES, LEMONADE CRYSTALS, CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, &c., &c.

Packed Goods

FOR "OWN NAME" TRADE.
FOOT POWDERS, VIOLET POWDERS, EMBROCATIONS, BATH SALTS.

Lorimer-Marshall Ltd.
12 TOWER HILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

WRITE SILVERLOCKS, THEY HAVE IT

HERE'S a list of really useful sundries, some of which you need about now. Look through your stocks and order fresh supplies before your present ones are entirely depleted.

Remember, you can depend upon Suttley and Silverlock's goods for quality and serviceability. Drop us a line whenever you need sundries that are doubly useful because made by a firm with vast experience of your special needs.

NOW READY.

LATIN LABELS.

Revised Edition.
Black on Yellow paper for Stock Bottles, Drawers, etc.

SELECTED SET.

In Books containing—
296 Medium Size Labels.
40 " " Blanks.
222 Small " Labels,
42 " " Blanks.
Price **10/-** per set. Post Free.
Single Labels also supplied to order.
Large size @ **3/6** per dozen.
Medium " @ **3/-** " "
Small " @ **3/-** " "

SALE OF POISONS REGISTER BOOKS.

In conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

No.	In three sizes.	Price
1.	Containing 320 entries	**4/6**
2.	" 576 "	**5/6**
3.	" 1,024 "	**6/6**

PRESCRIPTION BOOKS.

Silverlock's Approved Prescription Books.

Long Folio F'cap (size 15¾″ × 6¼″)

No. 1 Quality, Whole Bound Rough Calf, with Printed Heading, indexed, 250 Pages **21/6**; 500 Pages **27/6**; 1,000 Pages **50/-**.

No. 2 Quality Half Bound Buff Basil, without Printed Heading, indexed, 500 pages **21/-**.

Broad Folio F'cap (size 12½″ × 8″)

No. 1 Quality Whole Bound Rough Calf without Printed Heading, indexed, 500 Pages **25/6**; 750 Pages **27/6**; 1,000 Pages **42/6**

No. 2 Quality, Half Bound Buff Basil, without Printed Heading, indexed, 500 Pages **19/6**

OPTICAL SALES HELPS.

Our range of Blotters, Showcards and Folders, forceful in design and well printed, will stimulate the turnover in your Optical Department. Write for full range of samples and prices.

LABELLING OF POISONS ORDER 1924

Labels to meet the requirements of new Poison regulations.

We hold a large and varied stock which can be supplied per return of Post.

Write for Samples.

DANGEROUS DRUG ACT, SUTTLOCK REGISTER.

Strongly bound in green rexine. Divided into sections for Sales and Purchases.

Meets all the requirements of the Act.

Send for one NOW. **7/6** post free.

STOCK CARTONS.

4-oz., 6-oz., and 8-oz. sizes.

We hold a large stock of Cartons in standard wordings for Winter Remedies, etc.

Send for samples and prices.

Chemists' Printers

Suttley & Silverlock Ld.
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

Blackfriars
London, S.E.1

Nuctone
for GREY HAIR
Nuctone
NUCTONE 3/9 & 6/6
NUCTONE ECLAIRE 3/9 & 6/6
NUCTONE CONCENTRE 6/6 & 12/6
NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE 6/6 & 12/6

Use this New Showstand

It has already proved itself a good salesman of NUCTONE in many parts of the country. From a decorative point of view it would be hard to beat, and it forms a splendid link between our advertising and your cash-till. Ask for it when you next order NUCTONE.

You sell NUCTONE under a definite guarantee of safety backed by the manufacturers. When asked for a colour restorative for Grey Hair you can recommend it with confidence every time.

Nuctone
for GREY HAIR

In Four Grades

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair. 3/9 *size* 32/- *doz.*, 6/6 *size* 52/- *doz.*

NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair & auburn hair. 3/9 *size* 32/- *doz.*, 6/6 *size* 52/- *doz.*

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen's hair, 6/6 *size* 52/- *doz.*, 12/6 *size* 84/- *doz.*

NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE for Ladi and Gentlemen with fair hair who want a quicker result. 6/6 *size* 52/- *doz.*, 12/6 *size* 84/- *per doz.*

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.
211/215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1

Manufactured by
STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD., 4 Dering St., London, W.1

VOLT
COMPLEXION POWDER

???????????????????

MEETING ENQUIRIES!

YOU naturally recommend those lines which not only show a good profit, but also lead to repeat orders. In other words, you recognise that a satisfied customer is a regular caller.

You may safely recommend "Volt" Complexion Powder. It is a line of rare distinction, quaintly named and altogether charming. A powder that has many friends and will make many more.

During 1926 sales will be backed by an intensive and tasteful advertising campaign in the leading London and Provincial daily papers. The volume of enquiries from this campaign will benefit you—by meeting them with full and ample stocks of "Volt" Complexion Powder.

RETAIL PRICE:

2/6

Net Profit $33\frac{1}{3}$%

L. T. PIVER (Paris)

LONDON DEPOT:
102 Dean Street, Oxford Street, W.1

THE ORIGINAL
:: :: AND :: ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S CREAM

WITHOUT GREASE

FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE **2/6**

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?

12/- and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ld.
GLASGOW.

COOK'S

By Appointment.

Established over a Century.

"ASEPSO" 3% Biniodide of MERCURY

REGD.

The Genuine Antiseptic TOILET SOAP

Invaluable to the Medical and Nursing Professions.

FOR ECZEMA, RINGWORM, PRICKLY HEAT, and MOST SKIN TROUBLES.

Sample tablet sent gratis on application.

EDWARD COOK & CO. LTD. The Soap Specialists. LONDON, E.3.

Also makers of "Asepso" Shaving Soap.
Obtainable through all Chemists.

BEST and BEST KNOWN
SPECIALITY FOR THE
BATH & TOILET

PASTA MACK

PASTA MACK is made in perfumed Tablets, Sparkling and Effervescent when placed in the water. Beautifies the complexion, softens the water, and imparts a delicious perfume to the skin. Extensively Advertised.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, in 2/- and 3/6 boxes. 3/6 size, 28/- per dozen boxes (each containing 8 large tablets). 2/- size, 16/- dozen boxes (each containing 8 small tablets). Wholesale.

WM. EDWARDS & SONS, 14-18 Nile St., City Rd., London, N.1
Makers - - - H. MACK SUCCRS., Ulm o/D.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP .. A complexion soap.	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM .. For the lips.	10/-	1/-
PARSIDIUM JELLY .. For wrinkles.	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM .. A dressing cream.	22/6	2/6
BORANIUM .. A hair tonic.	22/6	2/6
CLEMINITE .. For a face lotion.	22/6	2/6
COLLIANDUM .. For a face tint.	22/6	2/6
PERGOL .. A deodorant.	22/6	2/6
TEKKO PASTE .. Camphor cream.	22/6	2/6
STALLAX .. For a shampoo.	13/6 22/6	1/6 2/6
JETTALINE .. For clearing the skin.	31/6	3/6
PHEMINOL .. A depilatory.	36/-	4/-
MENNALINE .. For the eyelashes.	36/-	4/-
MERCOLIZED WAX .. A face cream.	18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
STYMOL .. For oily complexions and blackheads.	36/-	4/-
SILMERINE .. Hair-curling fluid.	22/6	2/6
BARSYDE .. Dandruff eradicator.	22/6	2/6
TAMMALITE .. For grey and faded hair.	22/6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL .. To check excessive perspiration locally.	31/6	3/6
BICROLIUM .. For whitening the hands.	22/6	2/6
COCONOIDS .. For figure development.	31/6	3/6

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES .. For obesity.	36/- 58/6	4/- 6/6
SOFT PALERIUM .. For wrinkles.	45/-	5/-
LIQUID NAIL POLISH .. Brilliant and lasting.	10/-	1/-

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

Aerofume is the most active enemy of air-borne disease germs —yet the most pleasant to use. The result of years of scientific research gives us a powerful, yet daintily perfumed germicide in Aerofume.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES

Outfits complete with specially constructed sprayer and bottle of Aerofume retail at 5/6 each. Refills in bottles retail at 2/3, 3/6 and 6/3 each.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS *Wholesale and Export Druggists' Sundriesmen*

14-18 NILE STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1

Peldo (Patent applied for)

THE INVISIBLE GLOVE

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL. It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,
EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

On P.A.T.A. Telephone New Cross 0768

SALOMON'S GENUINE

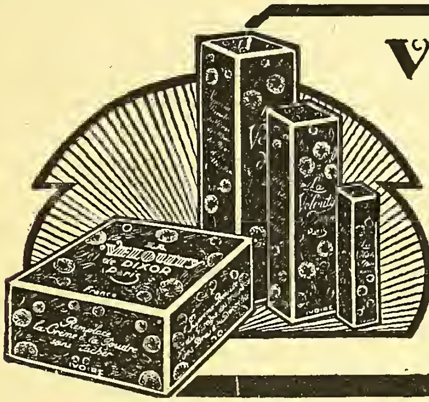
LEMON JUICE CREAM
"THE NEW SKIN TONIC."
10/6 per doz. jars.
Minimum RETAIL PRICE - - 1/6

LEMON JUICE SOAP
No. 548.
24/- per doz. boxes of 3 tablets.
Minimum RETAIL PRICE 1/- per tablet.
2/9 per box of 3 tablets.

Special Quotations for quantities on application.

Sole Concessionnaires for Great Britain and Ireland:—

ROBERT FERBER, LTD.
CARLTON WORKS, ASYLUM ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON. S.E.15.


Velouty de Dixor Paris
Remplace la Crème & la Poudre sans laisser
Ivoire
France

VELOUTY de DIXOR PARIS
COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER
The advertised line that you are asked for
DAINTY PRESENTATION
Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices:—		Retail
Full size pot	21/- doz.	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	3/-
Large "	14/- "	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL
Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

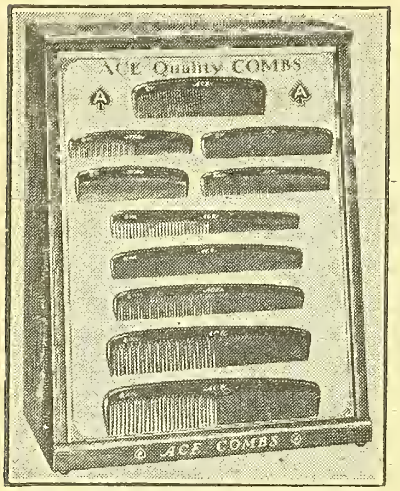
In Toilet Soaps you can now meet all Competitors

Messrs R. F. White & Co., Ltd., Victoria Station House, S.W.1, offer a 3½ **ounce tablet** of fragrant tea rose soap which can be **sold for 3d.**

SAMPLE WILLINGLY AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

Net Prices: 1 gross, 26/-; 5 gross, 25/- gross; 10 gross, 24/- gross.
CARRIAGE PAID. FREE CASES.

Don't Sell Combs!—let this Ace Cabinet do it for you



What the ACE COMB Cabinet is—and does

As will be seen from the photographs—above is the front view, and on the right the Cabinet from your side of the counter is shown—the Ace Comb Cabinet serves two purposes: Firstly, it displays the whole range of the ten combs and acts as a powerful silent salesman. Secondly, it carries each size comb in a separate compartment and provides instantly an accurate stock record.

Ace Hard Rubber Combs are strong yet elastic, reasonably indestructible, non-inflammable and beautifully finished. Order a Cabinet to-day.

TIME is money; anything, therefore, which makes for quick, easy sales will appeal to the live dealer. The tremendous demand for this new Ace Comb Cabinet proves that it is a very real sales-aid. Although only on the market a very short time, it has been universally welcomed as the most successful method of selling combs ever devised. It is enabling Chemists, Hairdressers and Toilet Houses throughout the country to supply the demand easily.

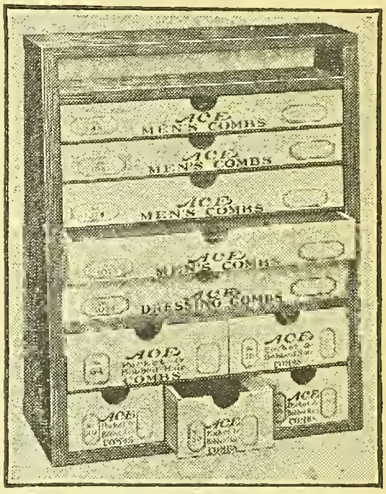
The Ace Cabinet
contains 1 dozen combs each:

Code No.	Description	Retailing at	Total.
288	Men's Combs ..	1/3	15 0
1085	,, ,, ..	1/4	16 0
1028	,, ,, ..	1/6	18 0
1074	Dressing Combs ..	1/4	16 0
1024	,, ,, ..	1/6	18 0
50	Bobbed Hair Combs	1/-	12 0
63	,, ,, ..	1/3	15 0
64	,, ,, ..	1/8	£1 0 0
70	,, ,, ..	1/-	12 0
3158	,, ,, ..	1/3	15 0
		Total Retail Price—	£7 17 0

American Hard Rubber Co.
(Britain), Ltd.
13a Fore Street, London, E.C.2

Sole Distributors to Chemists, Hairdressers, and Toilet Houses throughout British Isles:

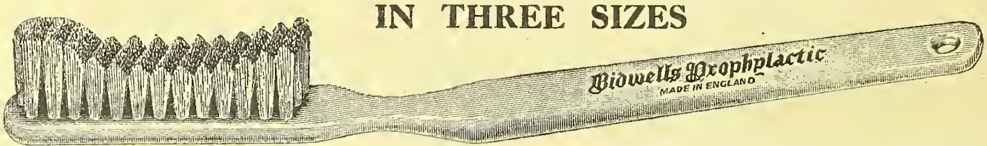
PENNEY & CO., LTD.,
16 and 18 Beak St., Regent St., W.1.



Gilbert Ad. 4968.

BIDWELLS' PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSHES

IN THREE SIZES



SILVERED WIRES.

EACH IN CARTON.

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER. On 6 dozen lots own name free on Carton, if desired.

ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE

RENE HEYMANS LTD.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF :: :: :: :: MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. :: :: :: :

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

9, 10 DOMINGO STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

PROTECTION

Trade Marks are of great importance and constitute a valuable property. They signify the maker's confidence in his products and his willingness to take responsibility for them. They are a protection not only to the manufacturer by whom they are registered, but also to the consumer.

The Camel and Tortoise device is "StaffAllenS" Trade Mark. It is the Sign of Good Quality.

EXT. BELLADON. VIRIDE P.B. 1898

EXT. HYOSCYAMI VIRIDE P.B. 1898

EXT. HYOSCYAMI 1st year

also

HYOSCYAMI FOL. BIENN 2nd year. P.B. 1914

HYOSCYAMI FOL. BIENN 2nd year. P.B. 1898

THE SIGN
OF
GOOD
QUALITY

Close to "The Factory in the Fields." English Belladonna on "StaffAllenS" farms at Long Melford, Suffolk.

Buy British Products

ENGLISH-GROWN MEDICINAL HERBS have always been renowned for their superior activity and freedom from sophistication. "StaffAllenS" ensure the continuation of this high standard by careful cultivation and the scientific handling of the crops.

From field to factory is but the work of a few hours, the harvested herbs being dealt with in the drying rooms and extraction houses long before they have time to wilt or deteriorate. Buyers will appreciate the importance of these facts when placing their orders and contracts.

"StaffAllenS"

GREEN EXTRACTS

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LIMITED

Manufacturing Chemists *Drug Millers since* 1833 *Essential Oil Distillers*

COWPER STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2

THE NEW SMALL SIZE CARTON FOR

MORNY COMPLEXION POWDERS

CONTAINS TWO-THIRDS THE QUANTITY OF THE STANDARD SIZE

THIRTEEN TINTS

- **Blanche** (white)
- **Rachel** (cream)
- **Rachel Foncé** (deep cream)
- **Rachel-naturelle** (creamy pink)
- **Naturelle** (deep creamy pink)
- **Rose** (pink)

THIRTEEN TINTS

- **Plein Air** (rosy tan)
- **Rose Carnaval** (tangerine pink)
- **Rose-brunette** (deep rosy tan)
- **Rose-Vif** (bright pink)
- **Brunette** (brown)
- **Opera** (mauve)
- **Clair de Lune** (pale green)

The Carton is externally a smaller replica of the STANDARD SQUARE CARTON.

Issued in the following perfumes to retail at 3/6—

"CHAMINADE," "JUNE ROSES," "MYSTÉRIEUSE," "MUGUET-MORNY," "QUINTESSENCE VIOLETTE-MORNY" and "JASMIN-MORNY."

"YESHA" to retail at **2/9.**

"VIOLETTE-MORNY" to retail at **2/6.**

Subject to usual terms.

APPLY FOR FULL PRICE LIST AND TERMS TO—

MORNY FRÈRES, LIMITED, 6 NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.1

For 1926 Season Trade

THE REPUTATION of the HOUSE of

MORNY

for ELEGANT and ORIGINAL presentation of

PARFUMERIE de LUXE

is still further enhanced by the new Gold lettered

"DORÉ" MODEL FLACONS

(12 grammes and 42 grammes Capacities.)

IN THESE NOVEL and TASTEFUL CARTONS now ready for issue in a selection of nine favourite Morny fragrances.

- **"Chaminade"**
- **"Mystérieuse"**
- **"Nuit de Carnaval"**
- **"Chypre"**

- **"June Roses"**
- **"Fantaisie"**
- **"Nocturne"**
- **"Sérénade"**
- **"Triomphe"**

Retail Houses that take pride in stocking Fine Perfumery of established marks, charmingly presented and reasonably priced, will welcome this beautiful Container.

Apply for Price List and Export Terms

MORNY FRÈRES, LIMITED **6** NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.1

TELEGRAMS:
"EKDUM," LONDON
CODES:
A.B.C. 5TH & 6TH EDITIONS
BENTLEY'S

ESTABLISHED 1908

TELEPHONE NOS.:
HOLBORN 2499
HOLBORN 6214
HOLBORN 6215

K. B. MAVLANKAR

"PERFUME HOUSE"
6, 7 & 8 BEAUCHAMP STREET
LONDON, E.C.1

Headquarters for

ESSENTIAL OILS AND AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Stocks held in London

* * *

Apply for Samples and Prices

TELEPHONE NO.
CHISWICK 3463

"AROMA" WORKS

CHURCH WHARF
CHISWICK MALL
LONDON, W.4

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS

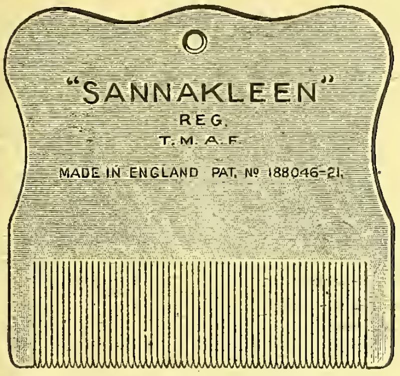
* * *

Apply for Samples and Prices

An Innovation in Scurf or Cleaning Combs is the

"SANNAKLEEN" (Regd.)

Silver Plated Fine Tooth Comb—" Sanitary "—" Clean."


"SANNAKLEEN"
REG.
T. M. A. F.
MADE IN ENGLAND PAT. Nº 188046-21.

The teeth are specially made and shaped, so as to perfectly penetrate the hair — resulting in the Most **effective cleaning possible.** Without doubt, a boon and necessity in every home. Removes nits, scurf, etc., instantly.

RETAILS at **2/6** each.

Highly recommended by School Medical Officers, Nurses, Health Visitors, &c.

Wholesale 20/- doz. Each comb in an envelope. ½-dozen combs in a box.

Manufactured by :—

SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB CO.
13 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4

WHOLESALERS INVITED.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as the Largest Manufacturers of

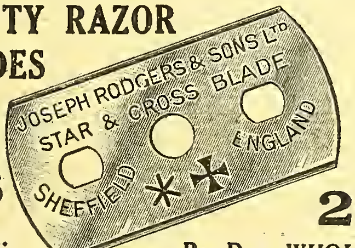
BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

STAR AND CROSS

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES



3/6 Per Doz. *RETAIL*

2/- Per Doz. *WHOLESALE*

Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, Eng.

"Where did you get that lovely sponge?"

PEOPLE who see a Sorbo Sponge for the first time are always anxious to know where it can be bought. It is so soft, so pleasant to the feel, so durable, and can be soaped continually without ever getting slimy. Thus every Sorbo you sell means more sales in the near future, for every delighted customer enthusiastically recommends others to use this wonderful rubber sponge.

Every sponge carries a generous profit on the retail price and is wrapped in a special cellophane wrapper, preventing deterioration of stock.

Send for complete Catalogue and Trade Terms, Showcards, Counter Literature, etc.

Sorbo Sponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER SPONGE

Retail prices from **1/3 to 10/6** each.

Some other quick-selling Sorbo Lines

Floating Bath Toys, Bath-Mats, Complexion Gloves, Bath Straps, Insoles, Heel Elevators, Massage Pads.

Write for particulars.

SORBO RUBBER SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.
Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.
Telegrams : "Sorbo, Woking." Telephone : Woking 966 *(2 lines)*

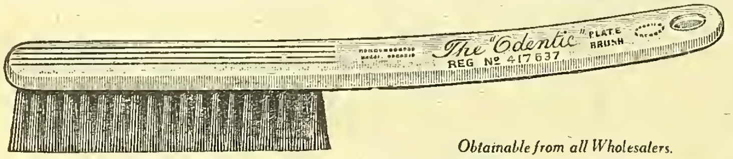
Portia Regd.

Bath Gloves & Washing Squares in every reliable fabric

MANUFACTURED IN HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY
SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD
184-190, GOSWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1

SBL LTD.

WRITE FOR LATEST REVISED PRICES.



"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH
(Reg. No. 417637)
For ARTIFICIAL DENTURES
Manufactured by—
W. R. SPEER & SON (Estd. over 100 years)
Tooth-Brush Makers,
215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8.

Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

SHADEINE
For COLOURING GREY HAIR
This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Trial size 8d. per doz.	6/-
1/4 size, per doz.	12/-
2/6 size, per doz.	24/-
3/9 size, per doz.	36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

FRIZZETTA	KEEPS THE HAIR IN CURL	2/-	
PELLETTA	FOR THE COMPLEXION	1/4	3/3
SE-TABA TABLETS	THE NEW NERVE TONIC	1/3	3/-

BEST TERMS. 3 DOZEN ORDERS ASSORTED, CARRIAGE PAID.
ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES. P.A.T.A.
Maker: F. W. BATES, Brooks's Bar, MANCHESTER.

Telephone: Axminster 5. *Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."*

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.
The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.
Estab. 1847.
Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

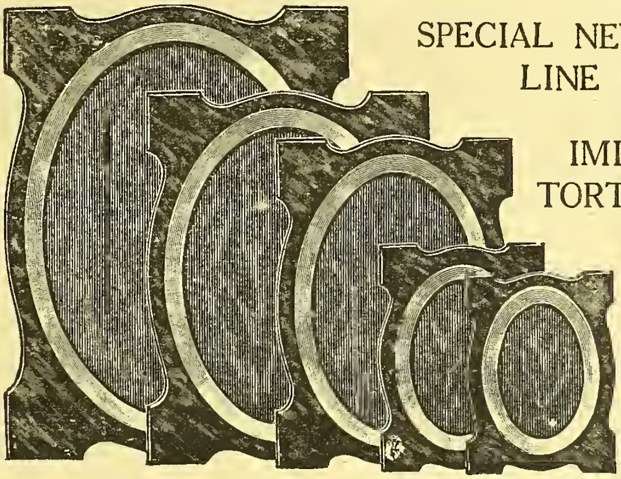
Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—
3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @ ... ... 16/- per dozen
4 " " " " " " ... ... 18/- " "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

ADOLPH SCOTT, LTD.

23, 24, 25, 26 GREAT HAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LARGE SELECTION OF PHOTO FRAMES IN H.M. SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Etc., ALWAYS IN STOCK.



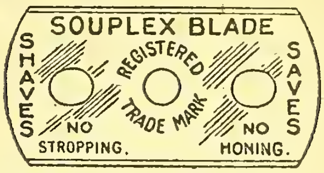
SPECIAL NEW LINE IN E.P.N.S. AND IMITATION TORTOISE-SHELL.

Send P.C. for Illustrated Catalogue.

PHOTO FRAMES, TOILET SETS, SCENTS, ETC.

HAVE YOU GOT A STOCK OF SOUPLEX SAFETY RAZOR BLADES?

If Not, You are Missing Profits



SOUPLEX are without doubt the finest Safety Razor Blade (Gillette pattern) the world produces, and every time you sell one you make a permanent customer.

Thousands of pounds are being spent this year to bring them before the notice of the public, and to show **SOUPLEX** Showcards means quick sales and good profits.

The sales of **SOUPLEX** have increased over 1,000 times in the past year, and every week they grow.

The profits on **SOUPLEX** are good and cannot be varied; no cutting is permitted; they sell to the public at **2/6** per packet of 10 and cost you **20/-** per box of 120.

FROM GOOD WHOLESALE HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY.

WHOLESALERS.

We supply **SOUPLEX** to wholesalers only, and every wholesaler who stocks them is sure of guaranteed profits; there is no difficulty in selling them, for your traveller to say **SOUPLEX** to a shopkeeper is to book business. We supply special show-cards with dummy packets for travellers, and so prevent you losing samples and money.

If you have not yet got **SOUPLEX** write at once for prices and terms.

SOUPLEX LTD.
MORECAMBE, Lanc.

A

B

C

Why these marks!

IS your present supply of corks up to the standard of the last lot? Are they made to a uniform standard quality which can always be depended upon? Is each one inspected by an expert to make sure that it is perfect in quality?

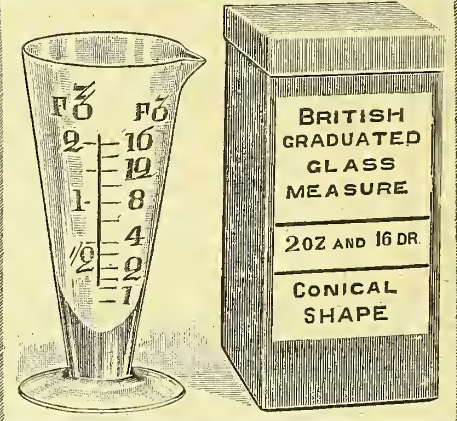
ARMSTRONG'S Corks are graded to safeguard their customers' interests and uphold their own tradition. There is a grade and a price to meet every demand. If you have any reason to be dissatisfied with your present supply of corks try Armstrong's — the corks with a guarantee.

Write for samples and quotation.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO. Ltd.

306 Sardinia House
KINGSWAY
LONDON
W.C.2

TAYLOR'S



MEASURES

OVER 50 YEARS REPUTATION
F. H. TAYLOR & SONS Ltd
131 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, LONDON, N.7
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

CORKS
for Chemists.

Send us your Enquiries and compare our prices.

Wholesale and Export.

C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.

Established 1844.

Camperdown St. and Gt. Alie St., London, E.1
Tel. No: Royal 2868. Tel. Ad: "Circumference, Ald, London."

METALLIC CAPSULES

for all kinds of Bottles and Jars.

The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.

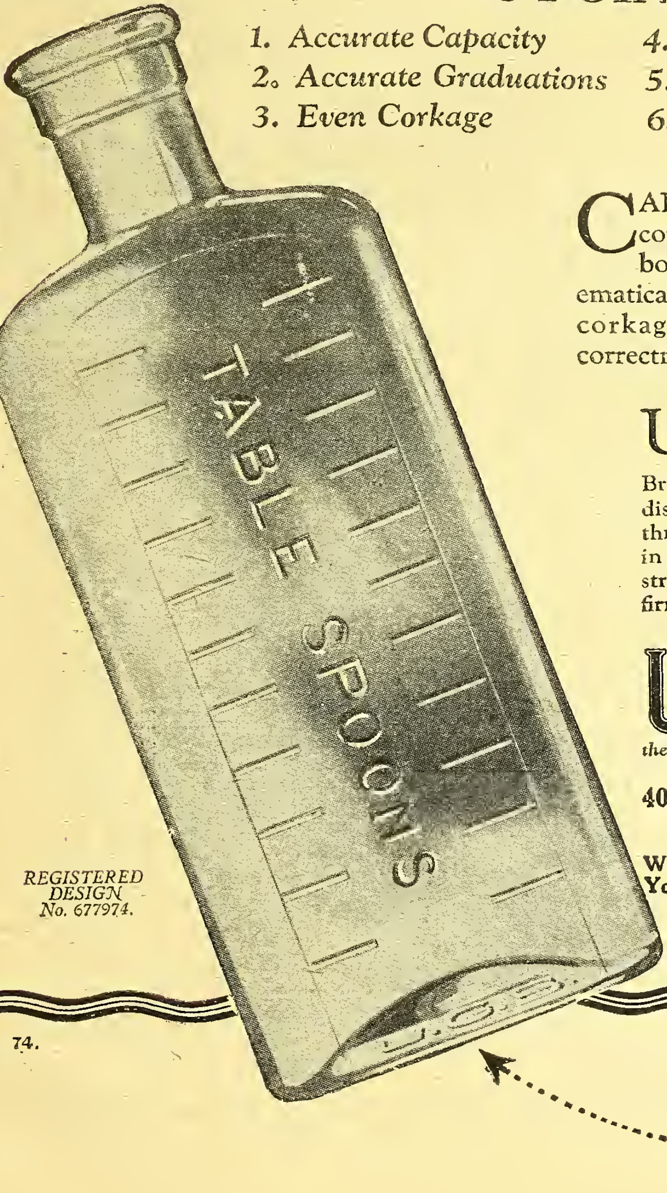
Proprietors: C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.

Used throughout
GREAT
BRITAIN

U
G
B

6 POINTS

1. *Accurate Capacity*
2. *Accurate Graduations*
3. *Even Corkage*
4. *Reinforced Lip*
5. *Rounded Shoulders*
6. *Rounded Corners*



REGISTERED DESIGN No. 677974.

CAREFUL dispensers have enhanced confidence if they use U.G.B. Medical bottles. Their crystal clearness, mathematically accurate graduations, uniform corkage and rounded corners, ensure correctness in contents and quantities.

U.G.B. MEDICAL BOTTLES are used with complete satisfaction throughout Great Britain. Medical men prefer them and prefer dispensers who use them. They are British throughout, faultless in material, faultless in manufacture, faultless in measurement and strength. For your own sake use no other—firm goodwill follows its adoption.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE
MANUFACTURERS · LIMITED

the biggest manufacturers of glass bottles in Europe
Head Offices:
40/43, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Central 8080-8089 (10 lines).
Telegrams: "Unglaboman, Estrand, London."
WORKS: Charlton, London; Castleford, Yorks; St. Helens, Lancs; Hunslet, Leeds; Seaham Harbour, Durham.

No 74.

LOOK FOR THE MARK *U.G.B*

PURE RUSSIAN

LIQUID PARAFFIN MEDICINAL B.P.

ALL GRAVITIES. HIGHEST VISCOSITY.

PURE RUSSIAN

"JASMINE" BRAND WHITE OILS

CHEMICALLY PURE. WATER WHITE. ODOURLESS.
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Competitive Prices. *Best Quality.* *Immediate Delivery.*

THE PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., LTD.
3 ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone: AVENUE 7698. Telegrams: "INVATORE, STOCK."

ADEPS LANÆ B.P.

Anhydrous *Hydrous.*

An all-British product, from the finest Yorkshire Wool Fat, extra pale, and entirely odourless.

Enquiries solicited for any quantity, any package.

LANOLINE COLD CREAM

A Novelty. This cream is non-greasy, fragrant, and contains a very high percentage of Lanoline. Invaluable for the skin. In Pots and Tubes.

CRODA LTD.
Croda Works, Rawcliffe Bridge
Nr. Goole, Yorks.

OVERALLS

for

Chemists & Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	*6/11, 8/11, 10/6*
KHAKI DRILL COATS	*7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11*
WHITE DRILL COATS	*10/6*
BLACK DRILL COATS	*16/6*
UNBLEACHED COATS	*8/11*

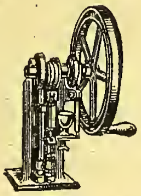
STOCK SIZES 34 to 44 chest; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER
& CO. (*The Scotch House*), **LTD.**
1, 3, 5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.
Telephone: Avenue 6650 *Established 1839.*

BRANCHES:
Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich, Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

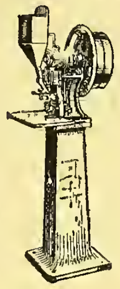
TABLET MACHINES

Purchasing machinery at random is a game of chance. Purchasing Stokes Machines eliminates future anxiety.



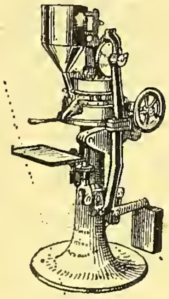
"EUREKA"

Makes any size tablet up to ½" diameter. Output 100 tablets per minute. The most suitable machine on the market for the retail Pharmacist.



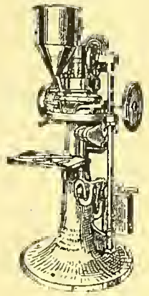
"N"

Output 100 tablets per minute up to ½" diameter. All working parts are screened from the tablets. No oil or dirt can soil them. All adjustments are easily made.



"B" ROTARY

Fitted with 16 dies and 32 punches up to ⅝" diameter. Output 400-500 per minute. Silent, economical and efficient. Floor space 28" by 38".



"D" ROTARY

For heavy work up to 1" diameter. Output 350 per minute. Designed for tablets that require great pressure. Adjustments for weight and pressure can be made while the machine is working.

Uppermost in your mind to-day is PRODUCTION and production costs. Write us for further particulars of STOKES MACHINES. Their production average in comparison with running costs will interest you.

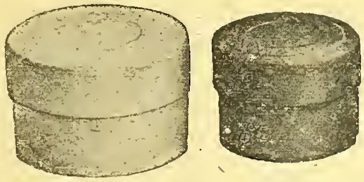
THOMPSON & CAPPER Ltd. (*Sole Agents for F. J. STOKES MACHINE CO.*)

MANESTY BUILDINGS, COLLEGE LANE, LIVERPOOL

Telephone: Royal 2060. Telegrams and Cables: "Sanitas," Liverpool.

"Corruganza" SEAMLESS OINTMENT BOXES and PILL BOXES

have replaced the old "Willow" boxes—Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.



HUGH STEVENSON & SONS
LIMITED,
Victoria Mills, Pollard St., MANCHESTER.
And at London, Birmingham, Leith, Perth & Glasgow.

Kindly mention this Journal when making enquiries.

ALUMINIUM BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Plain, Frosted, Decorated.

The Ideal containers for Toilet Preparations.
Special screw-lid Boxes for Face Powders
WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

Ernest Taylor Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS TIN AND ALUMINIUM BOXES

BREEZE LANE WORKS
WALTON, LIVERPOOL

FOR PERFECT SUPPORT & DURABILITY

"SURCO" ELASTIC HOSIERY.

BELTS, TRUSSES, SUSPENSORIES, SUNDRIES. 2

SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., Ltd., (Dept B) Russell St., NOTTINGHAM.

TO INCREASE YOUR REVENUE SELL

"TOINOCO" PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS

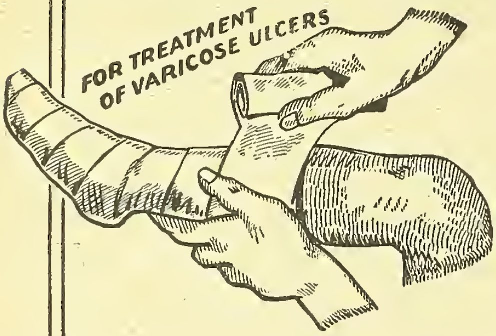
THE ORIGINAL BRAND.

The only Paper Handkerchief regularly advertised. Face Price, Minimum Retail.

"Papier Crepon" 50 for 1s. 9d.
" Silky Fibre " 50 for 2s.

They are not a Substitute for anything else you sell. There is no Substitute for them.

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.


FOR TREATMENT OF VARICOSE ULCERS

VARICOSAN-BANDAGE

(VARIX-SANARE)

An effective, absolutely simple, cheap dressing, for the *cure* of varicose ulcers. Used by thousands of *physicians with success all over the world.*

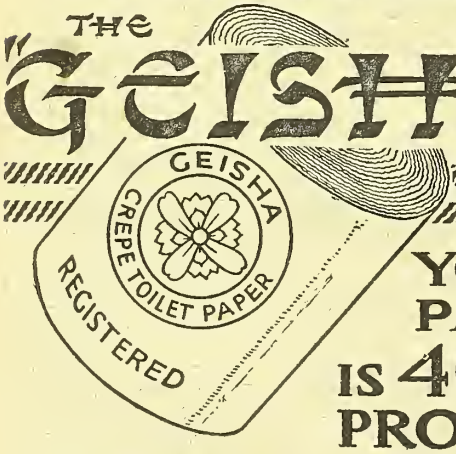
ASK FOR PARTICULARS TO YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

Sole Concessionnaire for Great Britain & Colonies, U.S.A., China & Japan

J. P. MADDEN, F.C.S.

4 QUEEN STREET PLACE - - LONDON, E.C.4

OUR RÔLE IS ADVERTISING THE "GEISHA"



YOUR PART IS 40% PROFIT

Sample Roll, prices and terms, from :

H. C. STERN

12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 3140. Telegrams: Glastos, Lud, London.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

W.G.H.

Dr. Scholl's Bunion Reducer

is given special prominence in Dr. Scholl's National Advertising.

Sales of this popular line continue to soar. A window display will attract the demand to you. Thousands are daily obtaining relief from and correction of their bunion troubles by its use. Made of pure Para rubber. Men's and women's sizes. Rights and Lefts. Retail price *2s. 6d.* each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., Granville Square, W.C.1.

NORVIC

(Regd.)

Crêpe Bandages
Crêpe Binders
Vic Flesh-Cloths

All first-class selling lines.

GROUT & CO., LIMITED
GREAT YARMOUTH

Recommended by the Medical Profession

"Wife's Friend"

The Public know

RENDELLS

It is a line tested and proved in all parts of the world, and every sale means a satisfied customer.

Every Genuine Box bears Autograph Trade Mark.

W. J. RENDELL **LONDON**

TAYLOR'S

EMERGOPLAST

Ready-for-use Wound Dressing

The Quick, Efficient Dressing for

WOUNDS, CUTS, SCRATCHES, BRUISES, BURNS, BOILS, Etc.

3d. Envelopes - **2/-** doz.
6d. ,, - **3/9** ,,
1/- Boxes - - **7/6** ,,

2½% Monthly A/c P.A.T.A.

Samples & Showcards free on request.

EDWARD TAYLOR Ltd.
SALFORD, MANCHESTER
And 21 Ely Place, London, E.C.1

Zeal's

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are

BRITISH MADE

by

BRITISH LABOUR

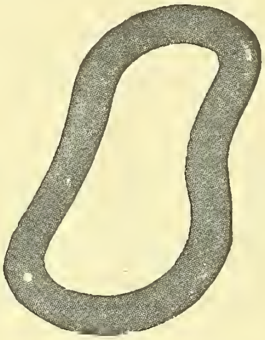
from

BRITISH GLASS

and

GUARANTEED PERMANENTLY ACCURATE

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
—LONDON, E.C.1—



SURGICAL SUNDRIES

WE STOCK
A GOOD SELECTION OF
JAQUES'
INDIA RUBBER CATHETERS.
ALSO
ŒSOPHAGUS, RECTAL AND COLON TUBES.

In addition we have a complete range of these in cheaper but dependable quality—the **"B.M.W."**

— *ALSO* —

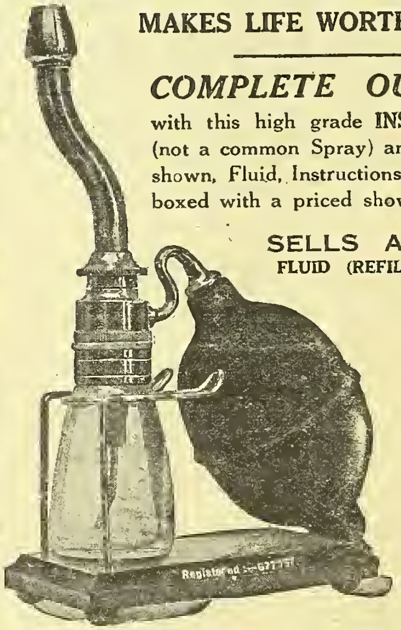
ALL KINDS OF GUM ELASTIC CATHETERS, COMBINATION FLUID, HODGE'S & WATCH SPRING PESSARIES, POLITZER'S AIR BAGS, ETC., ETC.

BRITTON, MALCOLM & WAYMARK, Ltd.
38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.

TELEPHONE—BMW DEPENDABLE HOP {1350 2124

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID

MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING



COMPLETE OUTFITS

with this high grade **INSTRUMENT** (not a common Spray) and Stand as shown, Fluid, Instructions, &c., neatly boxed with a priced show ticket.

SELLS AT **25/-**
FLUID (REFILLS), 5/-

Thousands in use in all parts of the World.

Write for terms and booklets, or order through Wholesaler.

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID & ATOMIZER CO., Ltd.
Severn Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

SASSO
OLIVE OIL

It is not given to every palate to judge correctly the value of an Olive Oil, and therefore it becomes almost imperative for the trade to make its selection from firms of world repute in order to give satisfaction to the consuming public.

The public demands to-day a package that is filled and sealed by the producer, the same as in the wine and spirit trade.

Messrs. Sasso e Figli make a special campaign in favour of Olive Oil in hermetically sealed tins for the simple reason that a bottle is the wrong container for Olive Oil. It is well known that Olive Oil exposed to the light soon oxidizes and becomes rancid.

This brand is available in half-pint, pint, quart, half-gallon and one Imperial gallon tins; each tin gives the exact net contents expressed in Imperial gallons, which is the recognised legal measure.

Producers:

P. SASSO e FIGLI
ONEGLIA——————ITALY

Sole Agent:

FREDK. BOEHM LIMITED
17 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.3

"The Fast Film
that Catches
the Sunny Smile."

The Fast Film in the Bright Blue Box.

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HE'S carrying the Fast Film in the Bright Blue Box. Are YOU? Make no mistake: we are out for big business this season, and if you will co-operate, we will help you to the utmost of our power. The Illingworth 'film baby' will be advertised far and wide in our effort to popularize a film made in England.

Illingworth's
ROLL FILM
MADE IN GT. BRITAIN

"As Good a Product as Slogas."

THOMAS ILLINGWORTH & CO., LTD.
Park Royal, Willesden Junction, London, N.W.10

O & S

MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS
Your Opportunity to
QUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Compony of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

Write for full particulars—

C. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.C.O.
50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.
S.A. Representative: E. E. G. WOOLLEY, F.S.M.C., M.P.S., o/o H. Neil & Co., 215 Bree St., Johannesburg.
N.Z. Representative: R. C. AITCHISON. Box 158 PALMERSTON, Norte.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

WILLS' UNIVERSAL POSTAL SYSTEM

FEES (BRITISH ISLES)
Part 1 or 2 - - £1 1 0
Parts 1 and 2 - - £1 11 6

For Qualifying, Preliminary and Apothecaries Hall Examination. Individual subjects may be taken.

Full particulars from The Principals,
190 CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W. 9.

CHAMOIS, WHITE
WASHABLE LEATHERS,
and WHITE SPLITS
for all purposes.

W.K.G.

WALTER K. GILBERT & Co.
6 Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
Telegrams: "Gilbertia, London."
Telephone: Central 4570.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

The Scottish House for Druggists' Sundries

BELTS, CHEST PROTECTORS, ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES' SURGICAL DRESSINGS & APPLIANCES always held in variety.
Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND, 17 Cadogan Street, GLASGOW.
Telephone: No. 3918 Central. Telegraphic Address: "Perfumery," Glasgow.

Sole Wholesale Agents in Scotland for POTTER & MOORE'S LAVENDER. WALKER'S "SIXTY-MINUTE" WORM CAPSULES FOR DOGS. ZETT'S CLOTH BALLS. SASSAFRAS HEAD SOAP.

The “SPECIAL” Service.

C. WOOLLONS M.P.S.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEVELOPING, PRINTING
and ENLARGING

MANOR WORKS
ACTON LANE, HARLESDEN
N.W.10.

One Minute from Jubilee Clock.

PHONE— WILLESDEN 4065.

Send for List.

WE GIVE THE FINEST QUALITY VELOX D. & P. SERVICE.

POSTCARD ENLARGEMENTS

PER RETURN OF POST

2/- for 1 doz. **1/3** for ½ doz. **3d.** for single.
OFF ONE NEGATIVE.

Special lines in cheap enlargements with show material. Unique advertising scheme. Write for list & particulars.

A. J. SHAWYER & CO.
12 WOOD STREET - SWINDON, WILTS.

The London Foot Hospital

SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY

Organised and maintained to provide a sound education for those seeking a professional career in the Scientific care of the Human Foot.

PRESIDENT: Mr. W. H. TAYLOR, F.I.S.Ch.

Director of Studies.
NORMAN C. LAKE, M.D., M.S., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

Medical Lecturer.
GERALD M. SLOT, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chiropodial Lecturer.
E. G. V. RUNTING, F.I.S.Ch.

Surgical Lecturer.
L. R. BROSTER, O.B.E., M.D., D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Pathological Lecturer.
A. B. ROSHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Practical Teacher.
JOHN H. HANBY, F.I.S.Ch.

SUBJECTS. — Anatomy. — Physiology. — Pathology. — Materia Medica and Therapeutics as applied to **Chiropody.—Chiropody (Practical and Theoretical).**

This School is particularly suitable for those engaged during the day.

Unusual opportunities are given in the Hospital Clinics for practical experience.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES 3rd MAY, 1926.

For prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to—
THE SECRETARY, 98 Charlotte Street, W.1. Telephone: Museum 91.

SERVICE. QUALITY. SPEED.

AMATEUR
ROLL FILMS
DEVELOPED
PRINTED
AND ENLARGED.

‘VELOX’ PRINTS. ‘KODAK’ BROMIDE

Write for List and Specimens.

The Speedy D. & P. Service
57, GT. PRESCOTT ST., LONDON. E.1

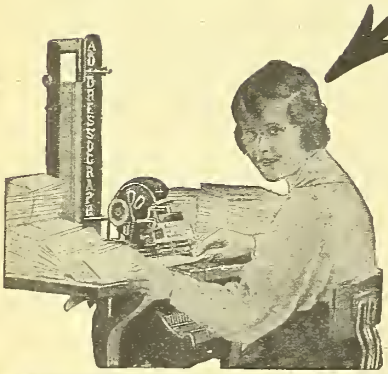
Proprietor: C. T. HINES, Ph.C.

1~~5~~ *Why pay wages to 15 when one can do the work*

Addressograph

TRADE MARK

PRINTS FROM TYPE



Not only will *one* do the work of 15, but with the Addressograph that work will be done with an accuracy and precision that is astounding. Wages Sheets, Dividend Forms, Form Letters, Circulars, Statements, Labels, Wrappers, Envelopes—all are taken in the stride of the Addressograph. You cannot afford to neglect such equipment. *Write to-day for particulars.*

ADDRESSOGRAPH LIMITED

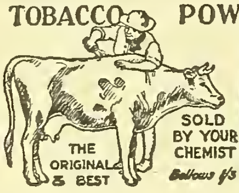
47 GRANGE ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.10

Branches: MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, NEWCASTLE, BRISTOL, EDINBURGH, ABERDEEN, BELFAST, DUBLIN.

Showrooms: 79 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

CORRYS TOBACCO POWDER 1/6 & 3/- tins 12/- & 24/- doz.

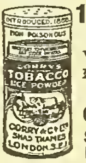
FOR LICE ON CATTLE & ALL ANIMALS



THE ORIGINAL & BEST

SOLD BY YOUR CHEMIST

Bellows 1/3



Direct or from Wholesale Houses

NO SIGNATURE REQUIRED

CORRY & CO.

Shad Thames,
London, S.E.1

Sherleys

Dog & Cat Medicines

LACTOL &c.

(P.A.T.A.)

These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave a good margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

WRITE FOR **NEW** PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD., 18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

Tel. No.: Hop 1897. Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."

NICOTINE - INSECTICIDES

Are by far the most efficient and economical for destroying sucking Insects in Greenhouse, Garden, Orchard & Field

PACKED IN - - - - - - - -
PURE NICOTINE, SOAP, POWDER,
FUMIGATING & VAPORISING forms

Full particulars from:—

J. D. CAMPBELL Nicotine Manufacturer,
17 Lund St., Cornbrook, Manchester

RETAIL PRICES.

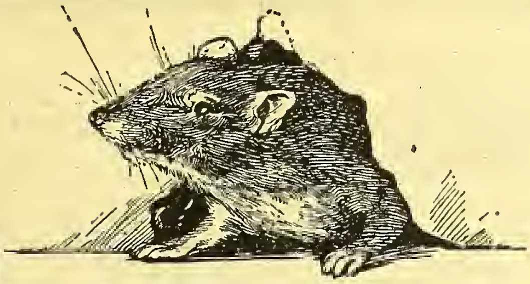
2/9, 6/-, 14/-, and 21/- per tin.

Invoiced to the Trade at

2/6, 5/6, 13/6, and 20/- respectively, and subject to 20% discount.

Carriage paid on orders of 40/- net. Postage charged on small lots.

B. C. TIPPER & Son, Ltd.,
The Veterinary Chemical Works,
BIRMINGHAM



Don't let him defy you kill him with **RODINE**

"Easily First."

A Chemist in Edgware Road, London, writes:—"The Window Show with Rat Models drew a lot of attention. I might say that 'Rodine' is easily first as a non-schedule Rat and Mouse riddance."

"Sales—Excess."

Mr. A. H. Spiers, Chemist, Leicester, writes:—(8/3/26). "Herewith find Rat Models for Window Display which proved to be most effective. My sales were very much in excess of anything previously done by me."

"Almost the Only—"

Mr. T. W. Hill, Chemist, East Rudham, writes:—"The Rat Models have certainly been most useful in attracting attention, and thereby promoting sales. 'Rodine' is almost the only Rat Poison in this district now. It gives excellent results."

That "Rodine" is really an effective destroyer of vermin and a sound selling proposition is proved exclusively by Chemists and other customers all over Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies. "Rodine" has stood the test of a quarter of a century, and is still the Rat Poison that Chemists declare to be "worth pushing." It gives satisfactory results to both Chemist and customer with the minimum of trouble. Get your order direct from the Maker—

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH, Scotland.

Cataline prevents and cures inflammatory Diseases in Cattle.

TO THE TRADE. P.A.T.A. PRICES!

Are *you* stocking

CATALINE?

If not, **now** is the time to send us your orders.
During this month we are posting 200,000 circulars to 200,000 Farmers and all Live Stock Owners.
Many of these **are your customers.**

They will be asking YOU for CATALINE.

Cataline Pleases Your Customers The Sales will Please You

IS

WHAT **CATALINE** YOU

WANT

One Size. One Price. Retailed at Face Value, namely, 3/9 per bott.

Cases Free. Carriage Paid.

Our best cash with order, carriage paid, prices are:—

1 dozen	3 dozen	6 dozen	12 dozen
36/-	**35/6** per doz.	**35/-** per doz.	**34/6** per doz.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses

THE CATALINE CO., BRISTOL
and DUBLIN.

SPECIAL OFFER

VACUUM FLASKS

JAPANNED WITH ALUMINIUM CUP

IN ORIGINAL CASES
CONTAINING 250

PER **10/3** DOZ.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, LTD.
27 Charterhouse Square, LONDON, E.C.1
Branches at CARDIFF and LIVERPOOL

CELLOPHANE

The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes,** printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods **look better—keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies** and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1
Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

A STRAIGHT 6D. & 1/- LINE

that no one is allowed to cut.

The Ink is right and the terms are right. The sale increases every year, proving its popularity with the Trade and Public.

RECOMMEND

JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK.

Established 125 years in the Reign of King George III.

6d. size 4/3 per doz. 1/- size 8/- per doz.

Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33⅓% on the 1/- size.

9d. BIJOU CABINETS containing Ink, Pen Holder and Linen Stretcher, 6/- per dozen (33⅓% profit).

A Linen Stretcher and Special Marking Pen given with the 9d. and 1/- sizes.

WHOLESALE TERMS:

MINIMUM—1 gross 6d., 44/-, or mixed order to same value, 1 gross 1/- 80/- subject to customary discount on quantities. Bijou Cabinets 60/- per gross net.

CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4s. 0d. and upwards.

When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required.

21 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

Manufactory: 75, Southgate Rd., London, N.1

ENVELOPES

BIRMINGHAM ENVELOPE COMPANY
LIMITED
7 Mary Ann Street, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of Special Envelopes.

GREASEPROOF AND POWDER BAGS
PHOTO WALLETS
PRESCRIPTION WALLETS
TOOTHBRUSH ENVELOPES
TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES in any size and shape

Samples and Prices on application.

The Bugbear of Bottle Cleaning on a large scale

EVERY WHOLESALE USER OF BOTTLES IS FACED WITH THE DIFFICULTY OF ENSURING PERFECT RESULTS WITH THE MINIMUM OF LOST TIME, &c. LET US HELP YOU

THOMAS HILL
9 Park Lane - - STEPNEY, HULL

R.V.WAGNER
33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.
Tel. No: Holborn 5090

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

POTTER & CLARKE LTD.
60/64, ARTILLERY LANE
LONDON, E.1.

Telephones: Bishopsgate 1033-4-5. *Telegrams: "Horehound, Phone, London."*
MANCHESTER: 24 LUNA STREET, GT. ANCOATS.

POTTER'S ASTHMA CIGARETTES
FOR THE RELIEF OF ASTHMA HAY-FEVER BRONCHITIS AND DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS
POTTER'S ASTHMA SMOKING MIXTURE.
CONTAINS THE SAME INGREDIENTS AS Potter's Asthma Cure
Price 9d nett.
POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE
For The Relief of ASTHMA HAY FEVER BRONCHITIS & Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus
ONESHILLING & SIXPENCE

POTTER'S
ASTHMA CURE
AND
POTTER'S
CATARRH
PASTILLES

ARE WIDELY ADVERTISED TO THE PUBLIC.

We are spending thousands of pounds to help you sell a line which yields you a handsome profit.

Potter's Asthma Cure
Potter's Asthma Cigarettes
P.A.T.A. **1/6.** Dozen **14/-**

Potter's Asthma Smoking Mixture
P.A.T.A. **9d.** Dozen **7/-**

Potter's Catarrh Pastilles
P.A.T.A. **1/3.** Dozen **11/-**

Packed in beautiful Show Outers. Showcards for Counter and Window Display with all orders.

Conquer your Catarrh WITH
POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES
1/3
1/3
A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR ALL FORMS OF CATARRH
Cures Coughs Colds Hay fever Catarrh Bronchitis
POTTER & CLARKE LTD LONDON & MANCHESTER
POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES

Collapsible Tubes

Taylor's Tooth Paste
Fragrant Delicious
Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste
Vinolia Co. Ltd. London Paris New York
Kolynos Dental Cream
Large Size
Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream
Cleaning Preserving the Teeth Refreshing the Mouth

SERVICE.
QUALITY.
PRICE.

FOR THE BEST GO TO BETTS'.
Best Service. Best Quality. Best Price.
NOW! is the Wise Buyers' Opportunity

Betts & Co. Ld.
1, Wharf Rd., City Rd.
London, N.1.
Established 1857.

THE FRAGRANCE and UNIQUE FLAVOUR of

EMPIRE

CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

ARE PROCURING CHEMISTS NEW AND PERMANENT CUSTOMERS DAILY

Made from the finest leaf grown in NYASALAND on the plantations of The British Central Africa Co. Ltd.

Head Office:
Thames House, Queen Street Place,
London, E.C.4.

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE AND TRY THEM YOURSELF FIRST.

The Sole Distributors for the Chemist Trade:
THOS. CHRISTY & CO.
4/12 Old Swan Lane,
LONDON, —— E.C.4.

Chemists' Fittings

When you want Shop Fittings it will pay you to send to

GEORGE COOK

The Chemists' Working Shopfitter

NEW ADDRESS:
267 City Road, E.C.1, London

30 years' experience *Rough Sketches free.*

VISKAP BOTTLE CAPS

The ORIGINAL-BEST and ONLY BRITISH MADE.

SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

VISCOSE DEV. Co. LTD. BROMLEY KENT.

THE PERSONAL TOUCH

IT is the personal touch that counts, and a man-to-man talk is of more value than any amount of correspondence. Moreover, it is much quicker, and is therefore appreciated by those to whom time means money.

That is why the business man deals with the PRUDENTIAL whenever he needs insurance of any kind. He knows that this Company has representatives everywhere, and that one of them will call on him at any time and at any place he may direct. No matter where he lives, whether it be at Land's End or at John o' Groats, he can rely on a Prudential Man being there and ready to do business with him on the spot.

The PRUDENTIAL has over 230 District Offices, and over 13,000 Representatives.

A card—or a 'phone call—to any District Office or to the Chief Office will bring a Prudential representative to your door as soon as you may desire.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Chief Office - - **HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.1.**

P.P.60

Sent on 14 days' trial

upon receipt of Cash or two Wholesale references.

DUDLEY'S "EFFICIENCY" CASH TILL.

Size 8 x 9 x 7½ in.

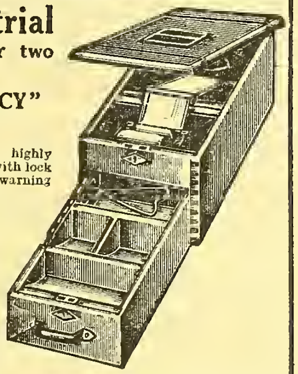
Solid Mahogany, dovetailed corners, highly polished finished lid, and drawer fitted with lock and key. Check action and automatic warning bell to drawer. Three cash compartments and one for notes.

Price 69/6 Each.

List No. C.D. 801 of other Tills free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LTD.,

558-576 Holloway Road, London, N.7
City Showrooms : 65 Fore Street, E.C.2



To Overseas Traders

We have a special Drug Department and expert Buyers for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital requisites, Photographic, Optical and Dental Goods.

Indents promptly and carefully executed for all parts of the world if accompanied by Bankers' Credit.

Original Invoices supplied. *All discounts allowed.*
Moderate Buying Commission. *Enquiries Invited.*

FOWLIE & BODEN, LTD. (John Murdoch Department)
29/35 CITY ROAD - - LONDON, E.C.1

MANY sound Businesses have been completely wrecked owing to the Owner not having taken the precaution of insuring against

BURGLARY.

Have YOU been wise in this direction?
If not—we can help you.

THE LICENSES AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1890. 24, 26 & 28 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2. ***Funds Exceed £650,000.***

PRECIPITATED CHALK

LIGHTEST, MEDIUM, DENSE
And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose
CHEMICALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.

'Phone: Central 4613. Tel. Add.: "Levermore, Phone, London."
A. LEVERMORE & CO., LTD. ABC Codes
8-10 GT. ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.3 5th & 6th Editions

PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.) Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

FREDK. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.
SPECIALITIES.—Gums Arabic and Tragacanth as Imported or finely powdered

Pyrogallic Acid Gallic Acid

Manufactured by J. L. ROSE, Ltd.
At ABBEY ROAD, BARKING, LONDON, E.
Wholesale and Export only.

PRICES OF CACHETS
REDUCED
2/- per 1,000 all sizes and series
Carriage Paid on 5,000. Special Quotations for Quantities.
Phone: PARK 116. **CICERO S. CLARK,** 12 RICHMOND ROAD, LONDON, W.2

S. N. DE., M.Sc.
POST BOX, 7851,
CALCUTTA.

CASEIN

Agents:
Wheeler & Huisking Ltd.
9 Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3.
Telephone: Royal 2777-8.

Increased takings for week, £25

An Irish client, writing on March 1, states: "It came off alright, took £25 extra last week. What shall we do for EASTER?" To participate in my Business BUILDING COURSE costs about £10 per annum for printing and my fee £4 4s. Next Please. 800 SUCCESSES.

BERNARD SLACK 15 CHRIST CHURCH AV., WEST DIDSBURY.

VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. Price 7s. 6d. net, by post 8s.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES. Price 5s., by post 5s. 3d.

CHEMISTS' WINDOWS. Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 9d.

THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.4

The Evan Williams

ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.

ORIGINAL HENNA SHAMPOO.

Those First Grey Hairs appear just here
Touch them up with
TATCHO-TONE
Trial Phial 8D Post Free
Medical Guaranty with bottle. Chemists Prices 2/6 & 4/6 or direct to the Tatcho-Tone Co., 5, Gt. Queen St., W.C.2

Hobson's Choice
FEET PLAISTERS POWDERS

From the usual Wholesalers or direct—
HOBSON, TRIMBLE & CO. LTD.
11 Union St., LEEDS.

EXCLUSIVELY A PHARMACY LINE

P.P.T. PY-SHAN POINTS TEA
SECURES YOU REGULAR CUSTOMERS AND 7d. PER POUND PROFIT.
Write for full particulars to— Thos. Christy & Co., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes

Duty-Free Spirit.

The Industrial Spirit Supply Company, Limited.
Agents: HONEYWILL BROS., Ltd., 79 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

Novelty & Enterprise!
A Zam-Buk
Motor Delivery Van.
CONTAINS NO LARD & NO OTHER ANIMAL OIL OR FAT.
THE GREAT HERBAL BALM
Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN
FOR CUTS BRUISES BURNS SCALDS SPRAINS PILES PIMPLES ECZEMA BAD LEGS ULCERS RINGWORM CHAPPED HANDS RASHES SORES INSECT BITES CHAFINGS CHILBLAINS RHEUMATISM COLD SORES
UNEQUALLED FOR FOOTBALLERS, CRICKETERS, CYCLISTS, HARRIERS, SWIMMERS & ALL SPORTSMEN AS AN EMBROCATION.

Zam-Buk Advertising is National In Volume and In Effect.

Zam-Buk advertising is seen everywhere—its selling effect is continuous and irresistible.

Big painted signs on the gable ends and railway bridges and display advertising in hundreds of the leading daily and weekly newspapers are reminding your customers to Heal it with Zam-Buk!

Beyond this vast publicity there is the pharmaceutical excellence of Zam-Buk and a deeply-rooted knowledge among the public that this great herbal healer does all that is claimed for it.

Be always ready to supply this big demand for Zam-Buk.

At the same time order

ZAM-BUK MEDICINAL SOAP.

A big percentage of your regular customers are certain to ask for this important aid to the treatment. It is an attractive and most profitable line.

C. E. FULFORD, Ltd., CARLTON HILL,
LEEDS.

The *New* form of
! FRU-JU'S

NEW SELLING QUALITIES

Fru-Ju's, the delicious health jubes that became so universally popular last year, have now been greatly improved. Extensive experiments and a new process of manufacture have made it possible, not only to improve their shape and general attractiveness, but to add considerably to their keeping properties.

Even more tempting and delicious Fru-Ju's come in a new, improved crystallised form containing the same healthful elements so beneficial to health in the springtime. National advertising is acquainting the public with all these facts and will create a still greater demand for these popular medicinal jubes.

Write for particulars
and trade terms to:

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
Riverside Works, Derby.

THE P.A.T.A.

THE PRICE MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION of the DRUG TRADE

FOR 30 years the P.A.T.A. has been a "household word" in the British Drug Trade. To-day its work and achievements are known to practically every manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer of drug-trade proprietaries in the English-speaking world.

Although something like 8,000 retailers support in a practical manner the organisation which secures for them such substantial benefits, there are thousands who "take all and give nothing."

Every retail pharmacist who is not yet a member of the Retail Section is urged to show his appreciation of the price maintenance work of the P.A.T.A. by joining up. The annual subscription is only 7s. 6d. Send your remittance to:—

THE SECRETARY,
18 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
PERFECT
COLD CREAM AND VANISHING CREAM

The prices are—

PERFECT COLD CREAM.

6d. tubes	3/4 dozen
1/1 ,,	8/4 ,,
2/6 ,,	18/9 ,,
1/8 jars	12/9 ,,
2/6 ,,	18/9 ,,
3/6 ,,	29/2 ,,
7/- ,,	56/- ,,

PERFECT VANISHING CREAM.

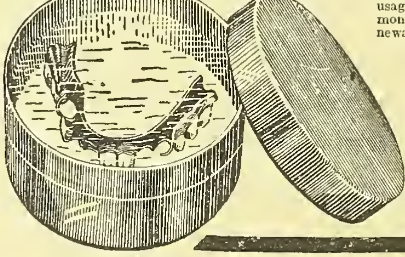
1/3 tubes	10/- dozen
2/6 jars	20/- ,,

From all Wholesalers or direct from

BROOKS & WARBURTON
(American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd.,
40-42 Lexington St., London, W.1

Tiffin's Dentabath

Doctors prescribe it; Dentists prescribe it; users recommend it. The Dentabath routine is so simple. Fill with water, and insert the dentures—that's all. No disinfectant to measure out. Its simplicity ensures regular usage, and it gives twelve months' service without renewal.



Retails at....... **4/6**

Doz. lots, **39/- c. fd.**
2-doz. ,, **39/- c.pd.**

London Wholesalers:
WARRICK BROS.
6 Nile St., City Rd.
N.1.
Makers:
Tiffin's Dentabath, Ltd., South Shields

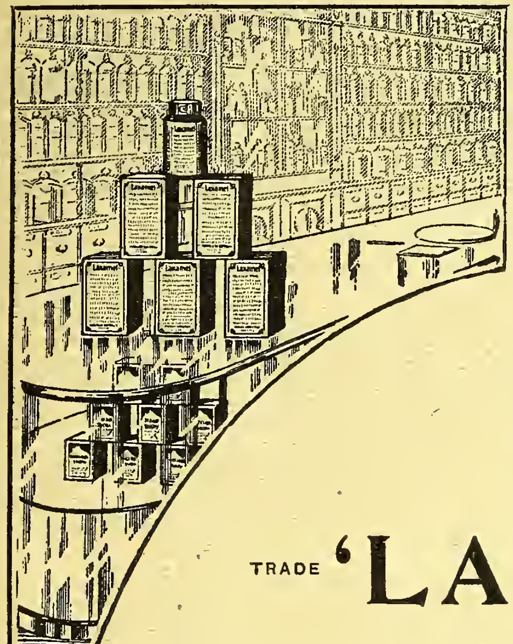
FOR LABEL AND GENERAL PRINTING

Apply to

ROBERTS & NEWTON

Note New Address:
DOMINION HOUSE,
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: City 1631.
ESTABD. 1889



Introduce 'LAXAMEL' to your customers by means of a counter-display

A gentle laxative possessing the decided advantages of 'LAXAMEL' quickly comes into regular demand when once introduced into the home.

TRADE **'LAXAMEL'** MARK

A jelly-like confection, attractive in appearance and taste, containing approximately 80% of 'Paroleine,' an exceptionally refined liquid paraffin.

Children, and fastidious people who cannot tolerate the liquid, find 'LAXAMEL' quite acceptable.

'LAXAMEL' is issued in large glass jars, at 21/9 per doz. (subject)

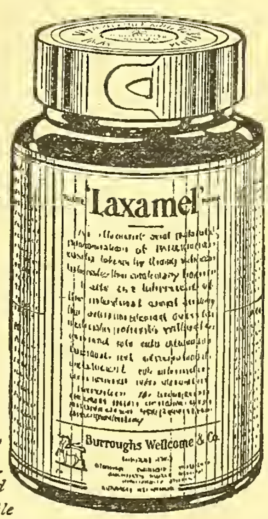
TRADE MARK **'PAROLEINE'** BRAND

LIQUID PARAFFIN

A refined product of exceptional purity. Tasteless and odourless. Ideal as a vehicle for atomiser solutions.

'PAROLEINE' is issued in 4 oz. and 16 oz. bottles, at 18/- and 54/- respectively (subject)

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
London



Reduced facsimile

G 1257

COPYRIGHT

BDH

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES
LIMITED

THYROXINE

B.D.H.

BY the utilization of a recently discovered method of manufacture, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. have succeeded in producing on a commercial scale the pure sodium salt of Thyroxine, at a price which brings its use into the range of practical therapy.

The exact dosage of the active principle of the thyroid gland can be ensured by the use of Thyroxine, and by no other means.

Thyroxine, B.D.H. is issued in the form of tablets of three sizes, as under. They bear the usual B.D.H. guarantee of purity, accuracy in dosage, and therapeutic action.

PRICES:

Bottles of 100 × 0.2 milligram tablets - -	8/- each.
Bottles of 100 × 0.8 milligram tablets - -	24/- „
Bottles of 100 × 2.0 milligram tablets - -	45/- „

Less the usual discount to Distributors.

GRAHAM STREET. CITY ROAD. LONDON. N.1.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
ESTAB 1859

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary.* Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single Copy, 9*d.*, post free; *Diary*, 10*s.*, post free. Postal orders and cheques should be crossed " Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to

Head Office : 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

(Telegrams: " Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone : Central 3617.)

Branch Offices
4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Tel. : City 52.)
54 Foster's Bldgs., High St., Sheffield. (Tel. : 2458.)
19 Waterloo Street, Glasgow. (Tel. : Central 2329.)
Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

Contents

No. 14 **Series 2410** **Vol. 104**

PAGE
Birmingham Analyst's Report . 487
Books, New 486
Business Changes ... 482
C. & D. Commercial Compendium 509
Colonial and Foreign News 480
Coming Events 478
Corner for Students 489
Correspondence :—
  Letters 505
  Dispensing Notes.. 506
  Legal Queries 507
  Subscribers' Symposium 507
  Miscellaneous Inquiries 508
Deaths 489
Drug Addiction Cases 482
Editorial Articles :—
  Still More Poison Problems 492
  Turpentine Position 493
  C. & D. Price List 494
  Artificial Light Treatment 494
English News 477
Festivities 485
French News 480
Information Department 490

PAGE
Insurance Act Dispensing 487
Irish News 479
Irish Pharmacy Bill 479
Legal Reports 481
New Companies and Company News 483
Observations and Reflections 491
Patent Rights Judgment 481
Personalities 489
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain :—
  Evening Meeting (Edinburgh) 495
  Branch Meetings .. 497
Physico-Chemistry .. 488
Recent Patents 489
Retail Pharmacist's Union 486
Registration of Opticians 484
Retrospect 508
Russian Botanical Research 484
Scottish News 478
Trade Notes 490
Trade Report 500
Westminster Wisdom 490
Winter Session 499

" The Art of Dispensing "

TENTH EDITION IN PREPARATION

THE new edition (the tenth) of " The Art of Dispensing," which has been in preparation for some months, is expected to be on sale in a few weeks. The ninth edition was issued in July 1912, and has been reprinted with emendations several times since then. The new work has been subjected to a thorough revision, and several suggestions have been adopted for improving its usefulness as a text-book for students and reference book for chemists and druggists. In spite of the expense involved in producing the work, it has been found possible to retain the old selling price of 8s., by post 8s. 6d. " The Art of Dispensing " will be obtainable through most wholesale houses. Orders are being booked for the new edition, to be dispatched so soon as copies are received from the binders.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Summer Time

Summer time will come into force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as in France and Belgium, at 2 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, on the morning of Sunday, April 18. Summer time in this country will henceforth begin on the day following the third Saturday in April (or, if that day is Easter Day, on the day following the second Saturday in April), and will end on the morning of the day following the first Saturday in October.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named :—

Bridge Guardians.—Mr. V. G. Stockwell, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Faversham Guardians.—Mr. T. J. Thomas, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Gosport Guardians.—Mr. C. K. Reed, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Lancaster Corporation.—Bate & Gorst, chemists, drugs.

Luton Guardians.—Wootton & Webb, chemists, drugs and dressings.

Malling Guardians.—Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, drugs and sundries.

Milton Regis Guardians.—Mr. H. T. Maundrell, chemist and druggist, drugs and sundries.

Stamford Guardians.—Mr. J. S. Prior, Ph.C., drugs.

Birmingham

A memorial research laboratory to the late Professor J. W. Russell is to be founded at the General Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Barclay has subscribed £10 towards the fund for the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

Liverpool

There is an epidemic of measles and mumps, and a certain demand for vaccination dressings from people passing through the city.

A man in an excited condition, returning from the races on Grand National day, asked a chemist to count his winnings, which amounted to a goodly sum.

Mention in this section, some weeks ago, of an appointment in the wholesale trade has had the result of bringing a letter to a Liverpool manager from a long-lost friend in India who was his fellow-apprentice—another testimony, incidentally, to the circulation of the *C. & D.*

On April 14 the annual smoking concert of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, will be held at the Adelphi Hotel. The principal speakers will be Mr. Pilkington Sergeant, and Mr. H. M. Lloyd, Merthyr Tydvil.

Sheffield

It is proposed to hold a shopping week in the near future.

The automatic telephone system is shortly to be installed in Sheffield.

Mr. T. S. Peebles, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a director of William Fox & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd.

Owing to the Easter holidays, the superintendent of the pricing bureau is asking chemists to hand in their Insurance prescriptions earlier than usual. For those sent by post special arrangements have been made with the authorities.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. A. E. Smith, Maidstone, has applied to the town council for a licence to sell horticultural and agricultural poisons.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred, on March 24, on the premises occupied by Morgan Davies & Sons, Ltd., chemists, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. The flames were confined to a store room, and the damage was not of a serious nature.

Poisoning.—An inquest was held at Whitby, on March 26, on the body of Mr. Ernest Burrows, dentist. It was stated in evidence that Mr. Burrows had complained of headache, and told his wife he had taken tincture of opium to ease it. A verdict of "Death through inadvertently taking an overdose of morphia" was returned.

Court comment on pharmacist.—At Ormskirk, on March 25, during the hearing of a case in which a woman was bound over for being drunk and incapable, a police superintendent stated that the defendant had purchased methylated spirit from Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, chemist, Skelmersdale. The chairman said it was perfectly clear the chemist had not exercised proper care in the sale of the spirit. Here they had a common tramp going to a chemist's shop, and without the least inquiry she was served with methylated spirit. He hoped greater care would be exercised, otherwise it was a great temptation to go into a chemist's shop when the public-houses were closed.

Food from a borough council.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on March 26, Elizabeth Clark, Ames Street, E., was summoned for having obtained 24 lb. of Glaxo, valued at 32s., the goods of the Bethnal Green Borough Council, by means of false pretences and with intent to defraud. Her husband, William Clark, was summoned for aiding and abetting, and also for attempting to obtain 1 lb. of Glaxo from the Borough Council. Mr. Jenkins, prosecuting, said that the accused gave her husband's earnings as between 30s. and £2 a week, whereas he was in fact earning £4 10s. per week. Mrs. Clark pleaded "Not guilty," stating that she did not know how much her husband earned. The defendants were bound over.

In the courts.—At Bath City Police Court, on March 25, six students from the Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy were summoned for playing football in Cleveland Place to the public annoyance. Mr. Ernest J. White, for the defendants, pleaded "Not guilty." Remarking that the offence was not a serious one, the chairman dismissed the cases, ordering each of the defendants to pay 5s. costs.—At West London Police Court, on March 29, Ada Broxton, Borneo Street, S.W., pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of stealing gold leaf worth £400, the property of the Brilliant Sign Co., Ltd., Uxbridge Road, W. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused had been stealing weekly for two years and selling the leaf to East End refiners. She was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, April 7

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Bath Branch), 10 Hall Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. M. Lloyd (Merthyr Tydfil) on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

Society of Public Analysts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 p.m. Meeting.

Thursday, April 8

North London Pharmaceutical Association, Restaurant Frascati, London, W., at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Northern Hospital, N.7.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.—The annual dinner (21st anniversary) will be held on April 15 at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, London, W.C., at 6.30 for 7 p.m. Tickets from the secretary, 20 Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.

The Third Optical Convention will be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, during the week beginning April 12. Particulars from the secretary (Mr. Thos. Martin, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.).

Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.—The annual smoking concert will be held in the large ballroom, Adelphi Hotel, on April 14, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. F. P. Sargeant (ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society) will deliver an address.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. J. Jack, Ph.C., Arbroath, has been appointed an auditor of the local merchants' association.

Mr. Short, late of Troon, has acquired the business of J. Stobie & Co., chemists, Drummond Street, Comrie.

Mr. J. H. Macpherson, Ph.C., has taken over the business of Mr. W. C. D. Robertson, chemist and druggist, Cockenzie, Prestonpans.

Mr. W. M. Ferrier, chemist and druggist, Brechin, has been elected an honorary member of the local bowling club in recognition of his fifty years' membership.

"The businesslike method in which J. C. Eno, Ltd., reduced the price of their Fruit Salt has won the esteem of Scottish chemists," writes a Fife correspondent.

At the annual meeting of Grangemouth Merchants' Association, Mr. A. M. Wood, chemist and druggist, was elected President, and Mr. W. N. Dollar, chemist and druggist, was appointed an auditor.

The turnover in the drug departments of the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., Aberdeen, during the year ended February 28 was £26,060 5s., and the net profit was £4,405 8s. The cash sales during the past half-year were as follows:—Rosemount Viaduct, £2,399; George Street, £1.827; Holburn Street, £2,006; King Street, £1,915; Victoria Road, £1,364; Rosemount Place, £1,603; Commerce Street, £1,123; Woodside, £1,060.

Edinburgh

Some of the inspectors under the Dangerous Drugs Acts are now well up to their work.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held their first outing of the season over Lothianburn, on March 24. The competition for the Pinkerton Gibson trophy competition resulted as follows:—(1) D. Barrie, 78; (2) C. Elder, 80; (3) C. Stoddart, 85. Second Class: (1) R. G. Wright, 89. The next outing takes place on April 14 over the Liberton course, for the Mackay trophy and club prizes.

At Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on March 29, James Conner was fined £1 for having sold, on December 16, to the Portobello Co-operative Society, Ltd., twelve bottles of cough mixture which were not wrapped in a paper cover denoting duty payable on each bottle, contrary to the Medicine Stamp Acts of 1802 and 1812. It was stated that accused manufactured the cough mixture himself, and sold it at the wholesale price of 1s. 1½d. It was retailed by the Co-operative Society at 1s. 6d.

Glasgow

The annual meeting of the rambling and tennis sections of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club will be held at 8.30 p.m. on April 8, at 165 Hill Street.

Among the honorary degrees which the University of Edinburgh proposes to confer on July 20 is that of LL.D. on Mr. Ralph Stockman, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, University of Glasgow.

Glasgow Pharmacy Golf Club held the opening meeting of the season on March 23, when the Captain v. Vice-Captain game resulted in a win for the former by eight matches to six. A social evening was held in the Royal Restaurant, Mr. D. Mackenzie occupying the chair. An excellent musical programme was contributed by Messrs. Jamieson, Dickson, Logan, Forsythe, Mackenzie, and Moffat. The evening closed with usual votes of thanks. The next meeting, for the Virol cup, will be held at Fereneze, on April 20. Competitors in Smith and Hatrick trophies must send the results of their games to Mr. D. Mackenzie, 558 Dumbarton Road.

Synthetic ammonium sulphate.—Speaking at a dinner in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on March 26, Sir George Renwick mentioned that synthetic ammonium sulphate was being produced at the rate of 100 tons a day at local works.

Irish News

Brevities

At Londonderry Assizes, recently, Annie Currie, Ervey, a young unmarried woman, charged with infanticide by poisoning her child with lysol, was found not guilty, and was discharged (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 75).

At the meeting of the Enniskillen Guardians a London tender for medical and surgical supplies at 60 per cent. off the prescribed list was accepted. The tender of a Belfast firm for medicines at 55½ per cent. off the prescribed list was also accepted.

It was announced by the Revenue Commissioners in Dublin recently that washing soda, or soda crystals, used as a substitute for soap, come under the soap tax when imported into the Irish Free State; but washing soda, used for agricultural, chemical, or other purposes is admitted duty free. Bread soda for baking purposes is not taxed on importation.

At a meeting of the County Louth Board of Health, held at Dundalk recently, a memorial was read from the County Louth Dispensary medical officers, stating that co-operation by them with the optician appointed by the board would render them liable to the penal clauses of the Medical Acts, and adding that they did not consider treatment by unqualified persons in the best interests of the patients themselves. The board decided to adhere to its former resolution in respect of the optician.

In reference to a recent resolution of Galway Hospitals Committee, with regard to the investigation of the ordering of drugs in connection with the Galway Hospital, the Local Government Department has written ordering an inquiry, and Dr. Stirling Derry has been asked to proceed accordingly. The chairman said this matter arose in connection with an order for drugs to the value of £2. The compounder, Mr. Wallace, denied having ordered them, while the chemist stated that they were supplied on a requisition signed by Mr. Wallace.

The contracts for the supply of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances, under the combined purchasing Government scheme, have been awarded for the next six months to two Dublin firms, after considerable competition. In October Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, obtained the contract with an average abatement of 25 per cent. This time they did not offer the same terms, and the contract for drugs and medicines has been obtained by Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, with, it is understood, an average abatement of about 20 per cent., a higher discount than has been so far offered by any Irish firm. Last year Irish firms were only able to offer 12½ to 15 per cent. The contract for medical and surgical appliances has been secured by Fannin & Co., Dublin.

Pharmacy (Temporary Provisions) Bill

(Northern Ireland) 1926

In the Northern Ireland House of Commons, Belfast, on March 24, proposing the second reading of the Pharmacy (Temporary Provisions) Bill, the Minister for Home Affairs said the Bill was intended to amend the Act passed last year. Under that Act the Pharmaceutical Society had been empowered to set up its own examination. The Society had not done that yet, but they expected to do it by June next. The Bill recognised the examinations of the Southern Societies during the interregnum between now and the formation of the new society.

Mr. McMullan (Labour) said that in May of last year a Pharmaceutical Bill was introduced, and he was sure it was described by the Minister of Home Affairs as a piece of perfect legislation, because they had become used to the right hon. gentleman refusing to alter a comma in any Bill he brought before the House. When the Bill was before the House last year the Minister proposed amendments which occupied twenty pages of Hansard, and now he wanted to pass further amendments. He understood there were no reciprocal arrangements between the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain, the Free State, and that in Northern Ireland, so that the activities of anyone qualified in Northern Ireland would be very much circumscribed, and it would not be possible for him to obtain employment in Great Britain or the Irish Free State. The Government should have taken that aspect of the matter into consideration.

Mr. Hanna (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs) said it was the intention of the Government, in conjunction with the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, that those people who had served their apprenticeship in Northern Ireland and passed their examinations would be able to take their place in any part of the world as skilled pharmacists. It would be impossible for that House to pass a law that England and the Free State should recognise their chemists immediately they had passed. This amending measure had been brought in, not without consultation with the members of the Northern Pharmaceutical Council, but at their expressed request and in strict conjunction with them. They were not without hope that in the future there would be reciprocal arrangements made between the countries mentioned.

Mr. Devlin said it seemed to him, in the midst of that somewhat slipshod method of legislation, a curious thing that these reciprocal arrangements were not made first instead of after the Bill has passed. He thought it was a rather extraordinary thing that the intellects of the Treasury Benches were poisoned in connection with that Poisons Bill, as it was originally known, because they had had a Bill last session, then a series of amendments to the Act, and now they were asked to again improve on that legislation. He and other members on the Opposition side of the House had a right to protest against such a method of introducing legislation. They had repeatedly objected to it. Now for nearly three months there had not been a meeting of the House, and one naturally thought that the legislation they would have before them at that stage would be fashioned in such a form that it would not require amending. The hurried way in which Bills were introduced, the ill-digested information on which they were based, and the bad draughtsmanship were due to the ill-considered methods of the Ministers. There would be a cry of outraged indignation—only that the House had been treated most of the time to it, and therefore it enjoyed the diversion of changing to-day the things it did yesterday. He supposed they would have a similar measure introduced next session. Could they have an assurance from the right hon. gentleman that they would not be asked to improve the Bill further?

The Home Secretary said if they could improve the measure in any way, he certainly thought they would have another Bill.

Mr. Devlin asked was that session called for the purpose of merely passing a Pharmaceutical Bill, then introducing amendments, and finally passing a Bill to improve the previous Act? It was only in Ulster one could not see the grim humour of a situation such as that, because if they had any sense of humour they would see how ridiculous a Ministerial performance of that character was. For his part, he would vote against the present measure as a protest against the methods of the right hon. gentleman.

Sir Robert Anderson said he thought the Minister of Home Affairs was to be congratulated on the promptness with which he had attempted to remedy grievances which had existed, and he was surprised that the members of the Opposition had not been loud in their congratulations on account of that. The object of the Bill was to remedy something which could not have been foreseen when the legislation concerned was passed last year. With regard to the criticism dealing with the lack of reciprocal arrangements with the larger body in Great Britain, he would point out that the North. Ireland Council had only recently come into existence, and when it was completed that would be the time to start having reciprocal arrangements.

On March 31 the Bill received the Royal assent.

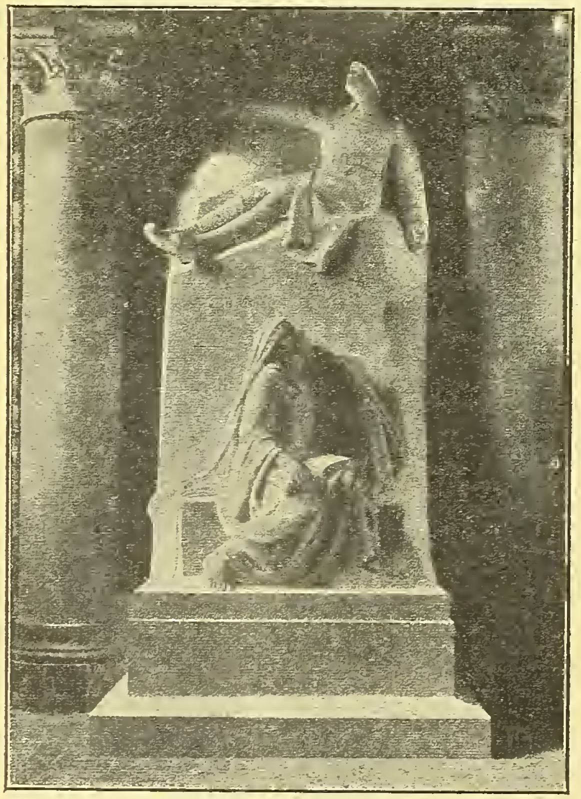
French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent

M. Léon Darrasse, President of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, has been nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The secretary of the same Association, M. René Chaufour, has also been awarded the red ribbon, but in this case for military services rendered during the late war as an aviator.

Illegal sale of aspirin.—A herbalist at Sens was prosecuted for selling aspirin tablets. His defence was that aspirin was a simple and not a compound drug and that he only stocked it for veterinary use and for the preservation of cut flowers. The Court held, however, that aspirin was a pharmaceutical preparation, and he was consequently sentenced to a fine of 500 francs, plus nominal damages (16 fcs.), this latter sum payable to the local Association of Pharmacists.

The Seine Department Pharmacists' Association, which recently celebrated its centenary, owes its creation to the initiative of M. Fée, a Parisian pharmacist, who as far back as 18.8 suggested corporate movement as a remedy for certain existing abuses. His ideas were advanced for his age, as may be gauged from the fact that he advocated the limitation of the number of apprentices as well as of the number of pharmacies, and proposed a price list. His proposition of a trade society was taken up almost immediately, but did not take definite shape till 1825. To repress abuses inside the profession, to prosecute those illegally practising pharmacy, and to aid pharmacists and their widows in deserving cases, were the first objects of the new body. The price list (for goods supplied to friendly societies and similar bodies) was drawn up by a committee of four members, one of whom (in 1866) was M. Crinon, who is still among us. In 1878 the present title (in French, "Syndicat Général") was adopted. In 1892 the disciplinary committee was organised. Seventy-nine presidents have passed the chair during the last century, and the Association now boasts a membership of 1,140 pharmacists.



Monument to 323 Pharmacists who Died for France in the War, Unveiled February 21, in the Faculty of Pharmacy, Paris. The Inscription reads: La Pharmacie Francaise a ses morts, 1914-1918.

Colonial and Foreign News

German pharmacopœia.—The preparatory work in connection with the issue of the new, sixth edition of the German pharmacopœia has now been completed, and the text awaits the approval of the Reichsrat before going to press. The new work is likely to appear in the course of the summer, but so far no decision as to the date of its coming into force has been taken.

Swiss Industries Fair.—The special issue in English of the official journal of the Swiss Industries Fair, to be held in Basle from April 17 to 27, contains a number of interesting articles dealing with business opportunities Switzerland has to offer, including a note on the Swiss chemical industry by M. W. Stauffacher, director of the Chemical Works, formerly Sandoz, Basle.

Russian tax on Santonin.—According to Article 7 of the recently introduced new export tariff of the U.S.S.R., a tax of 150 roubles per kilo. gross weight is now levied on all santonin and semi-manufactured products containing santonin exported from Russia. Among the articles which may not be exported figure wormseed, the flowerheads and seeds of santonica.

A veterinary surgeon in practice near Bourges supplied a vermifuge to the owner of some calves. Six of the animals died, and the owner sued the supplier. The expert appointed by the Court concluded that death was due to an overdose; the calves were unweaned, and the defendant had never seen them. The case was carried up to the Court of Cassation, which confirmed the verdict, holding that grave imprudence had been shown in supplying a powder of which the veterinarian did not know the composition.

Codeine in British India.—The following is a Resolution (R. Dis. No. 688-E. O./25, dated February 18, 1926) of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues): As codeina is an alkaloid of opium and contains no morphine, the Government of India have decided to transfer "Codeina and its preparations and salts" from the list of exempted preparations of Morphia to that of Opium attached to Customs Circular No. XV of 1922, and also in view of the general exemption of codeina and its preparations and salts to omit the three preparations of codeina, "Capsules Codeinæ C. Ext. Cannabis Indica," "Syrupus Codeinæ Phosphatis," and "Linctus Codeinæ," from specific mention in the list.

Italian National Institute for Exportation.—The Italian Government has approved the draft of a law providing for the creation in Rome of a National Institute for Exportation. This new organisation is destined to promote Italian exports of industrial and agricultural products by actively assisting private initiative as well as the formation of associations of producers. At the same time it will afford every aid in the way of drawing attention to markets and by providing the technical and business organisation necessary for export trade. The expenses of the Institute will be defrayed partly by an annual Government grant and partly by contributions from associations, etc., in addition to the income derived from performing specific services.

Berlin pharmacies.—The annual report for 1925 of the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce states, in consequence of the decrease in the number of visitors, coupled with the extensive reductions in *personnel*, and in salaries, carried out in the larger banks and businesses, pharmacists in the centre of the city had to complain of a considerable diminution in the number of their customers. On the other hand, in the suburbs, with a large insured population, business was very brisk. "All pharmacists complain of the over-production of so-called patent medicines by chemical factories, which are extensively advertised and for a time are in request, until purchasers are either disappointed or they are displaced by other preparations more successfully advertised, with the result that unsaleable stocks accumulate in the pharmacies, a regrettable uneconomic waste of labour and money, and often a danger to the health of unenlightened purchasers." There is now a tendency on the part of the public to buy cheap drugs in the place of dearer remedies.

Legal Reports

Pharmacy Act Fines.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, recently, T. McCarthy and Sara McCarthy, his wife, 279 Garratt Lane, S.W., were each fined £5 for selling Jeyes' Fluid No. 1, and for keeping open shop for the sale of poison respectively, with costs.—In Colne County Court, recently, J. E. Burton, formerly of Bradley Hall Road, Nelson, was proceeded against by the Pharmaceutical Society for the recovery of a penalty of £5. Counsel said that last July a purchase of lysol was made at the defendant's shop, and on analysis the liquid was found to contain 49.9 per cent. of carbolic acid. The defendant was unqualified. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Passing-Off Case.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 26, Mr. Justice Russell heard an application for the committal of the defendant for contempt of court, in a motion in Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., against Edmund Dart (trading as the Dart Remedies Co.). The defendant appeared in person. The motion asked that he might be committed to prison for breach of the judgment or order of Mr. Justice Sargant made on March 9, 1915 (*C. & D.*, I, 1915, p. 352), in this action. Mr. Moritz, K.C., explained that the action was to restrain the defendant from passing off for the well-known proprietary medicine Phosferine a preparation not of the plaintiffs' manufacture. On March 9, 1915, Mr. Justice Sargant made an order restraining the defendant. On September 7, 1916, a motion to commit the defendant for breach of that injunction came before Mr. Justice Warrington, and the defendant gave an undertaking. Mr. Moritz read affidavits of persons who said they had this year asked defendant or his assistant at a stall in Church Street Market, Marylebone, for Phosferine, and received a bottle containing a brown liquid and a handbill. A lady said she had written to an address in Petherton Road, N.5, for a bottle of Phosferine, and had received by post a bottle without a handbill. The defendant said he sold a handbill for a shilling, which had typed on the back a prescription taken from a report of the British Medical Association, and gave away with it a bottle of his own "Quin. Phos." He put in affidavits of people who said that they understood this was his method of business. His lordship said the case was perfectly clear. There was passing off, undoubtedly, in the sale through the post. He had told the defendant he must put his case on oath, but he had not done so. The breach of injunction was clear to demonstration, and the Court had no alternative but to make an order for committal of defendant, and an order that he pay the costs of the application.

Patent Rights Dispute

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 30, Mr. Justice Romer delivered judgment in the action, heard in January and February (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 253), brought by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Ltd., Featherstone Buildings, W.C., against the Synthetic Products Co., Ltd., City Road, E.C., for an injunction restraining the defendants from infringing their patent granted to Dr. Charles Weizmann for a process for the manufacture of acetone and butyl alcohol by the agency of bacteria. The defendants denied infringement, pleaded that the patent was invalid on various grounds, and counterclaimed for its revocation.

Judgment

His lordship said that in addition to challenging the validity of the patent, the defendants asserted that Dr. Weizmann was not the first and true inventor of the process described in the specification, but that it was the invention of Professor Fernbach and Mr. Strange, and that Dr. Weizmann obtained it from them in breach of faith. During the course of the trial, however, the defendants very properly withdrew the charge so far as it reflected on Dr. Weizmann's honesty and integrity, but they still maintained that he obtained the process from the two gentlemen named. In view of this allegation, he dealt in detail with the evidence bearing on it. The only bacterium of importance in connection with the question of "obtaining" was the "F.B." isolated by Professor Fernbach, which was sent to Dr. Weizmann in 1911. He found this to be a good fermenter of potatoes, but it was not quite so successful with maize—a conclusion that was fortified by experiments made by Mr. Ballantyne and Professor Andrewes. His lordship said he was satisfied that the bacillus "F.B." could not be used for the fermentation of maize without the use of nutriment or hydrolysis. In their particulars of objection the defendants alleged that Dr. Weizmann obtained valuable and confidential information while associated with Professor Fernbach, Mr. Strange, Dr. Parkin and others, who were known as the "group," with regard to the bacteria and fermentation processes to obtain acetone and butyl alcohol, including information as to the heat treatment of bacilli. His lordship was satisfied, however, that Dr. Weizmann learned nothing about this heat treatment; but even if he did, the information was not the secret of the "group," because the fact that ferments could be made more vigorous by the heat treatment had already been published. One more piece of information that, according to Mr. Strange, was obtained by Dr. Weizmann was the first step taken to isolate the doctor's own bacillus "B.Y." It was only fair to say that this was not mentioned by counsel or any witness called for the defence except Mr. Strange, who seemed to be only too anxious to seize upon anything he thought would belittle Dr. Weizmann's invention. On this part of the case his lordship said he was satisfied that "F.B." and "B.Y." were different species of bacilli, and that "B.Y." possessed powers of fermentation materially greater than those possessed by "F.B."

Differences between the Bacilli

Some of the differences between the two bacilli were that whereas "B.Y." liquefied gelatin, "F.B." did not; "B.Y." was not as sensitive to oxygen; and "F.B." could not ferment unhydrolysed grain with or without stimulant. His lordship was of opinion that Dr. Weizmann succeeded in isolating "B.Y." without making use of any information given to him by any member of the "group" or obtained by him during the time he was associated with the "group." With regard to the specification and the validity of the patent, his lordship said that the invention was that of Dr. Weizmann alone, and it proved to be of the greatest assistance to this country during the war when acetone was urgently required and could not be produced satisfactorily by any other known process. The defendants relied, for their contention that the patent was invalid, upon want of novelty and subject-matter, insufficiency of description and prior user; but he (the judge) found that the invention did not lack novelty, that there was ample subject-matter, and that there was no insufficiency and no prior user. He said he would be sorry to think that under the patent law of this country Dr. Weizmann could not obtain protection for the fruits of his long and arduous work that led to his discovery of "B.Y." With regard to prior user, he said the evidence in support of it was supplied by Mr. Strange and Mr. Kane; and he could not help thinking that they deeply resented the displacement of their process by that of Dr. Weizmann in 1916, when the Government took over the defendants' works at King's Lynn, and that their evidence was unconsciously coloured by that hostility. The defendants' attack on the validity of the patent completely failed, and he would grant the plaintiffs the relief they asked for and dismiss the counterclaim with costs.

Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., asked for costs on the higher scale, saying it was the first bacteriological case that had ever come before the courts. His lordship granted the application.

Mr. I. Hallam, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of his former principal, Mr. C. R. Fairman, chemist and druggist, 53 High Street, Eltham, as from March 25.

Drug-Addiction Cases

At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on March 26, George Granville Hope-Johnstone (45), described as independent, whose address was given as Gunterstone Road, W., was charged on remand with unlawfully procuring morphine and atropine on December 25 and 27, 1925 (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 432). The accused pleaded "Guilty," and elected to be dealt with at that court. Mr. Herbert Muskett, for the Commissioner of Police, said that the accused was before his worship in January 1923, charged with two other persons, in connection with a similar traffic in drugs, and was then bound over for three years. As regarded the present charge, a doctor had been prescribing for the defendant for some considerable time past. The accused forged two doctors' prescriptions, and took the forgeries to John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., the well-known chemists, and the dispenser, believing the prescriptions to be genuine, dispensed them; but the manager went through the scripts of the drugs supplied, and by comparing them with former prescriptions saw that they were forgeries and acted quite properly, as that firm always did, and communicated with the police. The accused told the magistrate that he was put on a very small allowance of drugs, about a fifth of the amount he had had previously. It was Christmas-time, and the doctor was away. He (prisoner) "ran out of the stuff," and became desperate. A letter written by the defendant to the clerk of the court from the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Gloucester Gate, and a letter written by Mrs. Barnardo, widow of the late Dr. Barnardo, were read. The magistrate, after pointing out that forgery was one of the most serious offences in the criminal law, sentenced the accused to five months' imprisonment in the second division.

At the same court, on March 29, Mr. Samuel Grahame Connor, M.B., C.M., 119 Oxford Street, W.1, was summoned under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, for on three occasions failing to enter in a register kept for the purpose a certain quantity—50 grains—of morphine purchased by him. There was a fourth summons against the defendant for failing, in a prescription for morphine, to specify the address of the person for whom the prescription was given. Mr. Vincent Evans appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. Cyril Asquith, counsel for Dr. Connor, said that the defendant wished to plead "Guilty" to the four charges, and to be dealt with at that court.

"For Surgery Use Only"

Mr. Evans, in his opening statement, said that in May 1924 Dr. Connor was seen by Inspector Burnby with reference to a Miss Charlotte Young, who was a drug addict, and had been convicted of forging a prescription in Glasgow. It was then discovered that Dr. Connor had been sending her morphine to Glasgow from London. Dr. Connor was informed that she was being treated by another doctor, and said he would discontinue treating her. In December last Miss Young was again interviewed in Glasgow by a representative of the Home Office, and from information which was then received Inspector Burnby on December 24 again went to see Dr. Connor. He told him he wanted to inspect his register. Dr. Connor said he did not keep a register, and he did not keep any stock of drugs or do any dispensing. If patients wanted any morphine he prescribed for them. That was not true. Dr. Connor produced a day book which gave dates on which prescriptions had been given. Between January 25 and December 27, 1925, he had prescribed 575 gr. of morphine on thirteen occasions, and had only seen Miss Young six times. Asked by the inspector what he charged for his drugs, the doctor said he paid the chemist's bills and never made out any accounts because they were too much bother, but the patients paid him what they liked. Recently he had a money order from Miss Young for £8. Inspector Burnby went to see Benson & Co., chemists, who produced their register, and it showed only one prescription made out in the name of Miss Young, but there were a number of "orders" signed by Dr. Connor and headed "for surgery use only." These amounted in all to 850 gr. These orders, the prosecution contended, were not prescriptions—it was supplying. On December 14 Dr. Connor took one of these orders himself, and obtained 50 gr. of morphine in a bottle. He removed the label and directed the chemists to pack it and send it to Miss Young. On January 11 Inspector Burnby again went to Benson's and then saw Dr. Connor. The inspector told Dr. Connor that the particulars given by him appeared to be incorrect. Dr. Connor then produced a new register which he said he was keeping for 1926. He admitted that he had not kept one for 1925. Dr. Connor had also prescribed morphine and atropine for a Miss Bucknell, but had been very careless in writing his prescriptions for this lady. The name was spelt in different ways, and one prescription gave no Christian name or initial, and no address. On March 18, when the summons was served, Dr. Connor said: "I know nothing about this at all; I know nothing about the Regulations. I kept all I thought was necessary in my day book."

Case for the Defence

Mr. Asquith, for Dr. Connor, said it was important to remember what the defendant was charged with and what he was not. It was true that Dr. Connor did not keep the full records in a register, as the Act requires, but he kept his day book, and there was never any attempt at any time to conceal or to mislead. It had not been disputed that Dr. Connor had recorded every material transaction in his day book, and that day book was a document open, as a register was, to public inspection. Mr. Evans had said that Dr. Connor was informed that his patient was receiving supplies from another source, whereupon, it was alleged, Dr. Connor said he would cease to treat her. Dr. Connor denied that. He said he merely assured the inspector that he would bring pressure to bear on the lady to have her supplies from one source only. Then it was said that some time in 1925 Dr. Connor told the inspector that he (Dr. Connor) only prescribed for one patient. Dr. Connor denied having made any such statement. He (Mr. Asquith) suggested it was merely a nominal breach of the regulations, and should meet with a nominal fine. Inspector Burnby said Dr. Connor had been in practice for about twenty years in London, and witness had had dealings with him first in 1922. In that year Dr. Connor gave him a list of drug addicts, who were known to be treated by Dr. Connor and other doctors. The defendant was a specialist in drug cases, and a large number of addicts known to the police were treated by him.

The magistrate (Mr. Cancellor) said it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the public that when a medical man broke the rules and regulations as to the supply of dangerous drugs he should be severely dealt with. This was a man who was not merely prescribing small quantities of drugs to people suffering from nervous diseases, but he was making a practice of treating people whom he knew to be addicted to drugs. So far as he could make out the defendant had had ample warnings and had flagrantly disregarded them, and had been carrying on a practice most deleterious to these miserable patients. He did not think he would be doing right in fining the defendant, who would be sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division on each of the first three summonses, and be fined £50 also on each of the three summonses, and a further £50 on the fourth summons, making in all six months' imprisonment and £200 fines. Notice of appeal was given.

Business Changes

Plymouth Co-operative Society, Ltd., are opening a drug department at 20 Fore Street, Devonport.

Taylors' (Northern), Ltd., chemists, Halifax, have removed their branch at 4 Crown Street to 7 Russell Street.

E. Gameson, Ltd., chemists, Queen Street and Dickson Road, Blackpool, have opened another branch at 48 Cookson Street.

Mr. G. T. Woodcock, chemist and druggist, Church Plain, Great Yarmouth, has acquired the business of Mr. H. E. Goddard, chemist and druggist, North Gate Street.

New Companies
and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

JOHN MACKAY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of John Mackay & Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), and to carry on the business of chemists, manufacturers, dealers and merchants, etc.

PORTER'S PREPARATIONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a toilet preparation manufacturer now carried on by L. J. Porter at 23 Sainsbury Road, S.E.19, as "Porter & Co." Director: L. J. Porter.

KAYLENE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire from W. W. Plowman the benefit of certain British and other trade-marks, together with the formulæ and processes in respect of a medicated preparation known as "Kaylene." The directors are: W. W. Plowman, W. A. Lane, jun., H. E. Curtis, and L. V. Curtis.

ULTRA-VIOLARIA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To form and establish institutions for sun and artificial light treatment, sanatoria, nursing homes, or any other institutions for or means of promoting health or the prevention, cure, or alleviation of diseases, etc. Solicitors: Harrington Edwards & Cobban, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

BAKER'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail manufacturing chemists, druggists and opticians, preparers of and dealers in all kinds of salts, acids, drugs, medicines, and surgical or photographic appliances, etc. The directors are: C. W. Baker and Mrs. Annie Baker. R.O.: 98 Old Hill Street, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.

"RAPID" INSECT POWDER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist and manufacturer of and dealer in insecticides and raticides and other preparations for the destruction of vermin and destroyer of vermin now carried on at 20 Upper George Street, Marble Arch, W., as the "Rapid" Insect Powder Co. The directors are: H. P. M. Kesterton and Mrs. Marjory C. Kesterton. R.O.: 18 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4.

QUIN-QUENNA, LTD.—Capital £15,750. Objects: To acquire the business (commenced in 1917) of the secret process for the manufacture, distribution and sale in the U.K. of the proprietary shampoo known as "Quin-Quenna," and also to acquire the "Quinolox Hair Grower," "Quinolox Bi-Pastrate Brilliantine," and other toilet preparations. Vendor: Mrs. K. Priestman. Purchase consideration: £3,250 (£2,500 in cash and £750 in ordinary shares); £750 of the consideration is allocated to goodwill. Preliminary expenses are estimated at £1,100. The directors are: S. G. Connor, M.B., C. Bergin, and Mrs. K. Priestman. R.O.: 37 Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

R. WHITE & SONS, LTD.—The net surplus for the year ended November 30, 1925, after providing for debenture interest and all other charges, amounts to £81,734, against £42,859 for 1923-24. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 15 per cent., together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making 25 per cent. for the year, compared with 30 per cent. for the previous twelve months.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The twenty-fifth annual general meeting was held on March 24 at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, Mr. John Hague, J.P., in the chair. After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman moved the adoption of the annual report, and referred to the chief features, emphasising the strong financial position of the Association. The report was unanimously adopted. Alterations to the rules were authorised, allowing for shares to be held by corporate bodies, complying with the Pharmacy Acts, and a resolution embodying the altered rules was carried. The directors were re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed. A meeting of the executive was held on the same day.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 23, Mr. Justice Eve confirmed a reduction of capital and sanctioned a scheme of rearrangement. The existing capital was approximately £10,000,000 (*C. & D.*, II, 1925, pp. 684, 715). Under the scheme as approved the capital is reduced by £4,421,532, of which £2,841,396 is cancelled as lost or unrepresented by available assets, and £1,580,136 will be paid off in cash to certain shareholders. The Government surrenders the 1,700,000 shares held by its nominees, and receives £600,000 in cash. It will also relinquish all control over the company, which will now start as an ordinary commercial undertaking. His lordship, in granting the application, remarked: "This departmental control has cost the country £1,100,000, which is about a penny on the income-tax. The country gets £600,000 for £1,100,000 invested. Nobody cares a bit till suffering is brought home. This does not stand by itself. We keep on doing something of this sort, investing the country's money in what I call rotten undertakings."

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended December 31, 1925, states that the year's trading has proved satisfactory. The accounts show that, after providing for staff bonus, bad debts, depreciations and income-tax, a trading profit, including income from investments, of £33,015 1s. 9d. Adding the amount brought forward from the preceding year (£6,601 8s. 10d.), there remains to the credit of profit and loss £39,616 10s. 7d. From this the following appropriations have been made: Dividend of 6 per cent. on preference shares, less tax at 4s. 3d., £4,252 10s.; interim dividends of 10 per cent. on £90,000 ordinary shares, less tax at 4s. 1½d., £7,143 15s.; directors' fees, £4,400; leaving a balance of £23,820 5s. 7d. The directors recommend that this amount be apportioned as follows: Payment of a further dividend of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 25 per cent. for the year 1925, less tax at 4s. 1½d., £10,715 12s. 6d.; payment of a bonus of 2s. per share on the ordinary shares, less tax at 4s. 1½d., £7,143 15s.; carry forward to 1926 the balance of £5,960 18s. 1d. The directors have considerably increased the company's holdings in British Government loans, and the company's reserve fund and special reserve fund are more than covered by these investments. Mr. E. B. Layman retires from the board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.—The annual meeting was held at Liverpool on March 24, Sir Max Muspratt, Bt., the chairman, presiding over a large attendance. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, the chairman said the year had not been an easy one in the chemical industry, but the final results were satisfactory. The total net profit was down by £66,000, but in 1924 there had been a refund of taxes of £65,000, and also £11,000 had come in from other superfluous reserves. On the strength of that windfall the directors decided last year to add an additional 2½ per cent. to the ordinary dividend, but this could not be expected to be recurrent. Having reviewed the various items in the accounts, the chairman referred to difficulties in the chemical industry owing to fluctuations and uncertainties. In sulphuric acid they had had a very bad year owing to the grave depression in the iron and steel industry and the superphosphate industry. With regard to Germany, he had last year referred to increased competition, especially in saltcake, but satisfactory arrangements had now been made for dealing with this branch of the business. Generally speaking, the stabilisation of the mark in Germany had produced a much sounder condition in world affairs, as had the return to the gold standard in Great Britain. Adverting to projects under consideration, Sir Max said the directors proposed to go a step further on the question of synthetic ammonia and nitric acid. They were in an advantageous position to produce synthetic ammonia and use it as such, or to convert it into nitric acid, and had arranged to adopt the Casale Process for this purpose. They did not intend to go into the competitive market, but intended to confine themselves to their own requirements. Dr. G. C. Clayton, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Registration of Opticians

The Minister of Health, the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, received on March 26 a deputation from the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, with which was associated the British Optical Association, to discuss a Bill to secure the registration of optical practitioners and to regulate the practice of sight testing and optical dispensing, which had been presented to Parliament by a private member. The deputation was introduced by Mr. S. P. Viant, M.P. Mr. Aves, chairman of the Council of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, said that the qualified opticians had been refused representation on the Departmental Committee on the causes and prevention of blindness; they had not been allowed to give evidence before the Committee, and representations which they had made after the Report of the Committee had been published by the Ministry of Health had not been fairly considered. Further, they had not been fully consulted before the scheme of optical treatment to be given as an additional benefit under the National Health Insurance Scheme had been drawn up. There had in the past been a conflict of views between the opticians and the doctors, but the opticians claimed that they were as fully alive to the needs of the public health as the doctors, and they had no desire but to arrive at some arrangement which would meet the legitimate objections that had been raised against the registration of opticians. The opticians only claimed competence to deal with errors of refraction and to detect functional abnormalities requiring specialist treatment by an ophthalmic surgeon, and it was a condition of the diplomas granted to opticians by their organisations that all cases of functional abnormalities should be referred to a medical practitioner. He claimed that they had therefore done all that the Minister, in speaking on Dr. Graham Little's motion about the registration of osteopaths in the House of Commons, had advised osteopaths to do, before claiming the right to prohibit unregistered practice. They had already established a college, a hospital and diplomas. He urged that a committee should be appointed to decide whether the Government would not be well advised to accept the Bill promoted by the opticians. Mr. Barker, President of the British Optical Association, said that the optical trade was united on the question. The treatment of errors of refraction was so important both to the industry and to the public that it should be under the sanction of the law and limited to those who had been educated to treat them and at the same time to detect functional abnormalities. The Royal Commission on National Health Insurance had been satisfied with the competence of the opticians to deal with errors of refraction, which, according to the evidence put forward by medical specialists, amounted to a very large percentage of the total cases of defective vision. Legislation similar to that which was proposed was already in force throughout practically the whole of the British Empire and the United States of America. He claimed that the Bill would be of value to the community and a protection against charlatans, and would put an end to the conflict of views that had arisen between the opticians and the doctors. Mr. Houghton, chairman of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, said that for three years opticians had been treating insured persons to the perfect satisfaction of Approved Societies and to the insured population. There was little or no evidence of any serious consequences to any single patient through having been treated by an optician. Rather the case was that they could, and in many cases did, recognise disease, and in accordance with the condition of their diplomas referred the patients to qualified ophthalmic surgeons. The public resented the waste of time involved in having always to consult doctors before receiving ophthalmic benefit.

The Minister's Reply

The Minister said that the Bill as drafted would debar doctors from treating defects of vision. This was perhaps not an insuperable difficulty, but he doubted whether any amendment which would remove it would leave the Bill in a form acceptable to the opticians. But the whole difficulty was that defect of vision might be due to simple errors of construction in the eye itself which can be corrected mechanically by glasses; to disease in the eye needing treatment apart from the provision of glasses, or disease not localised in the eye but due to a pathological condition in the body. If a case was not rightly classified serious injury to the patient might ensue. Even if such a risk were confined to a very small percentage of patients he would not be justified in submitting them to it, as he was advised that it was in fact very serious indeed. He was also not satisfied that the Optical Board proposed in the Schedule to their Bill would secure the qualification only of persons competent to recognise disease, and he pointed out that eighteen of the twenty-five members of the proposed Board were to be opticians. It was not possible to argue from conditions in one country to those in another. Conditions in the Dominions were entirely different. There were vast territories with relatively small and widely scattered populations, who could not all be served by doctors. Nor could he accept their argument that his advice to the osteopaths supported their claim. After advising the osteopaths to set up a college and institute a diploma, he had gone on to speak of the way in the United States of America the osteopaths had assimilated their curriculum to that of the medical schools. He did not see how the opticians could similarly assimilate their curriculum. He admitted, however, they had a case up to a certain point. He had some sympathy with their claim that persons who had properly qualified themselves to treat errors of refraction not requiring medical attention should have a special label, and he would like to meet this point. The difficulty out of which he could not see his way was how patients suffering from simple errors of refraction could be distinguished from those in whom defect of vision was due to some pathological condition.

Russian Botanical Research

During the past year a number of botanical expeditions were organised by the Principal Botanical Garden in Leningrad to investigate the flora of various parts of the U.S.S.R. The vegetation of Karelia, Lapland, the districts of Kargopol and Kadnikov (Vologda), Luga, the valley of the Miga, Vyschni Volotschek, and of the Governments of Leningrad and Pskov, in the north-west and centre of Russia, were studied by separate expeditions in charge of MM. G. D. Zinserling, O. A. Smirnova, A. P. Schennikov, N. I. Kusnetzov, E. W. Schiffers, O. A. Brillant-Lerman, O. A. Enden, A. P. Iljinsky, and A. A. Boulavkina. The cryptogams of White Russia were made the subject of an investigation by MM. V. P. Savicz, L. I. Savicz-Ljubitzkaia, and A. I. Bjeljajeva, while the phanerogams were studied by MM. O. S. Poljanska and N. M. Savicz. Mycological investigations were carried out in the Kiev Government by MM. A. S. Bondartzev and V. N. Bondartzeva-Monteverde, while the action of the agent responsible for the occurrence of mosaic disease on the chloroplasts of tobacco were studied by M. L. G. Gavrilova in the Nikitski botanical garden of the Crimea. An investigation of the plant organisms found in the Saki, Tschokrak, and Tambukan lakes, which have a high content of salt, and also of those occurring in the waters of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, which have a low saline content, was carried out by M. B. L. Issatschenko. Other expeditions were sent out to Turkestan, the desert along the Afghanistan border, Siberia, Sakhalin, Mongolia, and Persia. Finally, it may be mentioned that MM. G. N. Voronow and S. W. Juzepczuk left Russia in July 1925 for a ten months' botanical tour in Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine, and Chile.

"Progress."—The April issue of "Progress," the house-organ of Lever Brothers, Ltd., appears in a new and handsome *format* (pp. 32, 10 in. by 7½ in.), with large type and numerous illustrations. Messages by way of send-off from Viscount Leverhulme and Mr. F. D'Arcy Cooper (chairman) are followed by articles on the Argentine Republic, "Filming the Whale Hunters in Antarctica," "Progress: The Noun and the Verb," and other topics, suggesting the world-wide scope of the company's activities. It is of interest that "Progress" had a predecessor ("The Port Sunlight Monthly Journal"), dating as far back as January 1895.

Festivities

Newport (Mon.) Chemists' Whist Drive

A WHIST DRIVE and dance was held recently by the Newport Chemists' Association, when over 150 members and friends were received by the President of the Association, Mr. J. H. Jackson. Capital arrangements were made by a committee presided over by Mr. L. D. Lewis and Mr. D. R. Evans. Prizes for the whist drive and dances were donated by several wholesale houses, and presented by Mrs. Findlay and Mrs. L. D. Lewis. The M.C.s for the whist were Messrs. A. V. Findlay and C. Paine, and for the dance L. D. Lewis and D. R. Evans.

A Boat-Race Festival

THE annual boat-race, which provides so much interest to Londoners, also gives Jules Lang & Son, Charlton Works, Islington, London, N., an opportunity of meeting at least once a year their customers and friends in the London district, of which full advantage is taken. On March 27 nearly 700 guests arrived at one of the firm's wharves at Hammersmith and had an excellent view of the race from Hammersmith Bridge onwards. Great efforts had been made to ensure comfort for the visitors, Mr. Lang afterwards explaining (by the aid of a megaphone) that the preparations by the staff of the wharf entailed the transport of thousands of packing cases, and adding a word of praise for the exertions of the staff. Catering arrangements had been made on an extensive scale, and after refreshments, a dance was held in one of the spacious warehouses, which had been cleared and decorated for the purpose. A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Dinner

THE North Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a supper at the Grand Hotel, Hanley, on March 25, Mr. Chaloner in the chair. Mr. Dale proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," coupled with the name of Mr. Antcliffe. In reply, Mr. Antcliffe gave a general outline of the Society's activities. The work of the Law Committee was also explained. He expressed the opinion that the Pharmacy Act required amending in order that scheduled poison could not be supplied to unqualified retailers, when another section of the Act did not allow them to be retailed. In dealing with the proposed addition of the veronal series of drugs to the list of dangerous drugs, the Council had made a strong protest to the Home Office against the proposed new Regulations, which in effect would only further harass the chemist in business when ample protection is already given by the Pharmacy Acts against their facile distribution to the public. Mr. Antcliffe also appealed on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. A general discussion took place, and it was suggested that the Codex Formulary should be universally used, and that the law ought to provide for the qualified man's name appearing at each shop where he is in charge. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Antcliffe for his address, and to Mr. Chaloner for presiding.

British Glassware Makers Dine

THE British Lampblown Scientific Glassware Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., held their annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on March 25, Mr. A. O. Jones (President) being in the chair. Between sixty and seventy members and guests were present, including Sir Joseph Petavel (director of the National Physical Laboratory), Mr. Percy Ashley, C.B. (Board of Trade), and Professor Turner, of Sheffield University. Proposing the toast of "The Association," Mr. A. O. Jones said that, as was to be expected, the work of the Association during the past year had been of a routine nature, with two exceptions. The first concerned an action at law in connection with what the Association had considered an infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, relating to the importation of foreign clinical thermometers. That action was, unfortunately, lost, largely on technical grounds, but it had served to show that the Association was prepared to watch its interests and to take action where necessary. The second important point concerned the expiry in August next of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. In reply to an invitation from the Board of Trade, a small committee had been formed to state the case of the industry, and it was hoped that as a consequence of the committee's report further protection would be afforded to the industry against what they regarded as unfair and unjust competition. The industry, although small, was more than a key industry. It was a master-key industry, since all the industries in the country were dependent on the scientific instruments which were produced by the members of the Association. For the same reason the welfare of the industry was bound up with the general welfare of the country, said Mr. Jones in conclusion, and when there was a return to the settled conditions in Europe the Association, with the trade of the nation in general, would show a gradual return to prosperity. Mr. Mark Zambra proposed "The Federation," and Mr. F. Cossor that of "The President." In replying for the visitors, Sir Joseph Petavel said that the work of the Association, like that of the National Physical Laboratory, was to help British manufacturers to maintain the standard of British goods, an aim which the Association had attained. They had been able to exclude inferior goods, and had therefore helped the country in its efforts to secure wider and more influential markets. Mr. Percy Ashley, who also replied, described the Association as being vital to the needs of the industry and the country. He thought it was important that any industry should have an Association which could put the views of that industry before the Government. When that collective information could be submitted the Government could more easily assist a deserving industry. Although he could not speak of the intentions of the Government, he could say that a better report could not have been submitted than that of the committee appointed by the Association. The industry had within the last seven years overcome the prejudice which had previously existed in favour of foreign-made scientific instruments, and had established a very high reputation for the quality of its goods. Mr. Ashley added that he was confident that a revival of prosperity was coming—not a dramatic revival, but a steady and constant movement towards economic restoration. Professor Turner, of the Society of Glass Technology, also responded.

London Golfing Chemists' Dinner

THE London Chemists' Golfing Society held the annual dinner and dance on March 25 at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., which was, we understand, a new meeting place so far as pharmaceutical functions are concerned. Mr. Herbert Skinner (Member of the Pharmaceutical Council) presided over a gathering of upwards of 280 ladies and gentlemen, among whom were: Mr. Winchester (the new President), Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Marns, Mr. W. B. Trick, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lawman, Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher, Mr. and Mrs. Shirtliff, Mr. Falding, Mr. and Mrs. Want, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchen, Mr. J. T. Walters, Mr. P. Royle, Dr. and Mrs. Yule, as well as a numerous contingent from wholesale firms. The spur tables were presided over by Capt. Somers, Capt. Bartlett, Messrs. H. W. Carmichael, P. Trick, D. J. Parry, George Deeth, W. Boyack. After an excellent repast the chairman called on Mr. Marns to propose the toast of "The London Chemists' Golfing Society." Mr. Marns, a newcomer to this toast, spoke as a veteran, exhibiting his intimate knowledge of the game by a reference to the nineteenth hole without which no golf speech is considered complete. He hoped, he said, one day to win a prize—even if it were only a spoon—as tangible evidence for the benefit of his wife of what he was doing on his half-holidays. (Laughter.) He would like in the revision of the charter to insert a clause which would provide playing fields for the Golfing Society. The new biological laboratory might at some future date require a farm for their live stock and the fields might be leased at a peppercorn rent. Seriously, however, he expressed appreciation and gratitude for the support of the Golfing Society to the Pharmaceutical Council and the Benevolent Funds. He coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Geo. Deeth, who had given him his first golfing lesson. Mr. Deeth, who replied, said that when he was secretary he always felt that the captain should make this speech. Now that he was captain, however, his feelings in the matter were reversed. He briefly expressed the Society's thanks to the donors of the prizes, and in conclusion proposed the toast of "Mr. C. P. Winchester, the new President," which was enthusiastically received. Thereupon Mr. Skinner presented the prizes to the winners as follows:—Rowland Stagg Prize, F. C. Jones; Captains' Prize, M. W. Carmichael; Mentholatum Prize, Tudor Phillips; D. & W. Gibbs Prize, M. W. Carmichael; Burgoyne Cup, J. Jones; Hill Cup, T. W. D. Turner; Yardley Cup, J. Deas; Hepburn Shield, P. W. C. Trick; Sanger Cup, H. E. Benwell; Kolynos Prize, M. W. Carmichael; Erasmic Prize, F. C. Jones; B. and C. Cup, G. F. Deeth; President's Prize, A. Harries; Pinchen's Prize, R. A. Daniel; Thomson Prize, Dr. B. Yule; Arthur H. Cox Prize, R. C. Green, Vinolia Prize, D. J. Parry; Carmichael Prize, R. A. Daniel; Society's Prize, R. A. Daniel; Sanger Replica, H. Roffy; B. and C.P. Replica, A. Hawkins. Capt. H. W. Bartlett, M.C., in proposing the toast of "The Ladies and Visitors," said that as an indication of the popularity of the function, only about 80 guests were members of the Society. Altogether they had 140 members, some of whom, he added, amidst laughter, had not paid their subscription. He also appealed for ladies to come forward as members. He was pleased to have with them Mr. R. T. Nicholson, M.A., secretary of the Farnham Golf Club, where they used to go at Easter, and where they were going this year, no doubt to have as fine a welcome as they had had previously. Mr. Nicholson briefly replied. Mr. W. Gray proposed the toast of the Chairman in eulogistic vein. It was the first time they had had the honour of having a member of the Pharmaceutical Council as their President. The Society had been fortunate in its Presidents, who had been chemists of outstanding merit and ability. Mr. Skinner, he said, was no exception. Mr. Skinner, in responding, explained that there could be no reception that evening, as, unfortunately, Mrs. Skinner was unable to be present, owing to illness. He had a message from her, however, to say that she hoped to be present next year. He then paid a tribute to the work of the secretary (Mr. D. J. Parry). He knew from experience how much a secretary has to do while remaining in the background. He had taken up golf late in life, and would say there is no game like it. He hoped that all chemist golfers in London would join the Society and make next year's gathering even larger than that one. With regard to the ladies joining the club, Mr. Winchester had offered to put up a ladies' prize. He hoped that next session they would come and offer a bumper greeting to him (Mr. Winchester) at the dinner. Mr. Parry followed with an appeal for more members connected with the trade, and the floor was then cleared for dancing. During an interval Mr. Deeth introduced three dainty young ladies, Misses Mary Haywood, Myrtle Peter, and Betty Bucknell, whose graceful dancing and character singing evoked much applause.

THE SECRETARY (MR. D. J. PARRY), THE PRESIDENT (MR. HERBERT SKINNER), AND THE CAPTAIN (MR. G. DEETH).

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Executive Meeting

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, on March 24, Mr. John Hague in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Clubb, French, Forster, Hardy, Gilleghan, Jackson, Keall, Keith, Marshall, Martin, Melhuish, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley, Tranmer and Young.

The secretary reported that a deputation had waited upon the Ministry of Health regarding the proposal to include industrial methylated spirit in the tariff, and the difficulty which had arisen owing to the fact that five gallons was the minimum quantity a pharmacist could purchase. The Ministry had agreed to defer the date for three months pending further negotiations with the Board of Customs and Excise.

The attention of the Ministry was drawn to the position of the pharmacist in respect of samples of Insurance dressings taken for testing purposes. The Ministry undertook that there should be no penalties in the case of first offences where a warranty has been obtained.

The secretary reported that the chairman and he had attended a conference at the House of Commons called by the National Chamber of Trade for the purpose of opposing the Cash on Delivery postage system.

The Executive considered the position which had arisen in regard to the decision of the Brighton magistrates in reference to the sale of Wincarnis with quinine. The Executive do not consider the decision to be binding, and that no change should be made by members in regard to the sale of Wincarnis with quinine, and similar preparations. Further, that any summonses which were issued would be defended.

Annual Meeting

THE fifth annual meeting was held on March 24 at the same place.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, referred to the numerous subjects dealt with during the past year, and expressed his gratification at the large increase in membership. The report was adopted unanimously.

The treasurer moved the adoption of the statement of account, and drew attention to the very satisfactory result of the past year's working. The statement of account was unanimously adopted.

Various alterations to the rules were authorised consequent upon the alterations to the rules of the Chemists' Defence Association.

The secretary announced the result of the biennial election of the executive committee.

New Books

The Chemical Manufacturers' Directory. Pp. 229. 8 in. by 5 in. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd. 4s. 6d. net. [The fifty-eighth edition of this useful directory has been revised and brought up to date. It contains a list of the principal manufacturers of chemicals of all kinds in England, Wales and Scotland, with some of the firms in Ireland.]

Inglis, J. Gall. *The "Express" Per Gross and Per Dozen Reckoner.* 6½ in. by 3¾ in. Pages not numbered. 2s. 6d. Gall & Inglis, 31 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [One of the long series of handy ready reckoners issued by this firm. It consists of a series of tables giving at a glance the price of broken quantities of articles at prices per gross or per dozen at prices from 1d. to 72s. per gross, or $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 6s. per dozen.]

Harvey, A. *Laundry Chemistry: A Short Handbook on the Chemistry of Laundry Materials and Methods.* 7⅞ in. by 4¼ in. Pp. 116, 4s. Crosby Lockwood & Son, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. [Deals with soap, bleaching agents, blues, starches and stain removal and other allied subjects required by laundrymen. The facts are given in an elementary manner which will be readily understood by those unversed in chemistry.]

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Burnley.—Speaking on March 18, Alderman Thornber, chairman of the Insurance Committee, said he thought it would be a mistake if they changed the existing Insurance machinery. There were three interests connected with National Insurance—chemists, doctors, and approved societies—and he did not think the work could be better administered.

Cheshire.—Panel chemists will shortly be notified that a testing scheme will be put into operation in this county. The statistics for 1925 are:—Total number of prescriptions, 848,685; total number of persons, 205,747; total cost of prescriptions, £17,657; average cost of drugs, etc., per prescription, 4.99d.; average dispensing fee, 4.41d.; average cost per person, 38.80d.

Devon.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Exeter, on March 10, Mr. W. J. Shepperd in the chair. It was resolved to request the Retail Pharmacists' Union to make representations to manufacturers of medicine bottles that sizes should be accurate within reasonable limits, and that a guarantee of accuracy within specified limits should be given.

SCOTLAND

Lanarkshire.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee, the chairman said that, on January 1, there were 130,454 insured persons entitled to medical benefit, being an increase of 2,130 over the corresponding period of last year. During 1925 practitioners were paid, in respect of medical attendance and treatment, nearly £45,582, and for drugs and appliances almost £2,685. For the eleven months from January to November there had been paid to chemists a sum of about £6,255. He was unable to give the figures for the whole year. There were no complaints against chemists during the year.

March Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for March in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Acid. acetylsal. pulv., 4½d. oz.; acid. boric. cryst., 10d. lb.; acid. boric. pulv., 11d. lb.; ammon. brom., 5s. 7d. lb.; bism. carb., 16s. 3d. lb.; bism. oxid., 1s. 10d. oz.; bism. salicyl., 1s. 4d. oz.; bism. subnit., 14s. 6d. lb.; borax pur. pulv., 45s. cwt.; caffein. cit., 11d. oz.; calc. lact., 2s. 9d. lb.; collod. salicylic., 5½d. oz.; creosotum, 4d. oz.; emuls. petrolei c. hypoph., 1s. 10d. lb.; ext. casc. sagr. liq., 3s. lb.; ext. filic. liq., 1s. oz.; lin. methyl. sal. co., 8s. lb.; liq. bism. et am. cit., 2s. lb.; lithii carb., 1s. 3d. oz.; lithii cit., 11d. oz.; menthol, 3s. 2d. oz.; methylsulphonal, 2s. 4d. oz.; ol. eucalypt., 3s. 2d. lb.; ol. morrhuæ, 10s. gal.; ol. olivæ, 14s. 6d. gal.; ol. ricini, 1s. 2d. lb.; pot. brom., 2s. 8d. lb.; sodii brom., 3s. lb.; sulphonal, 1s. 9d. oz.; syr. calc. lactophosph., 1s. 7d. lb.; thymol, 2s. oz.; tr. iodi decolorat., 7s. 6d. lb.; ung. gallæ, 2s. 6d. lb.; ung. methyl. salicyl., co. ft., 11s. lb. Bandages: crêpe, 2 in. 7.5d., 2½ in. 9.6d., 3 in. 11.3d.; domette, 2½ in. x 6 yds., 8.5d.; elastic web, 2½ in. 6.7d. yd., 3 in. 8.3d. yd.; flannel, 3 in. x 6 yds., 17.3d.; india-rubber, 2½ in. x 1 yd., 21.0d.; open wove, white, 1½ in. x 4 yds. 1.0d., 2 in. x 4 yds. 1.3d., 2½ in. x 4 yds. 1.6d., 3 in. x 4 yds. 1.9d., 4 in. x 6 yds. 3.6d., 6 in. x 6 yds. 5.3d.; plaster of Paris, 4 in. x 5 yds., 23.2d. Cotton wools: unmedicated, 1 oz. 1.9d., 2 oz. 3.3d., 3 oz. 4.9d., 4 oz. 6.3d., 6 oz. 9.5d., 8 oz. 12.2d., 1 lb. 23.0d. Gauzes: boric, ½ of sq. yd., 1.3d.; carbolic, ½ of sq. yd., 1.3d.; double cyanide, ½ of sq. yd., 1.3d.; unmedicated, ½ of sq. yd. 1.2d., 1 sq. yd. 2.2d., 3 sq. yds. 6.0d., 6 sq. yds., 11.2d. Ice bags: check, 23.5d. Lints: boric, 1 oz. 1.8d., 2 oz. 3.3d., 3 oz. 4.7d., 4 oz. 6.1d. Standard dressing, No. 1, 2.4d.

Higher.—Camphora, 5s. lb.; ext. ipecac. liq., 2s. 3d. oz.; ol. limonis, 17s. lb.; pulv. tragac. co., 3s. 6d. lb.; tr. cardam. co., 3s. 2d. lb.; tr. cinchonæ, 5s. 9d. lb.; tr. cinchon. co., 5s. 9d. lb.; tr. myrrhæ, 6s. 10d lb.; tr. valerian., 6s. 3d. lb.; tr. valerian. ammon., 5s. 9d. lb.; tr. zingib., 6s. 8d. lb.; tr. zingib. fort, 7s. 6d. lb.; tr. tragacanth. pulv., 16s. lb.; vinum ipecac., 3s. 3d. lb. Catheters, soft rubber (13), 21.0d. Hypodermic syringes, 30.0d. Ice bags, rubber, 138.0d.

Birmingham Analyst's Report

In his latest annual report, Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., city analyst of Birmingham, states that 17 of the 219 samples of drugs examined last year, or 8 per cent., were unsatisfactory. In the previous five years the proportion had varied 9 per cent. to 13 per cent. The following are the chief passages in the report:—

Calcined Magnesia, Carbonate of Magnesia.—At five shops when "carbonate of magnesia" was asked for, the genuine article was supplied, though in one case it was labelled "Magnesia." Strictly speaking, according to the Pharmacopœia, the word "magnesia" is limited to the light and heavy calcined magnesias, but there is some local practice for using the term "magnesia" for either calcined magnesia or carbonate of magnesia. In ten instances "calcined magnesia" was requested, and in one case it was sold as "magnesia." The B.P. requires calcined magnesia not to lose more than 1 per cent. of its weight when heated to dull redness. This limit appears to be unduly stringent for samples sold in retail shops, but I think the loss should certainly not be more than 5 per cent. One vendor sold two samples which lost 31.4 per cent. and 31.2 per cent. respectively. Two samples from another vendor lost 28.9 per cent. and 30.3 per cent. respectively. Each of the above samples had probably deteriorated by improper keeping during which they gained water and carbonic acid gas. The last two samples were sold in ready-packed cardboard boxes. . . .

Gregory's Powder.— . . . If the powder is correctly made, and kept in a properly closed bottle, it will be practically free from carbonate. Last year nine of the twelve samples which yielded from 0.6 per cent. to 4.7 per cent. of carbonic acid gas, were passed as genuine. . . . As magnesia is only slightly soluble in water, and as rhubarb yields to water considerably more soluble matter than ginger, the amount of soluble matter should be a measure of the relative proportions of rhubarb and ginger in Gregory's powder. Eight of the twelve samples yielded, in certain conditions, from 10.1 per cent. to 12.5 per cent. of soluble matter, which were similar figures to those given by samples bought in previous years and also by samples specially prepared in this laboratory. Four other samples from two vendors yielded 7.3 per cent. to 9.4 per cent. of soluble matter, which at first suggested a deficient proportion of rhubarb. Further inquiries into the matter showed that samples of light magnesia differed very considerably in their action on the water extract of rhubarb. Five samples of light magnesia bought from retail shops were tested with a sample of rhubarb, and the amount of soluble matter expressed on rhubarb varied from 24 per cent. to 39 per cent. in the conditions of the experiment. Six other samples obtained directly from a wholesale dealer yielded, with another sample of rhubarb, from 29 per cent. to 40 per cent. of soluble matter. At first it was thought that these differences were due to impurities in the light magnesia, but a series of experiments with the addition of various impurities to the magnesia had little effect on the water extract of rhubarb, and the different action appears to be due to the varying physical condition of the magnesia, and not to its chemical composition.

Another fact which emerged in the investigation was that the amount of soluble matter in Gregory's powder increases with time. For instance, a sample which gave 8.9 per cent. of soluble matter after six weeks yielded 10.3 per cent. It seems probable that this increase may be due, to some extent, to the activity of the magnesia having altered by its taking moisture from the rhubarb and ginger with which it is mixed. I obtained samples of magnesia from which the low Gregory's powders had been made, and found that they were active with regard to rhubarb and ginger. A modification of the analytical method has prevented this varying action of the magnesia. In two low samples of Gregory's powder from one manufacturer, I think the fact that the rhubarb and ginger had been dried before mixing with the magnesia may have intensified the result, the powder not having been made in compliance with the directions of the Pharmacopœia, which orders undried rhubarb to be used for the powder.

Modern Physico-Chemistry

and its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XXXII. The Electronic Structure of Atoms—VI

THE analysis of atomic structure and the critical discussion of mathematical conceptions concerning its electronic structure can conveniently be ended with this article, for though it has been suggested that quantum mechanics apply within the atomic nucleus, such considerations do not help in elucidating the dynamics of atomic constituents. Ellis has calculated (from the wave-lengths of γ-rays) the energy levels of electrons within the nucleus of radium-β, which agree with those directly measured. However, this is another coincidence which will be "explained" only when it is known what quantum "states" really represent. The only conclusion that can be attained as regards the atom is the anomalous one that "*there is nothing in it.*" Its inertial mass is centred in a vanishingly small nucleus (Article XXXI) and its apparent size varies according to the frequency of oscillation of radiant energy by which it is bathed (i.e., the atom is changed by fluctuating flows in space. *See* Article XXI).

The dislocation of a working model inevitably results in a jumble of parts; but in the case of the atom, though only two components are known (negative and positive charges of electricity), these behave as two types of nothingness localised at definite points in space, one being the "imponderable" energy of the rotating electron and the other the "massive" inertia of the positive nucleus. Such conflicting absurdities are the inevitable outcome of theories defined by wholly imaginary mathematical considerations, but which on continued use become regarded as irrefutable "laws." The mental miasma which submerges science arises from the belief that natural phenomena can be expressed in mathematical language. Mathematical statements defeat their own ideal of absolute precision; for either they do not permit variation or, if variation occurs, it omits to set up "working" limits within which this applies. The result is one-sided half-truths (cf. Article VI) which inevitably end in a *reductio ad absurdum* such as is evident in the olden-time question of "What happens when an irresistible force acts upon an immovable mass?" Witness also the change from "generalisation" to "particularisation" in the reversible interaction of atomic matter with space whenever a change in mobile equilibrium of a system occurs as the result of "matter" emitting or absorbing "energy," a process which can be symbolised as :—

(1) $\epsilon \propto \nu$ (see Article VII and footnote *).

(2) $\epsilon = h\nu$ (the "quantum" relationship).

Amount of Enegy Received

Consider a surface bombarded with radiant energy. The amount of energy received *varies* as in equation (1) with :—(*a*) The number of radiant rays; (*b*) their different frequencies; (*c*) the area of the absorbing surface; (*d*) the electronic state of the atoms composing the surface in process of activation; (*e*) whether the radiant energy is reflected, absorbed, or scattered (Article XXIII). Since a "quantum" is a variable unit equation (1) could be held to apply *generally* to absorption and emission of energy by an atomic surface, but the idea of a "discrete" quantum does not permit the usual statistical averaging. The more precise quantum equation (2) leads at once to "exact particularisations" when contrasted with the above, as (*a*) only one quantum (ϵ), (*b*) of definite frequency (ν) is absorbed, (*c*) by one electron, (*d*) attached to a certain atom which (*e*) receives all the energy absorbed to produce a definite state of activation. The quantum equation (2) calls for conditions not realisable in practice, and represents that theoretical ideal of "absolute" or 100 per cent. efficiency which cannot obtain unless energy is completely transformed into mass, or *vice versa*. The older idea of the atom of an element demanded a structural stability in its transference from molecule to molecule during a chemical reaction that embodied another mathematical fiction, that of "identity." Such a conception fixes once and for all an eternal permanence as regards the items compared. Hence in Articles XIV and XV it was necessary to show that all so-called "absolute" units of comparison are entirely arbitrary and not real, while the experimental evidence (see Article XVI) has proved that individual atoms exist in different atomic states and that they are thus by no means exactly alike. The fetish of rigorous mathematical analysis is apt to override common sense by meaningless equations which obscure the way towards saner scientific reasoning. Mathematics has an unhappy knack of misrepresenting facts owing to fixation of one factor in a process at the expense of the others, and thus preventing recognition that all-round variation is what occurs in natural phenomena. Failure of mathematical concepts in natural science is due to its biased outlook and one-sided application. Since the time of Galileo force has been defined as the time rate of change of momentum; and to-day acceleration and retardation of matter is synonymous with the existence of mysterious attractive (or repelling) forces in an immaterial medium. An advance made by Huyghens was to correlate work with space-rate change of energy, whence arose the idea of "potential" throughout force fields in the medium connecting matter. (These are variously designated to suit requirements as gravitational, electrostatic, or electromagnetic.) Planck's "constant" (h) in quantum equation (2) is considered to constitute "action," and has the dimensions of momentum and distance (or length) or energy multiplied by time (both of which correspond with displacement—see Article III). However, the concepts of force, work, and action overlook the relativity of time as regards displacement, because the time factor enters into work or energy displacement when body and medium move relatively to one another (Article VI). The reader has been called upon to exercise considerable mental agility in trying to follow the "jerks" of the quantum theory; but it has been necessary to discuss this hypothesis at length, as at present it is a "sun," which throws great light on physics and eclipses the more stable atomic concepts of chemistry. The theory of relativity has a much more insidious action, as it warps our mentality as well as space itself. Fortunately this only alters the mathematics of motion, so that for variation in size of electronic orbits there can be substituted varying orbital velocity in different parts of the same orbit, which again illustrates how mathematics can be devised to fit circumstances. In physico-chemistry of to-day the balancing up of energy action and reaction between matter and space is still unwittingly assumed by making space the possessor of a store of hidden (potential) energy, which, like a bank, can act as creditor and debtor in all energy transformations. It has been essential to enter into detail with the theories which are applied to the interpretation of physical and chemical phenomena. The reader will find it a relief to pass on to the more practical side, for experimental results are at any rate tangible; and, however the theorist may misapply them, they are the basis on which scientific industrialism has been built.

---

* A quantity which depends upon another is said to be a function thereof; so that if y is a function of x (or $y=fx$), then x changes when y alters, but the multiplier f does not change and is accordingly called a "constant." The search for physical constants underlies the "laws" of physical chemistry. Thus PV=RT connects pressure and temperature with the gas constant R for a definite (molar) number of molecules. Such laws invariably break down, as they apply to ideal gases with molecules not occupying space and without attraction for one another. However clever mathematical jugglery may become, it cannot apply continuous operations to discontinuous processes (as in the calculus) or specify an "event" in space and time without setting up arbitrary relationships in regard to an outside observer who has no concern therein or interferes with the normal sequence by his experimental procedure. A "constant" assumes definite unchanging units in space and time, but the theoretical units are wholly imaginary. [See Article VII (time) and Article XIV (standards).] Accordingly it must be remembered that mathematical constants are "functions (i.e., conversion factors or pure numbers) forming part of equations representing theoretical laws (see remarks on Rydberg constant, Article XIX).

ON April 1 the rates of charge for ordinary telegrams to Italy, Switzerland, Albania, Bulgaria, Danzig, Estonia, and Jugo-Slavia were increased by a halfpenny a word, and the rate to Turkey by a penny a word.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Iron Perchloride.—A process for the manufacture of iron perchloride, consisting in treating solid ferrous chloride with chlorine gas. (Daniel Tyrer. 248,214.)

Wool Fat Products. — A process for preparing sulphonated products of wool fat which form stable emulsions with water, consisting in first separating the wool fat into its liquid and wax-like fractions and sulphonating each fraction separately. (Dr. O. Herzog. 247,714.)

Proofing against Insects.—A process for rendering fabrics, yarn, paper, wood and other materials proof against attack by insects, fungi, etc., consisting in applying to the material a mixture containing a compound of a rare earth metal with a higher organic acid. (S. W. Kendall. 247,242.)

Photographic Films.—To enable photographic films to slide more readily, a 1 to 1.5 per cent. solution of sodium stearate in methanol is applied to the film sheet or strip, or a colloidal solution of about 0.1 per cent. of gypsum in methanol. (Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation. 245,065.)

Oxypiperidine Derivatives.—A diallylcarbinol ester, or a substitution product, is converted into its dihydrohalide, followed by condensation with ammonia or with a primary aliphatic, aromatic or aliphatic-aromatic amine, resulting in the production of derivatives of 4-oxypiperidine. (H. Staudinger. 232,207.)

Preparation of Hypophosphites.—A process for the quantitative conversion of phosphorus into hypophosphites, phosphites and phosphoric acid, consisting in heating an aqueous suspension of burnt limestone, to which phosphorus in sticks is added, in an autoclave, in an atmosphere of nitrogen; drawing off the hydrogen phosphide, which is then burnt to phosphoric acid, while calcium hypophosphite is recovered from the solution, and calcium phosphite from the residue. (E. Merck. 234,138)

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, April 6, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 17. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the final exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports.*

Personalities

MR. W. LUMB, Ph.C., Sowerby Bridge, was the successful candidate in a recent municipal election.

MR. F. JACKS, chemist and druggist, Stone, Stafford, has been elected President of the local traders' association.

MR. H. E. CLEMENT, chemist and druggist, Hampton Hill, was elected a member of the Hampton Urban District Council on March 27.

MR. FRANK LIVESEY, son of Mr. T. W. Livesey, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, has passed the first M.B., Ch.B. examination. Mr. Livesey, jun., entered Manchester University last October.

MR. FRED GILES, the London representative of Thomas Illingworth & Co., Ltd., photographic film and paper manufacturers, London, N.W.10, has removed to 36 Westover Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18. Telephone: Battersea 2548.

CAPTAIN A. F. BOURDAS, M.C., F.S.I., F.A.I., M.R.San.I., youngest son of Mr. Isaiah Bourdas, Ph.C. (Bradley & Bourdas, Pont Street, London, S.W.), has been appointed valuation surveyor for the City of Westminster Captain Bourdas has been, since the war, chief valuer for the London area at the War Office.

AT the Masonic Hall, Wrexham, on March 25, Bro. G. R. Knox Mawer, chemist and druggist (L. Rowland & Co., chemists), was installed Worshipful Master of the Bromfield Lodge, No. 4,233. The following were among the other officers appointed: Mr. I. W. Edwards, chemist and druggist; Mr. G. M. James, chemist and druggist; and Mr. J. Ifor Williams, chemist and druggist.

IN recognition of his fifty years' service with Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley, Mr. J. Martin has been presented by his fellow-workers with a gold watch, and Mrs. Martin with a tea service. Mr. Kerfoot, senior director, made a personal presentation to Mr. Martin, to whose services he paid a striking tribute, as did also Mr. E. H. Kerfoot. Mr. Martin, in his reply, mentioned that with himself there were twenty-six employees with services ranging from twenty-five to fifty years. On March 24, Mr. Kerfoot entertained the employees to a whist drive and dance in honour of Mr. Martin.

IT is now stated that Sir William Glyn-Jones will arrive in this country from Canada in Easter week, and that he is returning to make arrangements for resigning some of the appointments he holds in England, as he has been induced to give his whole-time services to the price maintenance scheme in Canada and the United States. In the case of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association difficulties are naturally being encountered in selecting a suitable successor. One of the suggested candidates is not a pharmacist, but such an appointment would be sure of vigorous opposition from an organisation founded by and for chemists.

Deaths

BARTLETT.—On March 25, Mr. George Bartlett, J.P. (Peptine Maltine, Ltd.), Thursmaston, Leicester, aged sixty-four. Mr. Bartlett, who was chairman of the local district council, was engaged in an election campaign at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and a son.

JOHNSON.—At his residence in Welholme Avenue, Grimsby on March 18, Mr. Robert Clitherow Johnson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Johnson, who qualified in 1897, carried on businesses at Grimsby and Brigg.

EX-SERVICE LEAGUE DINNER.—Mr. Ivor Richards, Treharris, presided over a dinner held on March 17 at Pontypridd, under the auspices of the Pontypridd, Rhondda, Aberdare and Merthyr Branch of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists. Among the speakers were Mr. E. Saville Peck (chairman of the League), Mr. T. L. Harris (President of the Cardiff Branch), Mr. Thos. Lewis (Welsh College of Pharmacy), Mr. H. M. Lloyd (Merthyr Tydfil), and Mr. J. Morris (Mountain Ash).

Trade Notes

"SANITAS" TOILET ROLLS yield 40 per cent. profit on turnover, according to an advertisement in this issue of The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., Limehouse, London, E.14.

AN ADVERTISEMENT INSET in Murillo brown and black in this issue contains the announcements of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., "Aroma" Works, K. B. Mavlankar, and Morny Frères, Ltd.

ACELTA CAPPING CO., LTD., 185 Princes Street, Manchester, have sent us a copy of the revised booklet dealing with the use of Acelta capsuling compound. This will be sent to any *C. & D.* subscriber who asks for a copy.

SOUTH AFRICAN TOBACCO.—Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4, are the sole distributors to the drug trade of the cigarettes and tobacco from the plantations in Nyasaland of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. Free samples are sent on application.

AEROFUME is a perfumed germicide advertised in this issue by William Edwards & Sons, 14-18 Nile Street, City Road, London, N.1. The outfit, consisting of sprayer and bottle of aerofume, retails at 3s. 6d., refills of aerofume selling at 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. 3d. each.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—In addition to those mentioned in last week's issue (p. 456), the following wholesale houses inform us that their premises will be closed from Thursday evening, April 1, until Tuesday morning, April 6:—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.; Raimes & Co., York; Meggeson & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, London, S.E.16.

HOUGHTON-BUTCHER (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Ensign House, 88/89 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, have opened two new departments in the part of their business dealing with wireless goods. These are a new trade counter and a demonstration room. The increased space enables Messrs. Houghton to deal more promptly with customers' requirements.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.—Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, London, E.C.2, in the March issue of their export price list, indicate that since the December 1925 publication there have been several reductions in prices, including cubeb. oleo-resin, ext. damianæ, opii, sarsæ jam. co., menthol, ol. bois de rose, carui, cedri American, citronellæ, cubebæ, geranii, podophylli resin, etc. The export list contains a full range of "Staffallens" products for the wholesale trade.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES LIST.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, have produced a new edition of their druggists' sundries list, which covers general sundries, dispensing requirements, fancy and toilet goods, and hospital and surgical requirements, and is fully illustrated. At the end there are illustrations of some of the shops recently fitted completely by Messrs. Evans. The list, one of the most useful of its kind, will be sent on request to any chemist who has not already received a copy.

DENTOZONE.—From the Dentozone Co., Johannesburg, we have received a sample of Dentozone ("Seabreeze of the Mouth") dental cream, a South African proprietary article. It is a nicely packed article in collapsible tube and carton, and the cream itself has a pleasant odour. Dentozone is, we are informed, very popular with the public, and dentists speak well of it. In a letter which accompanied the sample we have been given particulars of the genesis and experimental work carried on in connection with the cream. This has certainly resulted in a distinctive product.

INDIAN OPIUM TRAFFIC.—The Government of India (says the Delhi correspondent of the "Times") has concluded an agreement with the Government of Indo-China for direct sales of opium to the latter for use in its territory. India has now, therefore, an agreement with every Far East Government to sell no opium for export to their territories except through the Government or under its licence. Hence to-day it is announced that there will be no further public auctions of opium in Calcutta.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

MEDICINE DEATHS

Mr. Basil Peto asked the Home Secretary on March 25 how many deaths occurred during the past five years either by misadventure or by suicide as a result of the taking of human or animal medicines; if any, how many deaths were due to human and animal medicines, respectively; and the number of cases in which such medicines were supplied by medical men or chemists?

The Minister of Health replied that materials are not available enabling the question to be answered.

LACTOSE FACTORY

Mr. Ammon asked the Minister of Agriculture, on March 29, if he will state the objects of the lactose factory erected by the State at Haslington in 1919-20; and whether he can state the progress realised in the discovery of new processes?

Mr. Guinness: The object of the lactose factory was to discover an economic process for the utilisation of whey. In the opinion of those directly concerned with the experimental work this object has been achieved. The process is described in a monograph recently published by the Ministry.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD.

Mr. Bennett asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on March 29, if he can state exactly what is the loss to the State in connection with the operations of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd.; whether since the war there are any other undertakings of a similar nature in connection with which the State operations have shown a loss to the taxpayer; and, if so, what is the total amount of such loss in each case?

Mr. McNeill: The capital loss arising out of the Government investment in the British Dyestuffs Corporation is £1,085,338. There was also a deficiency of interest on the Government's shares amounting in all to £716,975. As regards the second part of the question, there are, of course, numerous cases in which private undertakings financed by the Government for war purposes have failed to repay in full the funds advanced, or have been forced by difficulties, mainly arising from the industrial depression which started in 1920, to make arrangements with their creditors (including the Government) involving some possibility of loss to the latter. All losses definitely incurred by the Government (save the most trifling) have been shown in the notes appended to the yearly Appropriation Accounts.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

A/223. "Buconal" (solidified methylated spirit)
F/233. Condeo (for preserving eggs)
B/223. Featheredge sponges (London agency)
P/293. Jetoline
L/293. La Florencia Mercedes perfume
B/183. Leona Ointments (present London address)
S/293. "Paris" hair brushes
B/303. Rubilan nail polish

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Aspriodine. S/223
Barbasol. S/243
Chamberlain's cough remedy. T/233
Eatan. B/223
Lactobyl. A/243
Lestrol. M/233
Lipli suspensory bandages. B/243
Lucogen. B/223
Melovol. F/243
Novozirol. E/243
Peroxigen tooth-paste. B/243
Salamon's Lemon Soap. E/223
Seajoy seasickness plasters. A/233
Self-seal postal boxes. B/243
Stipendum stoppers. H/243
Vulpro products. S/223
Walton's tooth-paste. B/223

WHEN the corner stone of the new chemistry building of Wesleyan University at Middletown, N.Y., was laid recently modern chemical products were placed in copper receptacles with their descriptions.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Chemists' Windows are worth more to some of us than to others, and the value of a given window varies in different hands. Mr. Thomas Marns, whose discourse to the Sales Managers' Association was reported in your last week's issue (p. 464), could probably be relied upon to make any window pay in a pharmacy of which he was proprietor, and careful study of his remarks makes it clear to me that the man behind the window counts for most in estimating the business value of that particular window. But everyone who wishes to become expert in dressing his shop window so as to make it a silent salesman can extract a few valuable hints from what Mr. Marns told the sales managers, one of whose objects in life is, I need hardly point out, to secure the use of our windows and counters for displays of the goods in which they are particularly interested, without paying too much for the privilege.

When Chemists depended mainly upon the supply of drugs and medicines for a meagre livelihood, they were content to display in their windows coloured bottles and specie jars, the more venturous spirits filling in the interspaces with bottles of castor oil or cod-liver oil and a few other medicaments or appliances. But, as Mr. Marns points out, it does not pay to occupy valuable window space with displays of articles that the public know they must come to us for. In order to secure a satisfactory turnover and make the £1,000 a year that so many of Mr. Marns's friends are fortunate in doing, the pharmacist has to drop the professional man and practise salesmanship, the goods offered and displayed being selected from the numerous so-called side-lines with the supply of which the public now associates us if we are careful to keep reminding them that we hold stocks of the goods. Another good point made by Mr. Marns is the undesirability of depending upon window-display firms, the value of whose services can only be righty assessed by noting the class of window in which they are usually allowed to operate.

R.P.U. Members, or a majority of those who took the trouble to vote at the recent election, are evidently satisfied that they are better served by their existing representatives than they could be by new and untried men. I make no demur at this, but I wish the re-elected people would look a little more closely at the stuff they serve out to us on the front page of the R.P.U. Supplement. In the March issue we are told that "there is no doubt" copper sulphate solution poured on the ground round the wireless earth improves conductivity and reception. But a solution of common salt or any other salt will serve the purpose quite as well, and most drinking water contains sufficient salts in solution to do all that is necessary. Further, the R.P.U. Supplement tells us that when the copper sulphate solution is applied it will "inevitably" prove destructive to vegetation, but this is nonsense. Copper sulphate is being largely used in gardens at the present time, with great advantage to the plants treated, and the only care that need be taken is to avoid letting it come in contact with foliage. Underground it is of immense benefit.

Chemistry up to Date is furnished by Mr. Thomas Russell, the advertising expert, in Robinson's "Omnibox," a copy of which has been sent to me from a *C. & D.* subscriber. In a dissertation on the advantage of selling sodium carbonate and bicarbonate in cartons, Mr. Russell fathers a lot of what he well describes as "imaginings." His knowledge of chemistry appears to be decidedly misty, and I doubt if he is conversant with the unsatisfactory nature of cartons as containers for washing soda. He insists upon the use of "pure food board" for making the cartons and arsenic-free ink for printing on them! He also seems to suggest that each individual retailer should register a special trade-mark for the sodium bicarbonate he sells! We are also told how the cooking of rhubarb leaves with sodium carbonate has resulted in the "evolution" of a poison "reputed to be the deadly oxalic acid," and how essential it is that consumers should always have guidance about the different uses of the carbonate and bicarbonate. That the innocuous bicarbonate becomes the dangerous carbonate when added to hot water will probably be news to Mr. Russell, and I think he would be wiser on the whole to leave chemistry alone and stick to his own subject of advertising.

The Proposed Removal of Covent Garden Market will quicken agreeable memories in pharmacists of the older generation who were wont to seek there the fresh and dried herbs which they were unable to obtain from their wholesale druggists. It was about 1671 that the market was established. In the sixteenth century the sellers of herbs, the apothecaries and the grocers were to be found in Bucklersbury, a locality always to be commemorated in Falstaff's words: "Smell like Bucklersbury in simple time." It may be that some poet has caught the fragrance of Covent Garden "in simple time"; if so it has not been my good fortune to meet with the expression of it. The history of pharmacy and chemistry is rather more closely connected with the neighbourhood than the sale of herbs, for it was in Southampton Street, Strand, that Robert Boyle's assistant and friend, Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, established the business which was known in later times under the name of Godfrey and Cooke. The story of how Robert Boyle brought over to England this young German and gave him charge of his laboratory, and how the devotion of Hanckwitz to his "honoured master" and his plodding industry led to the discovery of phosphorus, is an important part of the history of the birth of modern chemistry. To Hanckwitz seems to be due the quite general use among pharmacists of the old alchemical symbol of the Phœnix; he was known as "the Chemist at the sign of the Phœnix, London."

Hanckwitz, chemist, philosopher and Fellow of the Royal Society though he was, did not disdain to make use of advertising, and that, too, in a most thorough fashion. In a circular he said that he continued to prepare all sorts of remedies, chemical and galenic, that he "supplies the Powders of Kent, Zell and Contrajerva, Cordial Red Powder, Gaskoin's powder with and without Bezoar," and a number of other preparations. "For the information of the curious" he said that "he was the only one in London who makes inflammable Phosphorus, which can be preserved in water. . . . N.B. He sells Phosphorus wholesale fifty shillings an ounce, and retail three pounds sterling the ounce." There is another specimen of his advertising in the form of a pamphlet of upwards of fifty pages, published in 1724. It is "An Account of the New Method of Extinguishing Fires by Explosion and Suffocation, Introduced by Ambrose Godfrey of Covent-Garden, Chymist." This fire extinguisher consisted of an inner vessel charged with gunpowder; it was surrounded by an outer vessel—"the shell"—containing "water impregnated with a certain preparation, an Enemy to Fire." These machines were used by igniting a fuse, attached to the gunpowder receptacle, and throwing them into the burning building. On at least two occasions Godfrey's (he had now ceased to use his German surname) appliances were tested at public demonstrations made in the presence of notabilities, such as the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Beaumont, Sir Hans Sloane, and Sir James Thornhill. The Society of Arts expressed their approval of the invention. The last chapter in this pamphlet shows how Godfrey dealt with a competitor in the manufacture of fire extinguishers. The heading of the chapter is a sufficient indication of its contents, and is a revelation of the spirit of this enterprising chemist; it reads: "The foul Measures Mr. Povey has taken to make himself looked upon as the Author of this New Discovery, and to defraud me of the Fruits of my Labour and Expences."

℞.
Ostelin ʒiss
Syr. Calcii Lactophos ad ℥iv
M.
Sig. A teaspoonful in water three times a day, after meals.
"SHAKE THE BOTTLE"

Doctors are being advised that OSTELIN can, with advantage, be prescribed in combination with such compounds as calcium lactate and lactophosphate, because of the remarkable way in which it promotes calcium and phosphorus metabolism.

When dispensed with other drugs, OSTELIN is best suspended with tragacanth, which contains no oxidising enzymes. It is incompatible with acids of an oxidising nature, or other oxidising agents, but can be presented in any other combination.

When much OSTELIN is being dispensed, application for terms for bulk supplies should be addressed to

Ostelin
Glaxo House, 56, Osnaburgh Street,
London, N.W.1.

ROBINSON'S
of CHESTERFIELD
for CARDBOARD BOXES
ROUND · OVAL · SQUARE · FOLDING
ROBINSON & SONS, LTD. • CHESTERFIELD & LONDON

FRENCH and all FOREIGN
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
Imported and Exported by
WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.
(FOREIGN CHEMISTS LTD.)
15, Great St. Andrew St., London, W.C.2
Telephones: Gerrard 2521: Regent 4039
LIST ON APPLICATION
SPECIAL EXPORT TERMS
Dublin branch
19 TEMPLE BAR

LIQUID PARAFFIN
STERNS LTD.
80 Royal London House,
Finsbury Square,
London, E.C.2. (2)

In response to numerous enquiries we wish to inform the trade that
"TY.PHOO TEA"
IS OWNED BY
Messrs. SUMNER'S TY.PHOO TEA, LTD.
CASTLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
WHO INVITE APPLICATIONS FOR TERMS.

EXTRA RECTIFIED ALCOHOL FOR TINCTURES
J. BURROUGH, Ltd. 1 Cale Distillery, LAMBETH, S.E.11

Editorial Articles

Still More Poison Problems

The Labelling of Poisons Order was thought to be a simple one, and official apologists urged that, in spite of the irritation the Order has caused, it is bound to be a benefit to pharmacy. Without further reform, such a result is doubtful. When in January 1925 we called attention to some of the problems presented we warned our readers that the Order was not so simple as it looked. Throughout the year new difficulties arose weekly, and the *C. & D.* has been almost the sole exponent of the Order, as it has been the guide to the so-called "leaders" in pharmacy. When the change was made in Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1923, changing the word "article" to "the name of the poison," there were few who realised the full significance of the alteration. The idea remained that a preparation containing a poison was the poison itself, and, if it was not likely that such a preparation could produce a poisonous effect, no one dreamt of labelling it "Poison." The typical instances are: Vinum ipecac., pil. coloc. et hyoscy., and asthma powder containing stramonium or lobelia. Importance was not attached to the change made until the Labelling Order became law. Great difficulty was experienced in framing the Order, which required nearly two years to produce, the final one being very different from the draft originally published by us. The main part of the Order bears restating. The article is to be "labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison, with the word 'poison' and with the name of the poison, and, in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, ... any poison to which the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended, applies, the particulars to be stated on the label as to the proportion which such poison bears to the other ingredients shall be the proportion which such poison bears to the total ingredients of the preparation." The difficulties bound to arise under such a bald requirement compelled the concession allowing B.P. and B.P.C. preparations with pills, tablets, and similar articles to be labelled in a manner not contemplated in the change in Section 17, which goes a long way to simplify the Order. In other words, the position, in the case of official preparations, maintains the *status quo* and regards them as the "poisons," while everything else is treated to the full extent of the change made. The reiteration by official apologists that the Labelling Order created no new poisons, and "what was not a poison before is not a poison now," is absurdly true, but cannot allay the uneasiness which has arisen. Vinum ipecac. comes within the concession as a B.P. preparation, whereby its constituent poison need not be named, The probability of anyone being poisoned by vin. ipecac. is remote, and a general feeling continues that it need not be labelled "Poison." Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. almost comes within the same category, though it must be confessed that without a definitive ruling on the subject it is difficult to give an opinion which cannot be challenged. The other cases which arise are stramonium, lobelia, and scoparius. The British Pharmaceutical Codex lays it down that the alkaloids contained therein are "poisonous," and the question arises: Are they, *per se*, the poisons, or is it the alkaloids which should be named? Stramonium, lobelia, and scoparius have not hitherto been labelled "Poison," but many vendors, so soon as the drugs are prepared for medical purposes, label them "Poison." as preparations coming within the last clause of Part II of the Poisons Schedule. Whether the drying, cutting, rubbing, or powdering of the drugs for medical purposes brings them within the term "preparation" is a knotty problem which most people will cut by labelling the article "Poison," and insuring against an action from a common informer. Admixtures containing them are within the omnibus clause referred to. But what is the poison? Is it stramonium, lobelia, or scoparius? The saving grace of the Labelling Order can be invoked; they are in the B.P. or have been, which would probably provide sufficient basis to name the drug itself, as it might be much too difficult to state any proportion of daturine, lobeline, or sparteine in a sample used in any preparation or admixture. The curious thing is that the preparations and admixtures of these drugs have not been hitherto labelled "Poison" any more than the drugs themselves, though this is no argument why they should not have been. Some whole drugs containing alkaloids are mentioned in the schedules—e.g., belladonna, cannabis, cantharides, coca, ergot, nux vomica, savin, and tobacco, which by analogy could almost be led to exclude those not mentioned, such as stramonium, lobelia, and scoparius, but the comparison is a poor one. The position of digitalis and strophanthus is different, as they only contain poisonous glucosides, and unless mentioned would not be included under any clause in the Poisons Schedule. The solution of the difficulty of "poisonous alkaloids" would be made if the same principle was adopted, as in the case of digitalin and strophanthin. While the possibility of naming each poison and so making an extensive schedule is a solution, it is not a very practical one. The method of naming the glucosides and the whole drugs containing alkaloids would make for simplicity. Another difficulty has arisen over labelling fluid extracts in common use, such as ext. lobeliæ liq. and ext. stramonii liq., which, clearly being preparations, may be expected to show on their label the proportion of the poison contained therein. These preparations are not standardised to any alkaloidal strength, and since they are not usually sold to the public, the declaration of the proportion of the whole drug would appear to be sufficient. In any case, such a declaration conveys all the information needed. One possibility remains in dealing with whole drugs containing small percentages of poisonous alkaloids—that is, the principle of *de minimis non curat lex*. This principle is very difficult to apply. In dealing with homœopathic medicines the problem is not the mother tinctures but the attenuations. Unless a limit is specified with each poison, there is no guide in the Poisons Schedule. As the schedules now stand, the law courts are the only authority, but it need not be so in a scientifically constructed Poisons Schedule. The Labelling Order has accentuated the feeling that the time has arrived for a reform in the schedules, so that those whose duty it is to sell and dispense poisons shall have a clear understanding of the requirements, and not have their minds confused by the ambiguities of the specifications. One more point arises in the statement of proportions or percentages. To place six or seven decimals on a label is an absurdity. The desire is a declaration of the poison so that it is understood, and if the preparation is such that a proportion reaches out into infinity the common-sense method is to give the nearest practicable figure which is comprehensible. The label need not be an exhibition of farcical figures, which tend to bring the Order into disrepute.

The Turpentine Position

Operations in American turpentine oil during recent weeks have broadened out to an appreciable extent, while more interest has been aroused on the part of dealers and consumers under the influence of more bullish American reports and a considerable development in the outlet at this end. There are still very ample stocks to cope with all possible requirements over the remainder of the season or until new crop supplies become available over the spring. It is at the same time interesting to record the fact that the London deliveries since the beginning of the year show a considerable increase compared with several years past. Taking the London visible supply near mid-March (amounting to 36,157 barrels), this indicates a shrinkage of about 23,500 barrels, 14,000 barrels, and 8,600 barrels respectively compared with the same period in the previous three years. As shown by these figures, the decrease this year has been particularly striking, and is largely accounted for by the fact that for a good while past London prices have been quite substantially below American parity, and therefore attracted considerable purchases from Continental ports. In fact, the excess, amounting to roughly 9,500 barrels, in the total outgoings over practically two and a half months, approximately represents the quantities taken for re-export to the Continent, which for the last two months amounted to well over 16,000 cwt., against small quantities in the corresponding period of last year. The bulk of these re-exports took place since January, and this feature seems likely to become accentuated. Dealing with the aspect of the market in our issue of January 16 last, we stated that "the fact may be recalled that at one period in 1924, when London was much below American parity, extra outside requirements were filled here on a considerable scale, and it thus remains to be seen whether history will repeat itself unless there is an adjustment forthwith between the London and Savannah quotations." The hint thus given as to such a contingency has been borne out by subsequent developments, while the disparity in value is still very marked, and hardly likely to be much reduced until new crop spirit comes on the American market in sufficient quantities to remedy the depletion of stocks there to a comparatively low level. The American receipts in the south for some time past have been very small, and therefore quickly disposed of. The American stocks at the close of last year were estimated at only about 20,000 barrels, so that, despite subsequent additional small receipts and allowing for domestic consumption and the further parcels exported since, the remnants of the last crop in America must now be small, as confirmed by recent advices that no further American exports were expected to be made to this side pending the start of the new season, when the early receipts should be readily absorbed. This market, being of course plentifully supplied, can well dispense with fresh importations for another few months or so, but were such importations needed (which is most unlikely under its present statistical position), its aspect would be very quickly influenced, and also in the event of America calling for reshipments from this side. So far there has been no evidence of this, although it was lately reported that some American buying had been done in London. The cheapness of London compared with the American price might have tempted arbitrage business or operations of a purely speculative character. According to recent advices, there was some talk of the new crop movement in America getting under way rather early this year, but this has seldom happened in the past. Within a month or so past fluctuations between the two sides of the Atlantic have been rather erratic. At mid-February the Savannah quotation stood at about 95 cents, but relapsed in the earlier part of this month to about 90 cents, although the lost ground has since been fully recovered under a more insistent trade demand clearly in excess of the limited supplies coming on the market. Since the middle of this month London prices fluctuated to the extent of about 2s. to 4s. per cwt., according to position, improving first to over 67s. 3d. for April delivery (which has been maintained at about 6d. premium over spot spirit), but the market relapsed into a hesitating state with spot delivery obtainable at around 64s., and July-December contracts arranged down to 60s. 6d. This was due to selling on the part of interests closely affiliated with American producers. Large offerings for April delivery, however, were well readily absorbed in one quarter, and in face of well-sustained firmness in America, London prices have shown some resistance, although market prospects are rather dubious, and depend largely on the extent to which further Continental orders will be diverted to this side, since purchases can no longer be made for near shipment from America even on terms materially above those ruling here. At the close of last week the market was just about half-way between the two extreme points reached so far this year, while comparing with 68s. for spot delivery at the end of December last. Our imports for the first two months of this year amounted to 21,653 cwt., compared with 35,601 cwt. for the same period last year, but the receipts for last month were very small at 4,071 cwt., against 19,953 cwt. for February last year, whereas the re-exports as already indicated were on a large scale. The London stocks include a small quantity of French spirit, besides a few lots of Portuguese which are not officially returned. The surplus held in France is limited, and only about sufficient for domestic use, as that country exported large quantities during the past few months. The latest American cable advices are strong under an increased demand and apprehensions of belated crop operations.

C. & D. Price List

THE drug index for March shows a fall of 3.2, owing, largely, to the changes in prices of bismuth salts. The fall is 3.7 for the quarter, but the margin is too small for carrying forward into depreciation. In surgical dressings the fall is 9.0, which is material in stocktaking and should be allowed for, the percentage being 2.5. Many additions have again been made to the List, so that it forms a complete guide in all transactions relating to dispensing, selling or manufacturing. It is not appreciated so much as it ought to be that retail prices are given for many quantities and things not usually sold separately or dispensed, but which are used in the manufacture of various preparations, the object being to enable the List to be used for costing out "own" proprietaries on a scientific basis. One of the objects of producing the *C. & D.* Retail Price List was to promote uniformity in chemists' charges and so remove the reproach often levied by the public at the varying prices charged by different chemists for the same article. The List is employed in a majority of the pharmacies of this country, and each quarterly issue makes fresh converts among chemists. A recent correspondence in the "Southern Daily Echo" as to the prices charged at Southampton shows, however, that there is room in some of the Southampton pharmacies for the adoption of the *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List. The correspondence referred to may rest on a slender basis, but it tends to undermine the confidence of the public in the fair-dealing of chemists. The adoption of the *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List would prevent this, and the chemist would obtain prices founded on a unique costing system that ensures his business returning a proper proportion of profit. The public could also be assured that the List is an independent one founded on fair principles of trading.

Artificial Light Treatment

AN interim report of the Scottish Board of Health on "Artificial Light and X-ray Therapy," by L. D. Cruickshank and E. Watt, just published (Stationery Office, price 1s. net), states that the biological action of ultra-violet light is as yet only imperfectly understood. The rays of greatest value clinically appear to be in the region 3,000 A.U. In the old "light bath" using ordinary incandescent electric light lamp the ultra-violet rays do not penetrate the glass bulb, and should not be confused with "light treatment as now popularly understood (with ultra-violet rays). The report reviews the system of light treatment in use in various hospitals and institutions, and it is obvious that treatment is in the experimental stage. In the centres in Scotland visited "nothing was being done to determine dosage," and "in view of the fact that over dosage is harmful and wasteful of time and current, it is desirable that more systematic observations on dosage should be made." In ultra-violet treatment of tuberculosis there was also an absence of any systematic attempt to arrive at a suitable dosage, and the "erythema" dose is recommended as being probably the easiest and safest line to follow. At the moment there is no need to press for installation of more equipment for "light treatment" in sanatoria, but it is suggested that direct encouragement should be given by the Board of Health to equipment of the larger child welfare clinics with air-cooled mercury vapour arc lamp with atmospheric burner and without any enclosing metal case. The advantages are shorter exposures (so that greater number can be treated in same amount of time). The difference in initial cost between mercury arc and carbon arc lamps is perhaps unimportant, but the latter requires a special room, and frequently hisses and emits sparks which may frighten young children. Though the general attitude of medical officers was one of "hopefulness," generally speaking it cannot be said that there was any marked enthusiasm in Scotland as to the results obtained, which, however, concerned in the main the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

THE Leeds Schools Medical Officer states in a report that the cost of cod-liver oil and malt given to school-children attending the clinic during the past year amounted to £222.

Pharmaceutical Society
of Great Britain
Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

The fifth meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 17, Mr. W. G. McNab, chairman of the North British Executive, presiding. The chairman made sympathetic reference to the death of Professor Cushny, who, in 1919, gave the inaugural sessional address of their evening meetings. The first communication consisted of four laboratory notes by Mr. D. B. Dott, as follow:—

(*a*) The Alleged Deterioration of Indian Opium on Keeping

This subject has been principally investigated by Annett and Singh (" Pharm. Journ." (4), 55, 304), who found that on keeping powdered opium under certain conditions in India, there was indicated in the course of time a notable diminution in the morphine content. The author's note referred to a single sample of Indian opium, which was dried at 95°-99°, powdered, and kept in a stoppered bottle, in a dark cupboard. The sample was tested from time to time during the period February 1924 to March 1926. The process of estimation was that in which a preliminary extraction by spirit is employed. The results were as under:—

	Per cent. morphine		Per cent. morphine
February 1924 ...	= 10.92	June 1925 ...	= 10.39
April ,, ...	= 10.91	October ,, ...	= 10.68
June ,, ...	= 10.92	February 1926 ...	= 10.68
October ,, ...	= 10.68	March ,, ...	= 10.68

So far as can be gathered from the examination of this one sample, the deterioration over a period of two years of a thoroughly dried and carefully preserved sample of Indian opium is very slight, and apparently not continuous. The results of other investigators, operating under different conditions, are not in any wise impugned.

(*b*) Benzylmorphine Tartrate

It has been previously noted that the solubility of the hydrochloride of this base does not admit of a 1 per cent. solution being prepared, but only conveniently of a 0.5 per cent. solution. I have since ascertained that the sulphate offers no advantage, its solubility in water being 1 in 170 parts. While one might expect the neutral tartrate to be more soluble, it is almost surprising that it should be so soluble as 1 in 3 of water, or rather less. There may be other readily soluble salts, but it is evident the tartrate leaves nothing to be desired in degree of solubility. The neutral tartrate contains 1 molecule of H_2O, which is lost in water-bath. It may be possible to prepare it with more water.

(*c*) Iodeosine as Indicator in Alkaloidal Estimations

Iodeosine has been specially recommended as indicator in the determination of strychnine, and in at least one foreign pharmacopœia it is prescribed for the titration of the mixed alkaloids obtained from nux vomica. One of the indicator's peculiarities is that it must be used in very attenuated solution, 1 in 10,000 or less. Two samples, obtained from different sources, which we may call B and G, have been tried. When 0.3 gm. strychnine was dissolved in slight excess of $N/10$ acid and a few drops of this solution B added, the colour was a faint yellow pink. On adding $N/10$ soda, drop by drop, the colour became more decidedly pink, but there was not a sharply defined change. The amount of acid used was 9.2 c.c.=0.3072 gm. strychnine=102.4 per cent. with a degree of uncertainty. On repeating the experiment, using solution of the sample G, the colour was distinctly pink even in acid solution, and nothing like a definite end-point was obtainable by gradual addition of alkali. As iodeosine is stated to give a brownish tint in acid solution, turning pink when alkaline, it may be suggested that neither of the samples used was perfectly pure. If it is difficult to obtain a particular indicator of satisfactory quality, it may be taken as contra-indicating its use. The same experiment, dissolving 0.3 gm. strychnine in water with excess of $N/10$ acid, and titrating with $N/10$ soda, was tried, using (1) cochineal; (2) hæmatoxylin, (3) methyl-orange, as indicator In each case the reaction was sharply defined, 9.0 c.c., 9.0 c.c., and 9.05 c.c. acid being respectively required, indicating practically 100 per cent. It is difficult to understand why a doubtful and uncertain substance like iodeosine should be specially recommended, when quite satisfactory results are obtained by familiar and well-tried indicators.

(*d*) Solution of Morphine Hydrochloride

Like some other liquors, solution of morphine hydrochloride contains 25 per cent. by volume of alcohol as preservative. As an alternative preservative, acetic acid seemed the most suitable, if it answered the requirements of preventing the growth of fungus, maintaining the solution without deposit or discoloration. A 1 per cent. liquor was prepared omitting the alcohol and hydrochloric acid, and substituting 5 per cent. of glacial acetic acid. The solution has been kept in a dark cupboard for exactly one year, and has fulfilled all the requirements. Possibly we are too much committed to alcohol as a preservative.

Discussion

Mr. Hill said it might now be taken as settled that powdered opium kept under proper conditions shows practically no loss of morphine in keeping. Mr. Dott's results confirmed the report made by Dr. Watt to an evening meeting three years ago. The note on benzylmorphine tartrate reminded him of samples shown by Mr. John McMillan, of Glasgow, to prove that the tartrate preparation was more satisfactory and permanent than the acetate. The samples remained untouched, and now it would be seen that, while the acetate was free from any deposit, the bottom of the tartrate bottle was covered with a crust of colourless crystals, probably acid tartrate. He would like to ask Mr. Dott if he had found any analogous condition in the case of the tartrate of benzylmorphine and whether there was an acid tartrate with a much lower solubility. With regard to the substitution of acetic acid for alcohol and hydrochloric acid in the solution of morphine hydrochloride, he noticed Mr. Dott suggested 5 per cent. of glacial acetic acid. That would give a menstruum practically identical with the official diluted acetic acid of the B.P. It might therefore be more economical just to use the diluted acetic acid as the solvent of the morphine hydrochloride.

The Chairman said he had come across an instance where a stock of opium about thirty or forty years old came into the possession of a pharmacist, and on examination it was found to be of full strength, so far as morphine content was concerned. That seemed further to corroborate Mr. Dott's results.

Mr. Dott, in replying, said he intended to have mentioned that in making the benzylmorphine tartrate the addition of a little more tartaric acid immediately gave rise to a crop of crystals, which, no doubt, would be the acid tartrate of the benzylmorphine, much less soluble than the neutral tartrate. With regard to the acetic acid, probably even a smaller percentage than 5 per cent. would be sufficient. He remembered the work of Dr. Squibb, New York, on the use of acetic acid as a menstruum. He had particularly recommended it in the case of ergot, and in that case, at any rate, his results were quite satisfactory. It might be that the Indian opium examined by Annett and Singh had been dried at a lower temperature which did not destroy any enzymes that might be present. It might be well that in the new B.P. it should specify that the opium should be dried at a temperature just under 100° C.

The next communication was:—

Table of Quantities for Accumulator Acid

By John Lothian, Ph.C.

[Abstract]

The volume method of preparing any required dilution is neither convenient nor satisfactory, owing to the contraction in volume which takes place. It is better and more accurate to weigh the quantities as in making the B.P. dilute acids, and it can be quite easily done. For convenience the quantities are given in both metric and avoirdupois weights. The former are the more accurate, being calculated to the nearest gram; the latter are reckoned to about one-eighth of an ounce, which is near enough for practical purposes. The actual specific gravity required varies in different makes of accumulators between 1.20 and 1.25. Particulars will be found on the label of instructions on the accumulator, and it is most important that acid of the correct density be used. Where no specific gravity is stated 1.20 may be taken for the first charge of a new cell. But if, when refilling, the battery is discharged or the plates slightly sulphated a lower gravity, about 1.19, should be used, as in recharging sulphuric acid is generated. The following table shows the proportion *by weight* of distilled water to which unit weight—e.g., 1 lb. or 1 kilo of sulphuric acid B.P., s.g. 1.84, is to be added in order to obtain diluted sulphuric acid of specific gravities ranging from 1.10 to 1.35. The range for accumulators, as already indicated, does not vary very much, and the table will more than include all demands. The ratio W/W $\frac{\text{water}}{\text{acid}}$ is reckoned from the formula $\frac{95.60}{d} = 1$ where 95.60 is the weight percentage concentration of H_2SO_4 corresponding to the specific gravity of the acid required. The tables of Lunge and Isler have been used as a basis.

TABLE OF QUANTITIES FOR ACCUMULATOR ACID

Spec. Grav. at 15.5° C.	W/W percentage H_2SO_4	Weight of distilled water to which is to be added of B.P. H_2SO_4 sp. gr. 1.84.		Spec. Grav. at 15.5° C.	W/W percentage H_2SO_4	Weight of distilled water to which is to be added of B.P. H_2SO_4 sp. gr. 1.84.	
		1 kilogram	1 pound			1 kilogram	1 pound
		Kilo	lb. oz.			Kilo	lb. oz.
1.10	14.35	5.662	5 10½	1.23	31.11	2.073	2 1
1.11	15.71	5.085	5 1⅜	1.24	32.28	1.962	1 15⅜
1.12	17.01	4.620	4 10	1.25	33.43	1.860	1 13¾
1.13	18.31	4.221	4 3¼	1.26	34.57	1.765	1 12¼
1.14	19.61	3.875	3 14	1.27	35.71	1.678	1 10¾
1.15	20.91	3.571	3 9⅛	1.28	36.87	1.593	1 9½
1.16	22.19	3.308	3 5	1.29	38.03	1.514	1 8¼
1.17	23.47	3.073	3 1⅛	1.30	39.19	1.439	1 7
1.18	24.76	2.861	2 13¾	1.31	40.35	1.369	1 6
1.19	26.04	2.671	2 10¾	1.32	41.50	1.304	1 5
1.20	27.32	2.499	2 8	1.33	42.66	1.241	1 4
1.21	28.58	2.345	2 5½	1.34	43.74	1.185	1 3
1.22	29.84	2.204	2 3¼	1.35	44.82	1.133	1 2⅛

DISCUSSION

The CHAIRMAN said this appeared to be an exceedingly useful table. Pharmacists would require to be careful that the finished article had the proper specific gravity because many of those who purchased accumulator acid had hydrometers and might test the supply, and any error in specific gravity would lead to trouble.

Mr. MCDIARMID said the method of mixing the acid and cooling down and then taking the specific gravity was tedious and unsatisfactory. He was inclined to ask why Mr. Lothian specified distilled water?

Mr. HILL said, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lothian, he might say in reply to Mr. McDiarmid that distilled water was specified perhaps for the same reason as distilled water was specified in the B.P. No doubt many local water supplies were so pure as to be quite satisfactory for the making of accumulator acid. An accumulator was a sensitive piece of apparatus which might be injured by any extraneous ingredient in the accumulator acid, and, to avoid any risk of damage from such a quarter, it was usual to order it to be made with distilled water, which was always uniform.

Mr. WILSON said this table would give a method of producing accumulator acid much more rapidly than by the use of the hydrometer, as was commonly the case. He could confirm what was said about the variation in water supplies. He would like to suggest that every pharmacist instal a small automatic still, which worked satisfactorily, and gave a continuous supply of distilled water at small cost.

Mr. DOTT said it was very important to make sure that the acid they used to begin with was of the proper specific gravity, 1.84. A weaker acid was in common use in the trade, and hence the necessity for making sure of the proper specific gravity.

Mr. SANDILANDS said that the German Pharmacists' Calendar, which was periodically issued, contained excellent tables for use in the making of sulphuric acid of various degrees of specific gravity, and he could recommend that book as an extremely useful one for British pharmacists.

Mr. HARLEY said quite satisfactory results were got by using the ordinary water, allowing the dilute acid to cool and stand till next day, when there might be a light deposit from which the clear liquid could be poured off.

The next communication was on

Preliminary Note on the Estimation of Mercuric Iodide

BY JAMES SANDILANDS, A.I.C.

[ABSTRACT]

After outlining various methods, the author said: Eder and Ulm were the first to note the solubility of mercuric iodide in sodium thiosulphate, and their observations are the basis on which it is now proposed to give a ready and accurate process for the estimation of mercuric iodide. The process has wider applications which are being investigated. This is merely a preliminary indication of its possibilities, dealing more particularly with mercuric iodide. The process is as follows: Weigh the mercuric iodide into a beaker, add a quantity of cold sodium thiosulphate solution, shake till complete solution is effected, and dilute with cold water to double the bulk. Pass a slow stream of H_2S to precipitate mercuric sulphide, wash the precipitate with water by decantation, collect the precipitate in a Gooch crucible or on previously counterpoised filter paper, dry in a steam oven at 100° and weigh. Even in the presence of other metallic sulphides, which can be separated from mercury in any of the numerous ways already known, this method gives accurate results. With a sample of pure mercuric iodide the percentage of mercury found was 44.07, 44.09, and 44.15, average 44.103, against 44.1 theoretical. As another interesting example of the usefulness of the method, some mercuric iodide tabloids were estimated for HgI_2 content. Each tabloid, according to the maker, contains 0.0032 gm. HgI_2. A percentage of 0.00317 gm. was found against the makers' 0.0032 gm., thus indicating a high degree of accuracy. In estimating the iodine in HgI_2 the following method was adopted: Introduce a weighed quantity of mercuric iodide into a flask, moisten with water, add from 10 to 20 times the weight of the mercuric iodide of zinc dust and a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid, dilute with cold water and shake vigorously. The zinc amalgam appeared very quickly, and after fifteen minutes, with frequent vigorous shaking, the mixture was filtered. The amalgam was thoroughly washed with water and the filtrate made acid with dilute nitric acid and titrated with decinormal silver nitrate and thiocyanate. The percentages of iodine obtained were very concordant—namely, 55.93, 55.87, 55.90, 55.85, average 55.89, theoretical 55.90. In place of zinc, aluminium or magnesium gave equally good results. Using magnesium in place of zinc, the sludge of mercury and magnesium retained on the filter paper was dissolved in concentrated nitric acid so as to produce mercuric nitrate. This solution, on being titrated with decinormal silver nitrate and thiocyanate, gave equally satisfactory results as to the mercury percentage. It will thus be seen that by this method both the metallic and the non-metallic radical can be estimated with the same standard solutions. It may, therefore, be concluded that whether for the estimation of mercury in mercuric iodide or the estimation of iodine in mercuric iodide these two methods are both rapid and accurate, as well as convenient.

DISCUSSION

Mr. DOTT said he thought this appeared to be an exceedingly convenient method for the estimation of mercuric iodide. He had not had much experience in estimation of mercuric iodide, but was more interested in the estimation of mercuric cyanide.

Mr. HILL said he understood this was only a preliminary note on a larger research, to the results of which they would look forward with great interest. Meantime it could be said that the method appeared a very neat one and the experimental results were very remarkable indeed.

Mr. Sandilands, in replying, said the process of estimation could be completed by any ordinary Minor student in something like thirty minutes.

The next communication was on

Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Bicarbonate and Tincture of Perchloride of Iron

By J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C.

[Abstract]

The following or a similar mixture is being very generally prescribed, and has occasioned inquiries from some dispensers :—

Sodii salicylat.	ʒiij.
Sodii bicarb.	ʒij.
Tinct. nucis vom.	ʒij.
Tinct. ferri perchlor.	ʒij.
Aq. menth. pip.	ad. ℥vj.

Anyone dispensing the prescription for the first time may, on looking at it, imagine the ingredients are incompatible and that the iron will be precipitated. Even when it is being dispensed and the somewhat violent effervescence of the bicarbonate on the addition of the tincture of ferric chloride is taking place, it looks as if a very messy result is being obtained. But when the effervescence is over and the solution is stirred it is found a perfectly clear and pleasantly aerated solution of a deep claret colour has been obtained. The best way to dispense the mixture is to dissolve the sodium salicylate and sodium bicarbonate in 5 oz. of the peppermint water in a 10-oz. measure, add the tincture of ferric chloride slowly with constant stirring till effervescence has ceased, then add the tincture of nux vomica and make up to 6 oz. with peppermint water. It should not be bottled and corked too quickly as agitation or any rise in temperature might liberate the dissolved carbon dioxide gas and blow out the cork. It will be noted that when a portion of the solution is sufficiently diluted to enable the observation to be made the addition of potassium ferrocyanide test solution gives no Prussian blue reaction for iron. Similarly a solution of the so-called citrate of iron and ammonium and a solution of the so-called tartrate of iron and potassium gives no Prussian blue reaction for iron with potassium ferrocyanide. On acidifying with hydrochloric acid each of the three solutions to which the potassium ferrocyanide has been added gives immediately an abundant precipitation of Prussian blue. This indicates that in the salicylate mixture, as well as in the citrate and in the tartrate, the iron is not present in the basic condition, but in the acidic condition, and hence the clear solution. The salicylic acid appears to function in the same way as citric acid and tartaric acid, so that the iron is not precipitated.

There is a whole series of these compounds occurring in pharmacy, and it seems worth while suggesting that the customary misleading nomenclature should be altered to indicate more accurately their chemical nature. We have, for example, so-called potassic-tartrate of antimony. It is not really a salt of antimony at all, but a salt of potassium in combination with antimonyl-tartaric acid. It would, therefore, be more accurate to call it potassium antimonyltartrate. There is also ammonio-citrate of bismuth and ammonio-citrate of iron. Other examples are bismuth and sodium tartrate and bismuth and lithium citrate. Such nomenclature erroneously suggests that the antimony or bismuth or iron is present in the basic condition, whereas in every case it is in the acidic condition and the compounds are really salts of ammonium, or lithium, or potassium, or sodium in combination with a metallo-organic acid. A more correct definition, indicating the chemical nature of the salt, would be secured by calling them ammonium bismuthylcitrate, ammonium ferrylcitrate, lithium bismuthylcitrate, potassium ferryltartrate, sodium bismuthyltartrate, and so on. On this analogy the mixture above quoted contains in solution sodium ferrylsalicylate, which is freely soluble in water, while ferric salicylate is insoluble.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Dott, Lothian, Sandilands and Hill.

Branch Meetings

Bath.—There was a well-attended meeting on March 23 at Bath, when Mr. J. Aspell occupied the chair. In introducing the lecturer he alluded to the importance of *Radium*, after which Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., performed a number of experiments with some valuable specimens. He outlined the history of the discovery, described the method of extraction, the purification of the element, and the analysis of the rays.

Cardiff.—A district meeting was held at Cardiff on March 17, Mr. Reginald Davies in the chair. Mr. A. R. Melhuish (member of the Council) outlined the objects of and advantages of district meetings. One outstanding change in the present conditions of the practice of pharmacy was that the business side and the turnover in proprietaries had expanded largely under the pressure of the higher cost of living and increased overhead charges. The augmented turnover was probably due in some measure to large-scale Press advertising and to a rise in the spending powers of the public. While this development on the commercial side was necessary and legitimate, it would be a misfortune if it obscured or submerged the professional side, which should, if possible, keep pace with the commerical expansion. There was every reason to anticipate that the thorough post-war reorganisation of the Society's legal, educational, and scientific activities would conduce to this end. The Cardiff Branch was to be congratulated on the highly successful school in that centre. Valuable work was being done by the Science Committee of the Council, the *personnel* of which was thoroughly representative of all the leading scientific interests in pharmacy and the allied sciences. The administration by the Society of the Pharmacy Acts was being carried out with increased activity. The London library of the Society, which was being more extensively used than formerly, had been completely overhauled and rearranged, the class of standard and recent scientific works augmented, and a librarian appointed. The Therapeutic Substances Act of last year was the occasion, but not the cause, of the institution by the Society of the pharmacological laboratories now in operation. The work being done in them was peculiarly appropriate for pharmacy in the present circumstances. One question that lay near at hand was the relation of the Society to the revision of the Pharmacopœia. Surely this was a matter for amicable collaboration and agreement, with representation of all the interests concerned. A large share of the work involved had to be done by pharmacists, and it was to be hoped that the case submitted by the Council to the General Medical Council for the direct representation of the Society on the Pharmacopœia Committee would secure the recognition to which pharmacy is entitled. As to the proposed revision of the Charter to transfer the powers of an annual or special meeting of members of the Society to a conference of delegates, members should take much anxious thought before going to Parliament for a statutory amendment of the Charter. He then dealt with the Labelling of Poisons Order, and the report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. Mr. Keall followed, discussing the Ex-Service Pharmacists' League, and the Benevolent Funds, Mr. Browne concluding with the work on the Codex. The following resolution was afterwards adopted :—" That this district meeting at Cardiff heartily approves of the action which is being taken by the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists to secure reforms in the pharmaceutical service in the Army, and pledges its full support and co-operation." Mr. H. M. Lloyd, on the invitation of the chairman, said that he was very glad to have heard the clear and concise reports of the Society's work. He reiterated the claims of the Benevolent Fund, which had been the means of alleviating a great deal of unhappiness and distress amongst pharmacists. Votes of thanks were afterwards accorded to the various speakers.

Exeter.—A meeting of the Exeter Branch was held on March 10, Mr. David Reid in the chair. It was resolved to support the action taken by the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists and to approach local members of Parliament. The profit on the annual whist drive and dance was voted to the Devon and Cornwall Pharmaceutical Scholarship Fund.

London (S.E.).—The South-East London Branch held a meeting at Maitland House, Greenwich, on March 16, when Mr. J. Y. Fairweather, the convener of the meeting, summarised the recent activities of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, and introduced Major Inge, who gave an interesting description of a pharmacist's work in the Army in wartime, based upon his experiences on the Italian front. A resolution was afterwards carried in support of the Pharmaceutical Society in their endeavours to secure a better status for pharmacists in the Army. Members were then appointed to approach members of Parliament in the matter.

London (E.).—A meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch was held on March 22, Mr. L. Kirkpatrick in the chair. Mr. Edmund Willcocks, M.P.S. (Walthamstow), gave an interesting address on *Photography from a Chemist Dealer's Point of View.* He said one of the first essentials was that a dealer should know how to handle a camera, how to find the correct exposure, to understand the technique, why a negative is wrong, and the cause of ordinary defects in developing and printing, and be able to explain them to customers. It was important to get the beginner interested in doing things himself. In this way the personal element enters in the transaction and customers are made. Photographic material should not be stale. The chemist should put as much enthusiasm into photography as into any other specialised department, such as optics or dentistry, and the business will grow.

Plymouth.—The last of the series of fourteen district meetings was held at Plymouth on March 24, when Mr. A. C. Marrow, chairman, welcomed Mr. F. E. Bilson, Vice-President of the Society, Mr. John Keall, member of Council, and Mr. Frank Browne, and called upon Mr. Bilson to open the meeting. Mr. Bilson said that the district meetings had fulfilled a useful purpose, and had enabled information to be given on matters relating to the Society. Educational institutions were being inspected by the Society. This was really a big task, and he thought it might be possible to make some arrangements with branches so that people on the spot might see after the various schools. It was gratifying to report such an increase of membership during the past ten years. He drew attention to the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund and the Benevolent Fund. The number of regular subscribers to the latter had fallen off in recent years, and he did hope that those present would endeavour to obtain an increase. In alluding to the title of chemist and druggist, he said it was very questionable as to whether change of this to pharmaceutical chemist would be desirable. Sometimes they were asked at headquarters of what use was the degree. He could only say that a new type of pharmacist would rise with a qualification comparable with a B.Sc. in science. Such a holder would be appreciated for teaching, for analytical work, in hospitals, and in the wholesale. Mr. John Keall said, with regard to veronal, dial and such hypnotics, that in any further legislation the medical man should be placed on the same footing as the pharmacist and be subject to the same penalties. He thought that with the Labelling of Poisons Order there should now be but little need, if any, for proprietary medicines legislation. He outlined the Society's educational policy, and in connection with the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree said that it had always been a matter of regret that in the past some of our best men had left pharmacy for more lucrative occupations. He thought the degree would enable its holder to look to pharmacy as a career. He outlined the claims of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, and alluded to the good relationship between the Society and Government departments and with the medical profession. It was calamitous that they did not have as a member of Parliament such a pharmacist so thoroughly well equipped as Mr. E. T. Neathercoat. Mr. Frank Browne alluded to the B.P. Codex, and wished them to note that any profits accruing had been ear-marked for research. In connection with the Pharmaceutical Pocket Book he drew attention to the various sections, and described the Year Book of Pharmacy as a collection of those researches relating to pharmacy which appeared to be most useful to those who wished for progress. A discussion followed.

Scarborough.—A meeting of the Scarborough Branch was held, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Chapman, on March 26, when Mr. H. N. Linstead (assistant secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) addressed a large audience upon *The Apprenticeship Question, Present and Future.* Mr. Linstead pointed out that eventually the matriculation would probably be demanded for the Preliminary certificate, but not, he thought, in the immediate future. Latin as a subject could not be insisted upon, as so many secondary schools did not teach this. Any further stringency in the Preliminary examination would make it difficult to obtain apprentices in small country towns. Apprentices nowadays did not get as good training as those of twenty-five years ago did; particularly in the larger towns was this most marked, where practically all galenicals were purchased from the wholesale house locally. Probably in the future the question might be raised of inspection of suitable shops for the training of apprentices. This would have to be done by the branches, and he realised that it would be a thankless task, and would be bound to raise friction. If the branches could form junior sections for the apprentices he felt it would be useful. He suggested that every apprentice should keep a log-book of galenicals made in his pharmacy, as it would be of much guidance if brought to the examiners for pharmacy at the Qualifying examination. In Scarborough they were fortunate in not having the difficulty that many towns had—namely, in finding a suitable teacher of botany. Also Scarborough had been a pioneer in another direction, by setting up a committee of pharmaceutical chemists to act as an inspecting and advisory force at the recognised classes. This was an excellent idea, and would be debated upon at the next conference. With regard to the absorption of the numerous apprentices now entering the profession, it appeared that at present no difficulty was expected. He understood that employers had a difficulty in obtaining a good type of qualified assistant. The resources of the Dominions in taking chemists from us was next dwelt upon, New Zealand being the best place at present, and Australia the worst. Much work at present done by medical officers of health, such as bacteriology, *x*-ray work, examination of sputum and urine, etc., would, he thought, make openings for chemists who had specialised in the future. The pharmacological laboratories would also take many workers as time went on.

Somersetshire.—There was a good attendance of members at Taunton on March 25, Mr. H. R. Hoyles (Wellington) in the chair. Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., gave a lecture on *The British Pharmaceutical Codex and its Uses in Pharmacy.* With regard to elixir diamorphinæ et terpini, he could not overlook the evidence that this elixir, when kept as it is in the pharmacy, tends to deposit crystals, although in the Codex Laboratory two samples in full bottles had remained unchanged. Some of the crystals had been sent to him for examination, and were found to consist entirely of sugar, and not of terpin. A thorough examination was being made of the formula.

Southend-on-Sea.—A meeting of the Southend-on-Sea Branch was held on March 18 at the Palace Hotel, Mr. F. H. King presiding. An address was given by Mr. J. E. French, member of the R.P.U. Executive, of Sittingbourne, on the various functions of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union, and the advantages of membership.

Sunderland.—The Sunderland Branch held the annual meeting on March 25, the chairman, Mr. W. Forster, Ph.C., presiding. The annual report and financial statement were presented by the secretary (Miss Hope Winch). These two reports were approved, and it was proposed that the secretary, on behalf of the branch, should write to Mr. Dalton (treasurer), who has left the district, expressing thanks for the good work he has put in for the branch during the past three years. Officers were elected as follow: *Chairman,* Mr. J. Barker; *Vice-Chairman,* Mr. Wm. Nimmo; *Secretary,* Miss Winch; *Assistant Secretary,* Mr. Wm. Nixon; *Treasurer,* Mr. H. Wardropper; *Committee,* Messrs. Wm. Forster, R. Anderson, T. Cheetham, J. Vasley, J. Carr, A. Grant, and Wm. Nixon.

Associations' Winter Session

Birmingham.—The Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met on March 17, when about 100 members and friends heard a lecture by Professor H. G. Greenish, Dean of the Society's School of Pharmacy, on *Docks and Drugs*. The lecture was profusely illustrated by lantern slides, which portrayed the London and other docks, the consignments of drugs as received in their original packings, the various processes of selection and sorting through which they passed, and the methods of sale to wholesale druggists and other purchasers. Mr. E. C. Bennison, President, occupied the chair, and subsequently proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Greenish, which was seconded by Mr. G. Knowles. Preceding the lecture, Professor Greenish was entertained to dinner at the Midland Hotel and responded to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by the chairman, Mr. Bennison. The toast of "The Birmingham University" was proposed by Mr. E. W. Mann, and responded to by Professor Ling.

Brighton.—A combined meeting of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy and the local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held on March 25, the Association President (Mr. J. Plowright) in the chair. The meeting was called to discuss ways of enforcing the closing of chemists' shops at 8 p.m. weekdays and 9 p.m. on Saturdays. A poll taken of the chemists and drug-store proprietors in Brighton and Hove showed considerable majorities in favour of closing. After a discussion, Mr. E. A. Jones proposed, and Mr. Balchin seconded: "That a deputation of three members be appointed to interview the local authorities to ask that the Shop Hours Act should be enforced."

East Anglian Federation.—The annual meeting of the East Anglian Federation and Group Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held at Peterborough on March 25, the retiring President, Mr. Percy Robinson, in the chair, and a representative attendance of members in the area. The treasurer, Mr. J. W. Bodger, presented his report for the year, showing a balance in hand of £10 18s. 11d. The President in his address referred to the outstanding features of legislation during the past year, and briefly reviewed the Report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. He hoped that the ensuing year would find more interest amongst local members where the quarterly meetings might be held. The secretary in his report reviewed the work of the Federation, and afterwards the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. C. Bayley, Uppingham; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Percy Robinson, Norwich, Mr. J. Evans, Cambridge; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. W. Bodger, Peterborough; *Secretary*, Mr. S. G. Tydeman; *Committee*, Messrs. Bevan, Colchester; Barker, Cambridge; Hayllar, Hoddesdon; Milbank, Bishops Stortford; Samuel, Lowestoft; J. Sturton, Peterborough; Wiggin, Ipswich; Whitfield, Great Yarmouth. Mr. F. G. Hines, York, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, then gave an interesting address on current matters relative to the work of the Society, and Mr. Smalley reviewed the present position of the R.P.U. A collection for the Orphans Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society realised £1 4s. 6d.

London (S.W.).—A meeting of the South-West London Chemists' Association was held on March 23, the President, Mr. F. G. Wells, in the chair. Dr. E. Burnett gave an interesting address on *Organo-Therapy*. He went on to illustrate the functions of the red and white blood cells and the difficulties in finding a specific for rheumatoid arthritis. The fallacy of administering many gland products by the mouth was shown by considering the route of most internal secretions, which he stated was either direct into the blood stream or else through the lymphatics. Their injection either intravenously or subcutaneously was considered better as illustrated by the excellent results obtained by treatment with injection of spleen extract in early phthisis. The doctor concluded by insisting on the necessity for the removal of the cause of the disease. A discussion followed, in the course of which Dr. Stanley White mentioned the good results obtained by giving desiccated thyroid by the mouth and also parathyroid. In respect to the latter, he cited an instance of osteomalacia in dogs, which responded immediately to this treatment. The following resolution was afterwards proposed by the secretary (Mr. W. K. Fitch), and seconded by Mr. J. E. Monaghan:—"That the Association regrets to observe the action of the Home Secretary in regard to the application for an Order in Council to bring within the limits of the Dangerous Drugs Act 'Veronal and other drugs of the Barbitone group.' Whilst agreeing in principle with the present Dangerous Drugs Acts, the Association believes that no good would result from the inclusion of the drugs specified, and that such an order would be contrary to the best interests of the public, the medical profession and the pharmaceutical profession. Before proceeding further the Association requests the Home Secretary to receive a deputation which would place before him its views on the subject." The meeting concluded by Mr. W. A. Shakerley proposing, and Miss A. T. Borrowman seconding, a very hearty vote of thanks to the President for his generous offer of two silver challenge cups for competition in the Association sports.

Newport (Mon.).—The monthly meeting of the Newport Chemists' Association was held on March 23, Mr. J. H. Jackson in the chair. The reports of the dinner and dance were discussed, and, among other subjects, the proposed C.O.D. postal service. A Social Committee was formed to arrange a series of dances and social evenings.

Public Pharmacists.—The Guild of Public Pharmacists held a meeting in the Lecture Theatre at Bloomsbury Square, London, recently. Mr. F. A. Hocking, M.B.E., B.Sc., occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. F. G. Hobart to receive the prize which the Council had awarded for the best essay on "Criticisms of and Suggestions for the B.P." The remainder of the evening was devoted to an address by the secretary (Mr. A. H. Jenkin) on *A Review of My Correspondence*. This was followed by a discussion. At a meeting on March 17, the President (Mr. F. A. Hocking) in the chair, Mr. H. Berry, Ph.C., Lecturer on Pharmaceutics to the Birmingham School of Technology, gave an address on *Emulsions*. This was illustrated by numerous examples of different kinds of emulsions and by tests, indicating readily the "in water" or "in oil" varieties. A number of specimens of clear emulsions, showing beautiful iridescent colours, were also exhibited. Questions and remarks on the subject were afterwards answered and discussed by the lecturer. On the proposition of Mr. Langford Moore, seconded by Mr. Bullen, a vote of thanks was carried.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held at the Church House on March 17, Mr. F. Hindle (President) in the chair. He introduced Mr. R. St. Leger Brockman, consulting surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, who gave an address on *Anæsthetics*. Dr. Brockman outlined the historical points of anæsthesia, and expressed the opinion that chloroform, properly administered, is the best of all anæsthetics. A vote of thanks was afterwards accorded the lecturer. The students' monthly prizes were awarded as follows:—1, Mrs. Hindle; 2, Mr Cummins.

West Ham.—The West Ham Association of Pharmacists held the twenty-third annual meeting on March 18, the President (Mr. F. W. Gwinn) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The President having summarised the year's work, the secretary and treasurer (Mr. J. Reed) presented his report with a statement of accounts for the year. The report showed the addition of twenty-one new names to the membership of the Association. During the year the sum of £41 had been raised for the Benevolent and Orphan Funds of the Society, while nearly £39 had been placed to the reserve fund of the Association. The balance sheet was adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows:—*President*, Mr. W. Potter (for the third time); *Vice-President*, Mr. W. J. Beardsley; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. J. Reed; *Committee*, Messrs. Evans, Gwinn, S. Clifford Jones, Kirkpatrick, Soper, Thomson, and Wathen; *Auditors*, Miss Cleland and Mr. Ward. Votes of thanks to retiring officers were passed, and the proceedings closed with a collection on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, which realised 17s. 2d.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 31.

THE approach of the Easter holidays, when the produce markets will be closed from Thursday evening, to Tuesday morning, has reduced business to negligible proportions. Further financial troubles connected with the rubber and pepper markets have transpired this week, and this adds to the existing difficulties. Another cause of depression is the fresh fall in the franc, which at one period of the week touched the new low record of 144 to the pound sterling. Among the few changes in drugs, hydrastis is held for a further advance; senega has an easy undertone. Albumen is cheaper, and African ginger for shipment has been sold at lower prices. Menthol is inactive. Cod-liver oil has further eased on a continued good yield. In essential oils, a further decline in lemon and bergamot is reported, due to lack of demand. Patchouli has been inquired for. French oils are cheaper in view of the fall in currency, and American peppermint is easier to arrive; spearmint is lower. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, conditions continue steady with a small business. Guaiacol carbonate is rather firmer, and methyl sulphonal is easier. Among industrial chemicals, business has been quieter, and several items have declined, these including acetic acid and ammonium chloride; cream of tartar is in more inquiry. Lead products (acetate of lead, white and red lead) are easier. Potassium carbonate and yellow prussiate are firmer; sodium acetate is cheaper. Among the fixed oils the tone is fairly steady, despite lack of demand. Castor is dull and easy. Palm is easier, and soya shows a slight recovery. Linseed is slightly firmer on the week, and Hankow wood dearer. Other changes include a reduction in antimony and mercury.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Hydrastis	Guaiacol carbonate	Acetic acid	Albumen
Lactic acid (B.P.)	Linseed oil	Bergamot oil	Ammon. chloride
Wood oil (Hankow)	Potash carbonate	Cassia oil	Antimony
	Potash prussiate (yellow)	Cresylic acid	Cod-liver oil
	Steadier	Lead products	Fusel oil
	Naphthas solvent	Lemon oil	Geranium oil
	Petroleum jellies	Methyl sulphonal	Ginger (African)
		Orange oil	Mandarin oil
		Palm oil	Mercury
		Pepper	Rosewood oil
		Pimento (c.i.f.)	Rubber
		Pitch	Sodium acetate
		Pot. permang. (B.P.)	Spearmint oil
		Shellac	

Cablegram

BERGEN, March 31.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 30,200,000, against 25,700,000 at the same date of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil 48,807 hectolitres, against 49,739 hectolitres at the corresponding date of last year. The quotation for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil of the new crop is cheaper at about 118s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR.—Kobé No. 1 is quoted for March-May shipment at 3s. 4d., and Yokohama No. 1 at 3s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

ALBUMEN.—Prime Chinese egg is offering at the cheaper price of 3s. per lb. on the spot, and for April-May shipment 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

ALMONDS.—Forward prices for Bari, Majorca and Sicilian have been reduced, but buyers hold off; spot prices are unaltered. Jordan and Valencia are slow and unchanged.

ANTIMONY.—Business was slack throughout and prices declined all round, Chinese on the spot being now worth only £81, while offers were made from China at around £65 c.i.f. for March-April shipment. The quotation for high-grade English refined was reduced £5 per ton, now ranging from £94 10s. to £95. Chinese crude metal is on the basis of about £42 per ton c.i.f. for shipment and £54 to £55 on the spot. The ore market has also weakened, terms being about 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per unit, according to contents. White oxide is £58 c.i.f.

BISMUTH.—There seems to be a fair demand, although buyers are not particularly eager at the current rate of 10s. per lb. for five-cwt. lots and over. Official returns gave the Canadian output for 1925 at 18,167 lb., compared with 12,863 lb. for the previous year.

CARAWAY SEED is quiet but steady, Dutch for prompt shipment offering at 24s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., at which price spot is also offered

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on March 20, 45,230 kilos, representing 1,214 kilos of quinine sulphate, of Java pharmaceutical bark were offered for sale; 15,890 kilos, corresponding to 406 kilos quinine sulphate, were sold at from 63¾c. to 98c. per half-kilo. The next auction will be held in Amsterdam on April 28.

CLOVES are steady, with Zanzibar offering on the spot at from 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb., as to quality. For March-May shipment business has been done at 9¼d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended March 27 were 392, and the deliveries 707, leaving a stock of 18,363 bales, against 10,776 in 1925, and 42,134 bales in 1924. The landings in London so far this year have been 8,162, against 1,880 in 1925, and the deliveries 3,999, against 6,108 bales in 1925.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 27 that the Lofoten catch last week was again very good, and this seems to be the case also this week. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries—compared with that of the previous years—is as follows:

To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
March 20, 1926 ..	20,800,000	33,718 hectol.	3,986 hectol.
„ 21, 1925 ..	21,316,000	40,485 „	4,948 „
„ 22, 1924 ..	16,912,000	37,470 „	5,759 „
„ 17, 1923 ..	19,185,000	39,551 „	6,315 „
„ 18 1922 ..	15,102,000	29,756 „	4,257 „

The price is declining, and non-freezing steam-refined quality is quoted at 120s. per barrel, c.i.f. London (see cable for latest price). Business on this market is limited. In London, agents quote 115s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white *glucose* (corn syrup) is 21s. 3d. per cwt. for April delivery, and 20s. 9d. for May-June, ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 13s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for March-April shipment 13s. 6d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for April delivery is 14s. 3d., and May-June 13s. 9d. per cwt. Pearl starch for April delivery is 13s. 9d., and May-June 13s. 3d., ex store, London. Dutch *farina* is 15s. per cwt. on the spot, and 14s. f.o.b. for April shipment. Polish is 15s. per cwt. on the spot. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store, London, for April and May-June delivery. Dutch *dextrin* is 24s. 6d. for superior on the spot, and 19s. 6d. for maize. American canary is 17s. 10½d. for April, and 17s. 6d. for May-June delivery. White for April delivery is 17s. 7½d. and 17s. 3d. per cwt. for May-June delivery, ex store, London.

FUSEL OIL is cheaper, 90 per cent. in ten cwt. drums offering at 75s. per cwt. c.i.f.

GINGER.—Sales of African new crop are reported at cheaper prices, including April-May shipment at 35s. per cwt. c.i.f. The spot value is 45s., and 42s. 6d. in Liverpool.

HYDRASTIS is dearer, spot sellers asking 23s. 6d. per lb.

KOLA.—Small sales of Jamaica have been made at 2¾d. per lb. for sound; in auction last week two bags of dark and part mouldy West Indian sold at 1½d. to 2d. per lb.

Magnesium.—A moderate trade demand is reported at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for sticks or small ingots, while powder ranges from 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

Menthol remains inactive, with spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 20s. 6d. per lb.

Mercury.—With the trade outlook absolutely colourless, and manufacturers still grumbling about poor business, the home trade demand continues very slow. The tendency of the market has been further weakened somewhat. Holders' views are about £14 5s. to £14 12s. 6d. per bottle.

Pepper.—Spot prices are easier, fair black Singapore offering at 1s. per lb. Lampong 1s., Tellicherry 1s. 2d., white Muntok 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d., white Singapore 1s. 3½d. F.a.q. black Singapore afloat has been sold at 10½d., March-May shipment 10¼d. to 10⅜d. to 10d. c.i.f. Lampong for May-July shipment has been sold at 9¾d. to 10⅛d., August-October at 8¼d. c.i.f. White Muntok for March-May shipment has been sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3¼d., April-June at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3¼d. c.i.f.

Pimento is steady on the spot at 6¾d. per lb., and March-May shipment is easier at 60s. per cwt. c.i.f.

Rubber is again easier, and has declined a further 1d. per lb. upon the week. As we mentioned in our last, there is an entire absence of demand from all quarters, and furthermore, there appears to be additional trouble, as we learn there is difficulty in getting certain buyers to take up high-priced rubber at the moment. There is also a doubt as to the Government's action in regard to restriction, but a statement has been made that definite news will be forthcoming very shortly. Meanwhile stocks continue to accumulate, and last week the arrivals exceeded deliveries by 1,670 tons, and we learn that there will be further increases during the next fortnight. In view of this absence of demand, although the price keeps fairly steady at the lower level, it is difficult to see where the improvement is coming from, and it is quite possible that there will be a slide in values when the first April tenders are brought into the market. Quotations, Tuesday, 5 p.m.: No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 2s. 4½d.; April/May/June, 2s. 4¼d.; July/September, 2s. 3½d. per lb.

Seeds.—There is no change in the seed market, which remains exceedingly quiet at the following prices:—Canary seed.—Mazagan is 24s. 6d. per cwt., Saffi 23s. 6d., and Larache 23s. 9d.; good bold Spanish, 35s.; and small, 29s. per cwt. Cumin seed.—Maltese is 35s. spot; Morocco is 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot. Anise.—Spanish 50s., and Levant 42s. Coriander seed.—Morocco is 16s. spot; Russian is 16s. per cwt. Dill seed is 20s. per cwt. on the spot. Fenugreek.—Morocco is 13s. 6d. spot. Hempseed.—Manchurian is 13s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed.—Morocco is 20s. Mustard seed.—English is 49s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

Senega is quiet at 2s. 8d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 2s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Shellac is quiet and easier, with usual standard TN orange quality offering at 135s. per cwt. on the spot; fine second orange is 180s.; superfine, 190s. to 300s.; and AC cakey, 140s. to 150s. To arrive, TN near at hand has been sold at 125s. c.i.f., and March-April shipment is 125s. c.i.f. For May sales have been made at 127s. to 125s., and August has been sold at 130s. to 127s. 6d. Calcutta, spot, is rs. 63.

Yohimbehe bark.—At auction last week 172 bags from the Cameroons offered and 20 sold at 3½d. per lb. for 1.7 per cent. yohimbine alkaloids.

Essential Oils

Price changes are mostly in buyers' favour, and demand during the week has been rather quiet. Sicilian oils are again cheaper, and French oils, which include Bourbon geranium and rosewood, are affected by the further decline in the value of the franc. Spearmint is lower, and peppermint oils also have a weaker tendency.

Anise (Star).—"Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged at 3s. per lb.; single cases at 3s. 1d. For shipment 2s. 5¾d. c.i.f. is quoted for drums and 2s. 8½d. for leads.

Bergamot remains practically unchanged on the spot at from 29s. to 32s. per lb. For shipment slightly easier prices have been quoted at from 29s. to 30s. c.i.f.

Cassia on the spot is unchanged at 8s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for 80 to 85 c.a. For shipment, 7s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted, and sales at 7s. 6d. c.i.f. are reported in other directions.

Cedarwood.—American is unchanged with sellers on the spot at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. For shipment 1s. 1d. c.i.f. is quoted for drums.

Citronella.—Ceylon on the spot is quiet at 1s. 9½d. per lb. and for shipment 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. Java oil is about steady at from 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8d. spot and 2s. 6½d. c.i.f.

Clove is unchanged at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. for English distilled.

Dill.—Continental is selling on the spot at 9s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. in cwt. lots.

Geranium.—Bourbon is cheaper to come forward at 155 fr. per kilo c.i.f. (=10s. approx. per lb.). On the spot there are sellers at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. Algerian is quiet at 11s. 6d. spot. For shipment 10s. to 10s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Gingergrass.—Sales have been made at 7s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot supplies are scarce.

Lemon.—Lower quotations have been received from the source this week, from 7s. 11d. to 8s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted. On the spot, sales have been made at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. and sellers. Upwards of 550 cases have arrived in London this week.

Palermo, March 25.—The demand from abroad is almost completely lacking, and the market therefore continues to be weak. Moreover, the fact that the Camera Agrumaria has not yet begun to pay the usual advances on deposits of citrate of lime, has brought into the market as sellers a number of small producers, who, being in need of ready money, have found themselves compelled to dispose of their stocks of lemon oil even at lower prices than we last reported. How long this weakness will last it is difficult to foresee, but the general opinion is that as soon as the demand from abroad sets in again, an upward movement in the market will immediately follow.

Lemongrass.—Cochin on the spot is unchanged at 3s. 9½d. per lb. on spot and 3s. 6d. c.i.f.

Lime.—West Indian hand-pressed has been sold at 30s. per lb., and the limited supplies on spot are quoted at 40s. Distilled is obtainable at 30s.

Mandarin is cheaper at 28s. per lb.

Orange.—Sicilian sweet is cheaper at 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive.

Palmarosa is offered on the spot at 10s. 6d. per lb. and 10s. c.i.f. to arrive.

Patchouli on the spot is quoted at from 20s. to 21s. per lb. for usual Penang quality. There has been more inquiry recently.

Peppermint.—Japanese dementholised continues neglected, the nominal spot value of Kobayashi-Suzuki being 12s. per lb. American is quiet at 70s. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive. Probably this could now be shaded.

Imports of peppermint oil into the United States for the fortnight ended March 13: 60 cases from Kobe to Seattle and 35 cases from London.

Rosewood (bois de rose) is slightly easier on the spot at 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb.

Spearmint.—American oil has declined with spot offers at from 40s. to 44s. per lb. in original cases as to seller.

Wormseed.—There has been a fair inquiry recently at steady rates, 25s. per lb. being about the value.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries indicated during the period March 24 to 30 (inclusive):—Bergamot (It.) 52 cs., (Br. Ind.) 5 cs.; cassia (Fr.), 3 cs.; cinnamon (Seych.), 5 dm.; citronella (Jv.) 15 dm., (Cey.) 3 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 1 dm.; geranium (Fr.) 6 dm., 9 cs., (Réun.), 6 dm.; juniper berry (It.) 2 cs., (Czech-Slo.) 2 cs.; lemon (It.), 558 cs., 46 x ½ cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 6 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 1 dm., 17 cs.; linalol (Mex.), 2 dm.; mandarin (It.), 3 cs.; orange (It.), 10 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 255 cs., (Fr.) 2 cs., (It.) 2 cs.; rosemary (Fr.) 1 cs.; rosewood (Fr.) 3 cs.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.), 38 cs.; spike (Sp.), 1 cs.; vetivert (Fr.), 1 dm., 1 cs.; undescribed (U.S.) 1 cs., (It.) 18 cs., (Fr.) 9 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Conditions in this market continue quite steady, and the few alterations recorded are of a minor character. Business has been rather poor, with competition still very noticeable.

Acetanilide continues steady at last week's higher prices of about 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 7¼d. per lb., according to quantity, for B.P. crystals or powder.

Amidopyrin shows no change at about 12s. 6d. per lb., but business is not good.

Aspirin.—Fair business has been done at cut prices. Good brands quoted at about 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., according to quantity.

Barbitone meets with but a small demand, with dealers quoting about 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb.

Benzaldehyde (.03) is quoted at about 2s. 3d. per lb., with the market dull.

Benzoic acid (B.P.).—British makers' prices are unchanged at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex works. Continental, practically free from chlorine, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb., spot.

Benzonaphthol is still quiet, with dealers' prices at about 3s. 3d. per lb. for five-kilo lots.

Bromides.—There is no new movement to record; business remains limited, with the market generally steady: ammonium, 2s. 3d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9¼d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

Calcium lactate.—Competition is keen and prices vary according to quantity: quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. upwards, and less for large parcels.

Chloral hydrate.—A fair business continues, with spot prices steady at 3s. 3¼d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for duty-paid crystals.

Chloroform.—As announced last week, pure and methylated have been advanced by 1d. per lb., but the price we quoted was for acetone chloroform, which has not advanced. The new price for pure, made from ethylic alcohol, is 9s. 1d. per lb. in 50-lb. lots, and for chloroform made from methylated spirit, 5s. 7d.

Citric acid is still decidedly dull and depressed in consequence of second-hand stocks offering cheaply: quoted at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3¼d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for B.P. crystals.

Creosote (B.P.) is steady on a quiet market, with importers quoting 1s. 10d. per lb.

Creosote carbonate meets with little or no call at from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

Guaiacol carbonate continues very firm and prices are rather dearer again this week at about 7s. 9d. per lb. and upwards, spot.

Hexamine is steady on quotation, but these prices are generally discounted for big orders: about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

Hydroquinone meets with a fair demand and prices are very steady at about 4s. 7d. to 4s. 11d. per lb.

Lactic acid is firmer: B.P., in demijohns, is 2s. 4d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £41 per ton, spot, net.

Methyl salicylate is moving fairly well with prices steady at about 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. in carboys; small lots in bottles, 1s. 10d. per lb.

Methyl sulphonal is rather easier on a dull market at about 15s. 10d. to 16s. per lb.

Milk sugar.—Dealers' prices for finest Dutch, B.P., are unchanged: two-cwt. cases, 72s.; five cases, 70s. 6d.; ten cases, 70s. per cwt.

Paraformaldehyde.—Cheap offers are on the market, with large lots at 1s. 8d. per lb.; ordinary quantities about 1s. 9d. per lb., for 100 per cent. powder.

Paraldehyde is unchanged on a quiet market at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

Phenacetin has been moving fairly well at cut prices: quoted at about 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb., the lower price for one-cwt. lots.

Phenazone is now quite steady as quoted by dealers at 5s. 11d. to 6s. per lb.

Phenolphthalein, in big parcels, could be secured at lower rates than the quoted prices of 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

Potassium permanganate (B.P.) is in brisk demand, but prices are being cut very fine: five-cwt. lots are quoted at 6¾d. per lb., in drums, being easier.

Potassium sulphoguaiacolate is seldom called for: dealers quote from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

Resorcin is maintained at the recent advanced rates of 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Dealers are offering five-cwt. lots at 1s. 3½d., and small parcels up to 1s. 4¼d. per lb. British makers' prices are unchanged at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., ex works; technical, 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb.

Salol has met with a little better demand, with dealers' prices steady at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.

Sodium benzoate (B.P.).—A good business is being done, with prices in the region of 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8¼d. per lb.

Sodium diethylbarbiturate seems of no interest: dealers quote at about 10s. 6d. per lb.

Sodium salicylate (B.P.).—British makers quote B.P. powder at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex works. Dealers' prices steady. B.P. crystals, 1s. 9¾d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.; powder, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

Sulphonal is seldom called for: dealers continue to quote at 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb.

Tannic acid (B.P.) shows rather more demand of late, with dealers' prices for quantities steady at 2s. 8d. per lb. and 2s. 10d. for small lots.

Tartar emetic.—Importers are offering technical, 43 to 44 per cent., for arrival at about 11¼d. to 11½d. per lb.; B.P., 1s. 10d. per lb.

Tartaric acid (B.P.).—There is nothing fresh to report; market still sluggish: quotations at about 11¼d. to 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for foreign.

Terpin hydrate is steady but quiet at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Thymol has been moving well, with dealers selling in the region of 12s. per lb. for B.P. fine white, in one-cwt. lots.

Vanillin (100 per cent. from cloves).—Quotations are around 21s. 6d. to 22s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity. Competition continues keen.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 31.

Business, in view of the holidays, has been quieter, except for one or two lines which are in brisk demand; several items, due to price cutting, are cheaper.

Acetic acid is a shade easier, with rather a poor demand: 80 per cent. technical, £37 10s.; 80 per cent. pure, £38 10s., in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 90 to 100 per cent., £65 15s., in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

Acetone continues very steady, with a fair demand; B.G.S. is quoted at £80 to £81 per ton, in drums.

Alum is offered on spot at about £8 10s. per ton, for lump in casks; prices for forward delivery in quantities are cheaper.

Ammonia (anhydrous) has been moving well, but prices are being cut very fine owing to keen competition: spot, 99.95 per cent., 1s. 2d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; cheaper for contracts.

Ammonium chloride.—Grey galvanising quality is cheaper, with dealers quoting down to £23 per ton, spot, in casks; shipment prices for quantities are at lower rates.

Arsenic.—There has been no change in the attitude of Cornish agents, whose terms remain at £14 per ton, and a little more f.o.r. mines. Only small lots have been disposed of lately, business in fair-sized parcels being difficult. American trade advices are still poor.

Barium chloride continues active and firm as quoted at about £10 10s. per ton, spot, in casks, for 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals. Easier conditions are mentioned for forward delivery.

Barytes is very steady, with importers quoting £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, according to quantity and quality.

Copper sulphate.—The export demand was generally quieter, but quotations were maintained at about £24 5s. to £24 10s. f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. Certain small makers are taking orders down to £24 for export.

Cream of tartar has been inquired for frequently for forward positions, with dealers quoting 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for B.P. quality.

Epsom salt has been little called for. Spot commercial quality in single bags is about £5 2s. 6d. per ton, and cheaper for quantities to arrive.

Formaldehyde is steady, but not at all active: 40 per cent. by volume is quoted at about £40 per ton, ex wharf.

Glauber's salt is steady with the spot price for commercial quality about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags; shipment prices for quantities are at lower rates.

Lead products are again easier and rather quiet: lead acetate, brown, £41 10s.; white, £43 per ton, spot; red lead, imported, £38 15s., c.i.f. London; white lead, dry, £36 10s.; ground in oil, £38 5s., c.i.f. London. In sympathy with the lower price for the metal another reduction of £1 was made in the makers' official price for red lead and litharge, which now stands on the basis of £44 10s. in five-ton lots for the home trade.

Lithopone is steady, but business has been slower of late: 30 per cent. Continental red seal, £21 to £21 5s. per ton, in casks, spot; cheaper to arrive.

Oxalic acid.—Prices for big business are being cut badly: quoted from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., to arrive, according to quantity.

Potash caustic.—A fair business has been done on a steady market: spot, 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £27 10s. per ton, in drums; cheaper for large quantities to arrive.

Potassium carbonate.—Rather firmer conditions have prevailed, with business moving well: spot, 90 to 92 per cent., £24 15s. to £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 15s. per ton, in casks; cheaper to arrive in quantities.

Potassium chlorate is steady and in fair demand: powder, in kegs, is offered on spot at 3¾d. per lb.

Potassium permanganate is still in good demand, with dealers selling commercial quality in drums ex store at 5½d. per lb.

Potassium prussiate is rather firmer this week: yellow, on the spot, is about 7¼d. per lb., in casks.

Sal ammoniac.—Dealers' prices are unchanged, but not very steady, and competition is very keen: dog-tooth crystals, £30; medium, £23; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, delivered, in bulk.

Sodium acetate shows a further set-back, with the quoted price about £20 per ton; further reductions are expected.

Sodium chlorate is steady, with a fair business on spot at about 3¼d. per lb., and cheaper to arrive in quantities.

Sodium hyposulphite.—Dealers' prices are steady, and business has been moving well: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £14 7s. 6d. to £14 10s. per ton; commercial, in casks, £9 per ton. British makers' prices for pure crystals for home consumers, £14 to £15 per ton, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

Sodium nitrate remains very quiet and at low prices: 96 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London. Liverpool prices 2s. 6d. per ton less.

Sodium nitrite is still quiet, with prices about £21 per ton, docks, London, for 100 per cent.

Sodium sulphide is dull: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 5s.; broken, £12 5s. per ton, in drums.

Sulphur.—The trade demand has been restricted, but the tone is steady. Quotations for American crude are about £5 15s. to £5 17s. 6d. per ton delivered Manchester. Terms for Sicilian flowers range from £12 to £12 5s., and for roll from £10 upward for delivery ex London warehouses.

Coal tar products, etc.—Pitch is not so firm this week and shows a slight drop in price. Other products are about the same, with business only fair. Aniline oil is steady at about 6⅞d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. Aniline salt is quoted by British makers at 7d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. Betanaphthol is offered at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid, with business quiet. Toluol is very steady and moving well: pure, 1s. 11d.; commercial 90's, 1s. 8½d. per gallon, f.o.r. works, in bulk. Xylol is bright at steady prices: pure, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon, f.o.r. works, in bulk. Carbolic acid, crystals, continue to be quoted at last week's cheaper prices of 4⅞d. to 5d. per lb., f.o.b. in bulk quantities; business remains poor with supplies freely offered. Cresylic acid is rather cheaper, with British makers' list prices at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon, for pale 97 to 99 per cent., ex works. Creosote oil is quiet but steady as quoted: ex works, 6¼d.; f.o.b., 7d. per gallon, in quantities. Naphthalene is steady and moving in limited quantities: imported, flakes, £14 7s. 6d.; powder, £12 5s.; crystals, £11 7s. 6d. per ton, ex works. Pure methyl alcohol in one-ton lots in drums is quoted at £47 per ton, ex wharf; cheaper prices for large quantities to arrive. Pyridine remains flat, with the price easy as quoted at 18s. per gallon. Pitch.—Rather easier conditions prevail: quotations are at about 87s. 6d. per ton and upwards, f.o.b. East Coast; business has been fairly good.

Fixed Oils, etc.

Slow markets are reported in all items in this section. but despite the lack of demand the general tone is fairly steady. Acid oils are still quiet, but prices are steadier: coconut-palm kernel, 39s. 6d.; groundnut, 36s.; soya, 32s. 9d. spot. Castor is very dull and easy: pharmaceutical, 51s.; first pressings, about 46s.; second pressings, 42s. 9d. per cwt., spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut remains dull and prices are about the same: deodorised, spot, 51s.; Ceylon, 45s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 54s. 6d. c.i.f. Cotton continues rather quiet, but steady: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soapmaking, 42s. 6d.; crude, 38s., spot. Groundnut.—Business is poor, but the market is steady: deodorised, 52s. 6d. spot; crude Oriental, 46s. 6d. c.i.f. for shipment. Palm kernel.—Prices are slightly better, but market dull: deodorised, 47s. 5d.; crude, 45s. spot. Palm is steady at rather cheaper prices for all grades, with business on the light side: Lagos, 37s. 9d.; softs, 37s. 9d.; mediums, 38s.; hards, 38s. 6d.; bleached, 40s. spot. Rape is quiet but steady at unchanged prices: refined, 52s. 6d.; crude, 50s. 6d. spot. Soya.—Prices show a slight recovery, and market is steady: deodorised, 44s.; crude, 40s. spot. Linseed (raw, naked) is easier: on spot, 31s. 3d.; March-April, 29s. 7½d.; May-August, 30s.; September-December, 30s. 3d. Boiled oil, spot. 33s. 3d. Turpentine.—The tendency has been firm with a fair business doing, but the outlook is somewhat obscure. American advices are strong, and prices on the other side have risen further. Last week's deliveries here were very good, being 2,192 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 29,846 barrels, comparing with 24,115 barrels same period last year. The stocks were returned at 31,519 barrels, against 19,920 barrels the same date last year. The demand in America was more active, and receipts continued very small, and there is some talk of a shortage based on expectations that the crop movement is being delayed by unseasonal weather. On spot the market closed on Tuesday at 65s. per cwt.; April, 65s.; May-June, 64s. 6d.; July-December, 60s. 6d. Wood.—Hankow in barrels is dearer at 61s. on the spot, and at 58s. c.i.f. for March-April shipment. P. P. olive is offered at 6s. 2d. per gallon net in barrels. Resin.—The undertone has improved, the further concessions made lately having stimulated the demand. C.i.f. quotations for American for the lower grades range from about 21s. up to 28s. 6d., including I. grade; and the higher qualities vary up to 32s. for W.W. for prompt shipment. A premium is asked for spot lots of 6d., and well over 1s. for fine pale descriptions, the scarcity of which is very pronounced.

Lubricating, mineral, burning oils, etc.—Products in this market continue fairly steady, but business is quiet. Benzol.—Market quiet but fairly steady: crude 65's, 1s. 3½d.; standard motor, 1s. 8½d.; pure, 1s. 11½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. Fuel oil is quiet and unchanged: 890 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 950 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. Paraffin wax and scale.—Business has been better, and the markets are steady: wax, 3¼d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale, £26 2s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. U.K. port. Paraffin oils are active and firm: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free. Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; 7¼d. buyer's barrels filled free; and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. White oils are easy on a quiet market; Special No. 1, £28; No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £23; No. 4 half-white. about £15 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. Solvent naphthas are still quiet, but steadier: 90 to 160, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. per gallon. Petroleum jellies are steadier after last week's decline in values: white to snow white, £55 to £58; amber and yellow, £18 5s. to £22 10s.; red vet, £15 17s. 6d.; dark stiff green. £13 7s. 6d. per ton, ex wharf, London, barrels free. Lubricating oils.—The spot market is unchanged, with business quiet, and shipment conditions are about the same. Spot: pales, £11 to £23 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 to £23 7s. 6d.; dark cylinders, £13 10s. to £34 5s.; filtered cylinders, £21 to £33 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf. London. Soluble oil and cutting compounds, £20 to £28 per ton, net. No. 1 Russian oil continues steady at £15 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

Official figures of the exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the months of December, 1925, are now available, showing that 109 kilos, valued at 6,337,580 levas, were consigned to the following countries: Austria, 35; Germany, 11; Italy, 4; Switzerland, 9; France, 50 kilos; United States, 400 grams, and Turkey, 28 grams. During the year 1925 exports of rose oil totalled 2,169 kilos, valued at 88,731,681 levas.

Italian Citrus Products

During 1924 and the first six months of 1925 the exports of by-products of the Italian citrus fruit industry were as follows:—

	1924		Jan.-June, 1925	
	kilos	lire	kilos	lire
Citric acid ..	1,898,900	27,994,103	1,627,200	23,563,782
Citrate of lime ..	3,775,200	19,242,155	2,445,000	13,252,158
Lemon oil ..	749,985	21,028,898	550,209	18,255,084
Bergamot oil ..	160,616	21,691,718	121,140	20,325,045
Orange oil ..	126,801	12,342,611	65,751	6,945,168
Mandarin oil ..	4,007	816,581	1,884	443,141
Other citrus oils	2,709	193,421	673	68,042

Spanish Ergot

THE centre of the collection of ergot in Spain is at La Estrada, in the Province of Pontevedra, Galicia. Don José Franco Bugallo, an important dealer and exporter, states that in 1924 the spot price was from 3 to 3.50 pesetas, and in 1925 from five to six pesetas per kilo. For the current year the price is expected to advance to about 11 to 12 pesetas a kilo. The ergot is chiefly exported to Germany, England, and the United States.

Ceylon Citronella Oil

THE total exports in 1925 amounted to 1,407,800 lb., against 1,405,273 lb. in 1924. Shipments to the United Kingdom have declined very considerably, but other countries have taken more, as the following weights (in lb.) shows. The figures in parentheses are the corresponding totals for 1924: United Kingdom, 323,446 (519,075); U.S.A., 636,797 (564,929); Australia and New Zealand, 98,987 (69,453); India, 53,645 (31,720); Germany, 111,033 (66,921); France, 48,916 (73,336); Holland, 32,020 (11,243); Italy, 17,026 (27,126); China, 43,837 (4,481); Japan, 3,183 (19,607); other countries, 38,859 (17,382). Prices opened in January 1925 at Rs. 1.85 to Rs. 2 per lb., and gradually fell away the whole year through to about Rs. 1.00, Rs. 1.05 to Rs. 1.12 being actually quoted on December 31. The market has declined in sympathy with Java citronella oil and other oils of a similar nature. The inquiry for pure oil continues, but the bulk of the exports is of the ordinary fair average quality, which seems to satisfy the trade in general. Various questions were asked in the Ceylon Legislative Council last year in respect of cultivation and adulteration, but the Government has not considered it necessary to introduce legislation to prevent adulteration.

Ceylon Cardamoms in 1925

IN the course of the annual report of the Planters' Association of Ceylon it is stated that the prices realised were the highest reached for many years. In the London market, top grades sold for 8s. per lb., and an average of 5s. 6d. was maintained. Locally, rs. 4 per lb. Ordinary green dried unclipped cardamoms fetched as much as rs. 2.50 per lb. Considering the large acreage gradually going out of cultivation yearly, the harvest was good, weather having been favourable. Disease is not prevalent. "Sooty mould" has disappeared, but in the dry zone Borer is still conspicuous. Thieves continue to give much trouble, particularly in the Rangalla district. They are a source of constant expense, as many additional watchmen have to be employed. On some estates large acreages have been replanted but they cannot be considered a success. Crown sales of cardamom land realised from rs. 151 and up to rs. 700 per acre. Exports show (December 9) that the U.K. still maintains the lead over all other countries, by 176,389 lb. The drop in shipments to the U.S.A. is very pronounced, only 38,978 lb. recorded. In 1921 the U.S.A. took over 110,000 lb. It is the same with India, as only 23,271 lb. have been exported, a marked decrease when this country has imported in the past over 100,000 lb. The exports to Germany are 24,254 lb., just double what she took in 1924. Exports for 1925 were 331,871 lb.; 1924, 270.687 lb.; 1923, 286,982 lb.: 1922, 421,490 lb.

"Flowers of Sulphur"

IN order to avoid misconception, the London Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statement regarding the recent prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, relative to the trade use of the description "flowers of sulphur." At the outset unquestionably the term was applied to sublimed sulphur. Some years ago it was found possible to produce, by other processes, a sulphur composed of particles of a purity and fineness equal to sublimed sulphur. The new product, for this reason, was sold by some manufacturers and merchants as "flowers of sulphur." Whether the expression "flowers" implies the product of sublimation or highly refined sulphur of a similar fineness of particle became a question, there being considerable difference of opinion in the trade. So far as the largest market for finely divided sulphur, the rubber industry, was concerned, the point was of no importance. But in the hopfields sublimed sulphur had been in general use as the specific against the disease known as hop "mould." In these circumstances the London Chamber of Commerce was urged to take legal action in order that the precise meaning of the trade term "flowers of sulphur" might be finally settled by the courts. The jury found that "flowers" could only be applied to sublimed sulphur. The Chamber is anxious to make it clear that this result does not imply any reflection upon those manufacturers and merchants who have been in the habit, for years, of applying the word flowers to a sulphur which was not, in fact, sublimed. It desires, therefore, to state categorically that whilst the trade was divided in opinion, all parties acted in perfect good faith, and the attitude of the Chamber in the matter having now been explained, the trade interests concerned have abandoned their intention to proceed with the appeal which had been lodged. In the circumstances, the Chamber of Commerce is meeting the defence in the matter of costs.

Canadian Honey in Holland

HOLLAND is the best foreign customer of the Canadian honey producer, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report of Canadian trade for the six months ended September 1925. Publications of the Dominion Bureau further show that the Dutch market is rapidly increasing in importance, since during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1923, 1924, and 1925, the Netherlands is shown as the foreign destination of 51,804, 141,502, and 261,890 lb. of honey, the annual values being $3,375, $9,874, and $26,419 respectively. For the six months ended September 1925 the rate of export of the previous twelve months has been more than maintained, and 137,140 lb. of honey have been exported from Canada to the Netherlands during this period. Canada was not included in the Dutch foreign trade statistics as a source of honey prior to 1925, so it is impossible to estimate the extent, from a perusal of the Dutch figures, to which the Dutch market for Canadian honey has been developed. But the twelve tons of honey per month which Canadian producers are sending to the Netherlands is indeed a very small percentage of Holland's total importation of this commodity. During 1924 Holland imported 3,650 tons of honey and artificial honey as compared with 4,097 tons in 1923. For the first ten months of 1925 imports have amounted to 2,894 tons, or a monthly average of over twenty-four times the monthly importation from Canada. Of the 1925 imports, 1,142 tons came from Cuba, 920 tons from the United States, 313 tons from France, 225 tons from Mexico, while 96 tons are credited to Canada. It may be noted that the total attributed to the United States would include honey from Peru and Chile perhaps, and possibly San Domingo, as well as honey actually produced within the United States. In considering the question of the variety of honey most generally demanded, it has to be kept constantly in mind that at least 95 per cent. of the imports are destined for the multitude of Dutch cake bakers. Cake-baking in Holland is not the highly developed domestic science that it is in North America, and the total production of honey cake and ginger cake in Dutch bakeries to supply the demand for sweet foodstuffs is enormous. There are two main kinds of honey cake, the visible difference between them being that of colour. Light-coloured cake is principally demanded and for this reason white to light, yellow honey enjoys the larger market. The Cuba, Chile, San Domingo, Mexico and Peru products are most generally known. If dark honey is required, the demand is practically all for the honey from Brittany, which is noted in the trade for its strong smell and penetrating taste. Canadian buckwheat honey is compared with dark Brittany, but the large trade in Brittany honey generally favours this product since it is always packed in large barrels. The trade in Californian and Canadian honey is different from the trade in the other lines, and these honeys have not been important factors in the market since prices have generally been high compared with the quotations offered for the light amber honey of Cuba, with which it would chiefly compete.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Tuesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 24	March 30
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.13¼—12.13½	12.12⅞—13.00
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.41½—20.42½	20.42—20.43
Brussels ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	121—121⅛	131⅝—131⅞
Bulgaria ..	Lev. to £	25.22½	650—670	655—675
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	24d.	18d.—18 1/32d.	17 31/32d.—18d.
Constantnple	Pst. to £	110	945—960	950—970
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.53—18.56	18.56—18.58
Greece ..	Dr. to £	25.22½	361—364	369—97
Hong Kong	T.t. $	—	27½d.—28d.	27⅜d.—27 15/16d.
Italy ..	Lire to £	25.22½	120.80—120.90	120.80—120.90
Kobe ..	Yen	24.58d.	22 7/16d.—22½d.	22⅝d.—22¾d.
Lisbon ..	Escu.	53¼d.	2½d.—2 9/16d.	2½d.—2 9/16d.
Madrid ..	Pes. to £	25.22½	34.50—34.52	34.49—34.51
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.87⅝—4.87⅞	4.87—4.87⅛
New York ..	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 3/16—4.86 5/16	4.86 3/16—4.86 5/16
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	22.77—22.80	22.73—22.78
Paris ..	Fr. to £	25.22½	139.00—139.10	141⅝—141⅞
Singapore ..	Per dol.	—	28 3/32d.—28 7/32d.	28 1/32d.—28⅛d.
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12—18.13	18.12—18.12½
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.25—26.26	25.24—25.25
Vienna ..	Sh. to £	24.02	34.48—34.52	34.45—34.50
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	25.22½	37 sellers	37 sellers

Correspondence

Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Retail Pharmacists' Union Election

Sir,—May we be allowed, through the medium of your journal, to thank the electors of the Metropolitan area for their renewed confidence in us, as shown at the R.P.U. election? We welcome the opportunity for further work, and sincerely hope it may be of some use to our calling.—Yours faithfully,

John Keall,
A. R. Keith,
A. R. Melhuish.

London.

The Revival of Old Symbols

Sir,—Replying to the remarks of "Xrayser III" in your issue of March 6, there is no doubt that the syrup pots he described labelled "Syr. Cardiac." and "Syr. Tolu" were sold by my firm round about 1850. They would not have been the product of Messrs. Maw & Co., of Broseley, in Shropshire, as this firm manufactures encaustic tiles, and not pottery in the generally accepted sense of the term. It was in the year 1850 that the business of Maw & Co., of Broseley, was founded by Mr. J. H. Maw, son of George Maw, the founder of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., and so there exists a close family relationship between the two houses.

Yours faithfully,
M. T. Maw,
Managing Director, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.
London, E.C.1.

Approved Societies and Old Age Pensions

Sir,—Although approved societies have come under the harrow rather lately, they will probably not be dealt with yet awhile. Meanwhile, I should like to pass on a hint to those interested who, like myself, are, or were, compulsorily insured. First and last it seems a mistake to join any but one of the few well-known societies approved under the Act. My own firm, as was the case with many others, found it convenient to form their own society. At the first glance the scheme looked good, and most of us joined wholeheartedly, and with no doubt of its *bona fides*, etc. Now, if one joins one of the old-established societies, one may remain a member for life. If, however, one joins one of the "private" order, with membership confined to the firm's employees only, one is at a disadvantage, for the reason that if and when employment ceases, membership of the society ceases also. To any person in the region of forty this may not be important: he may join some other. In the fifties and sixties the matter will probably, almost certainly, be serious. No other society will open its doors to him. There are many old folk certain to be disappointed under the scheme materialising on July 2. Thus, "certain persons over the age of seventy are entitled to receive full pensions . . . without inquiry as to means, residence, or nationality," the main qualification being that the applicant must have been continuously insured since April 29, 1925. Not many will be able to fill that bill. There is evidence of numerous applicants who have been contributors and members under the National Insurance scheme from the first, but whose record shows a period of from one to three years or so immediately prior to their seventieth birthday when they ceased to be members. That fact seems to be fatal; but on inquiry it would probably be found that these men have been shut out of benefits through dismissals or "pensioning off," and so on. In some of the big companies, especially those displaying a strong American blend, there has been in past years a lot of weeding out of the older members, balanced in most cases, no doubt, by the gift of a pension. It must be noted that, however welcome such pension may be, it is very seldom adequate. If such people, as appears to be the case, have been turned out of their society as well as out of their employment, it is likely to cost them 10s. a week. The best security seems to be "continuous membership of a society," out of which—subscriptions and rules being kept—one cannot be shifted by the chances of employment. Any embryonic pensioner will do well to overhaul his position and take early advice thereon.—Yours, etc.,

Disillusioned (10/3).

The Draft D.D.A. Regulations

Sir,—Your editorial article on the new draft Regulations for the inclusion of diethylbarbituric acid and its derivatives under the D.D.A. (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 458) will be read with interest by all pharmacists, especially the note that it is possible that these Regulations may prove to be *ultra vires*. The inclusion of a drug which does not belong to the opium, cocaine, or diamorphine groups, is the thin end of the wedge which at once opens up the way to the inclusion of any drug at the pleasure of the Home Office, and this, of course, means the supersession of the Pharmacy Act and the nullification of the Society's control of poisons. It is well, therefore, to see by the remarks of Mr. Melhuish at the meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association (p. 465) that the Council are apparently alive to the dangers of the situation, and that they have already held a special meeting. The rate at which the Society is estimated in Government departments is shown by the statement that the Council were only aware of the new proposals two days before they appeared in the Press, and if this Regulation is passed as it is formulated it is only another step to making additions to the list without notifying the Society at all until it becomes law. Judging by past experience, it is unfortunately not probable that the protests of the Council will carry much weight.—Faithfully yours,

Veronal (27/3).

The Value of a Chemist's Window

Sir,—After reading Mr. Marns's interesting address on chemists' windows (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 464), I could not help thinking that there were several questions which I should like to have put on the subject if I had had the pleasure of being present at the meeting. Mr. Marns declared whole-heartedly in favour of single window shows; how long does he allot to a single item? A week is not much use; a fortnight is better, the second week beginning to draw the sales. This means showing twenty-six articles a year; how many lines are there in stock, and how are they kept moving? Admitted that a solo show produces increased sales of that particular line, is there not a corresponding decrease in other lines, especially if the line shown is a proprietary article? I have found it to be so, and would be interested to know if it is the usual experience. If, for example, Mr. Marns features a special line of cough lozenges at the beginning of the winter season, how does he start the malt and oil, cough mixtures, hot-water bottles, etc., moving? Then, again, it would be interesting to know what he considers adequate payment for a whole window display. I presume the usual 10s. a fortnight with a £5 order would be far below the mark; it is a poor window which cannot do better than this with one's own goods, and yet this is what manufacturers offer. Mr. Marns states that he has absolutely no use for windows that are crowded with all kinds of goods, but there is a happy medium between this and a single display; a well-arranged window with an assortment of goods is a good seller. I agree with him that it is better to have the display arranged by one's own staff who are familiar with their window and their public: professional window dressers are out of their element in the ordinary man's shop.—Yours truly,

Dresser (30/3).

Appreciations

Let me congratulate you on your fine weekly publication; it is most efficient.—*A. W.* (24/3).

Thanks for the wonderful *C. & D.* Retail Price List: you are a blessing and boon to chemists.—*J. W. W.* (1/1).

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

A Colour Problem

SIR,—Can you explain why the following mixture, when dispensed at some pharmacies, is red and at others black?

Calcii acetylsal.	ʒij. ℈ij.
Syr. sennæ	℥ij.
Aq. chlorof.	ad ℥iv.

Yours faithfully,
ELMO (13/2).

[The variation in colour of the mixture obtained from different pharmacies is due, probably, to diversity of character of the syrup of senna. It would not occur to us to anticipate that the mixture would ever be black. The darkest we have been able to obtain is a medium port wine colour, and that seems to us to be as it should be.]

The Solubility of Oils

SIR,—I should like information as to the best way to dispense the following :—

Resorcin.	ʒj.
Hyd. perchlor.	gr. v.
Ol. amygd.,	
Ol. ricini	aa. ʒj.
Spt. vini rect.	q.s. ut solv.
Glycerin.	ʒij.
Aq.	ad ℥viij.

Can you tell me what is the correct quantity of rectified spirit to use for dissolving the oils?—Yours faithfully,
H. L. M. (12/3).

[While castor oil is soluble in rectified spirit—about 1 in 4—almond oil is not. We should say that if you employ a sufficiency of rectified spirit—about four fluid drachms—to dissolve the castor oil you will be carrying out the prescription instructions so far as practicable. It does not matter how the lotion is compounded so long as the resorcin and mercuric chloride are completely dissolved. The oils will float, and a "shake" label will be necessary.]

An Unavoidable Precipitate

SIR,—The following prescription has been dispensed as a clear mixture and also with a brown deposit, owing to the liberation of iodine when the liq. strych. is added :—

Pot. brom.	ʒij.
Liq. strych.	ʒj.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil.	℥ss.
Tr. iodi.	ʒij.
Aq.	ad ℥xij.

Assuming that sodii hyposulph. was added when the mixture was supplied without a precipitate, will you say if this is justified?—Yours truly,
A. H. B. (11/2).

[The precipitate is strychnine iodide, the other constituents of the mixture forming a combination possessing the properties of an alkaloidal precipitant. The precipitate is unavoidable. There is no necessity to employ any addition to the mixture, and it is best prepared by mixing together all the ingredients except the solution of strychnine, which is then placed in a mortar and the mixture added to it gradually, stirring quickly all the time while it is being introduced. The precipitate is thus obtained in a condition to be readily diffused in such a way as to enable uniform dosage to be attained.]

Alternative Precipitates

SIR,—Kindly tell us how to dispense the following mixture :—

Tr. ferri perchlor.	ʒiv.
Hexamin.	ʒjss.
Sodii phosph. acid.	ʒiij.
Aq.	ad ℥viij.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. A. (16/2).

[Dissolve the hexamine and sodium acid phosphate in water to produce seven and a-half fluid ounces and place in a mortar; then introduce slowly in small portions at a time the tincture of iron perchloride, stirring vigorously while the addition is being carried on. By this procedure a mixture with a precipitate in the form of a white "cloud" is obtained. The "cloud" remains suspended for a considerable time, and very little separation occurs, even after long standing. A brown precipitate can be produced by dissolving the hexamine in about half the water and adding to it the tincture of iron perchloride; after standing a little, mix quickly with sodium acid phosphate dissolved in the remainder of the water. We prefer the mixture with the white "cloud."]

A Puzzling Coloration

SIR,—When I made up the following prescription with distilled water it turned reddish-brown after standing a week :—

Sodii salicyl.	gm. 10
Sodii bicarb.	gm. 10
Aq.	gm. 300

Another mixture, made with artesian water, remained unchanged. I think the distilled water contains traces of iron: can you give me your idea on this subject?

Yours faithfully,
J. V. K. (Egypt) (9/2).

[The following is quoted from the British Pharmaceutical Codex in reference to sodium salicylate :—"When prescribed with alkali bicarbonates the solution acquires a reddish-brown colour, the rapidity of the change being inversely proportional to the purity of the salicylate." While the sodium salicylate in circulation was of Continental origin, our experience agreed with the B.P.C. statement. For some years, however, while employing the British-made salt, we have not encountered any discoloration, the minute impurity giving rise to the discoloration having evidently been eliminated. Presumably you prepared both solutions with the same salicylate, and it is somewhat puzzling to account for the different results obtained. We rather discount the suggestion of iron in the distilled water, because the colour would have developed soon after the solution was prepared had that been the case. Probably the impurity in the salicylate is very small, and the artesian water, owing to its content of carbon dioxide, would inhibit the development of the colour for a longer period than the distilled water. The preventive of coloration, when such is required, is sodium bisulphite—about 1 gr. to an 8-oz. mixture.]

A Quinine Salicylate Mixture

SIR,—Can you tell me the correct way to dispense the following mixture, which is satisfactory when sent out but is returned with a deposit sticking to the sides of the bottle?

Sod. sal.	ʒiij. ℈j.
Quin. sulph.	℈j.
Muc. acaciæ	ʒj ♏xl.
Emuls. chlorof.	ʒj ♏xl.
Aq.	ad ℥x.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. B. (5/3).

[Mucilage of any kind seems to be undesirable in this mixture. When prepared with the quantity of mucilage of acacia prescribed, the insoluble quinine salicylate, formed by interaction with the sodium salicylate and quinine sulphate, deposits as a sort of cement on the sides or bottom of the bottle and will not shake off. The employment of an equivalent quantity of mucilage of tragacanth produces the precipitate in a form which does not adhere to the bottle, but is flaky and does not diffuse nicely when shaken up. Supposing that the employment of a little tragacanth might have the effect of preventing the finely-divided precipitate obtained by use of mucilage of acacia from sticking so tenaciously to the bottle, this was tried, but with little improvement in results—the greater part of the precipitate adhering to the bottom of the bottle and resisting dislodgement by vigorous shaking. The quillaia tincture contained in the emulsion of chloroform exercises an emulsive and dividing effect, and, apart from the question of suspension, the prescription, as written, contains within itself all the requisites for obtaining a finely-divided precipitate without the use of mucilage of acacia. Place the quinine sulphate in a mortar with the emulsion of chloroform and triturate together; then introduce slowly with steady and rapid trituration the sodium salicylate dissolved in the whole of the water. This procedure gives the precipitate in a light and finely-divided condition. It is easily shaken up, diffuses uniformly, remains an appreciable time in suspension, and does not adhere to the bottle.]

Legal Queries

D. & H. (26/3).—All barium salts except the sulphate are scheduled poisons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

W. B. (24/3).—The labels and wrapper of the children's powders do not, in our opinion, involve liability to medicine-stamp duty.

B. S. (20/3).—It is possible that the Inland Revenue authorities regard the name of the preparation as rendering it liable to duty, as "linctus" means a medicine intended to be licked from a spoon.

H. G. B. (6/3).—The reference to company law as it affects pharmacy in the *C. & D.*, March 13, p. 391, should have been to the *C. & D. Diary*, 1925, p. 232, and not to the 1924 Diary.

North Staffs (23/3).—Creosote and hyd. am. chlor. are statutory poisons, and the proportions of these in preparations must be declared. Verdigris and copper sulphate are not poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts.

R. F. (25/3).—The Departmental Committee on Morphine and Heroin Addiction expressly excluded the consideration of further restrictions on the supply of heroin in view of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1925. It is therefore not correct to state that the Committee did not think further restrictions necessary.

Serum (22/3).—The "Anti-Flu" Spray Solution is clearly employed in the treatment of influenza, as is shown by the directions, and it would therefore be liable to medicine-stamp duty. The spray apparatus would not be liable to duty, but if sold with the solution the charge of duty would be on the retail price of the whole outfit.

S. A. M. (20/3).—(1) The storage of poisons may be on one or any of the systems specified in the Poisons Storing Regulations made under the Pharmacy Act 1868 or any combination of these that may be found suitable and convenient. (2) Factory Act cocaine drops may be signed for by the owner of the factory and a cross-reference to the poisons book made into the Dangerous Drugs Act register.

A. A. B. (24/3) is seventeen years of age and is apprenticed to a chemist. What National Insurance contributions must be paid in respect of him, and what proportion of each must be paid by his master? [For Health and Pensions Insurance the weekly contribution is 1s. 6d., of which "A. A. B." and his master must pay 9d. each. For Unemployment Insurance the total weekly contribution is 7½d., of which "A. A. B." must pay 3½d. and his master the rest.]

Mumpara (19/3) gives figures of net income for years 1923, 1924 and 1925, during each of which there has been a progressive decrease, while at the same time the tax paid has progressively increased from £18 13s. 9d. to £24 19s. 5d. As this is not accounted for by any increase in the Schedule A assessment of his premises, he asks if it is correct. [On the facts given it is quite impossible to say, as the tax payable on a net income depends in part of the allowances to which the taxpayer may be entitled. Take the case of a married man with a child under 16, in respect of which he is entitled to allowance for a child. Should the wife die and the child attain the age of 16, he would have his personal allowance reduced from £225 to £135, and he would lose the child's allowance of £36 altogether.]

S. M. G. (20/3) asks if it is lawful and in order to sell Hall's wine, Wincarnis, or Gilbey wines on the day when the half-day closing order is in force, during the one hour when a chemist is open at night for Insurance dispensing. [So far as concerns the weekly half-holiday closing under the Shops Act it is lawful, as the closing order does not apply either to the sale by retail of intoxicating liquor or to the sale of medicines. There may, however, be an obstacle under the Licensing Act, 1921. If the hour during which "S. M. G." wishes to sell is not within the permitted hours as fixed by the licensing justices for the district, it would be an offence to sell wine in that hour. On the point of what is wine, it is understood that there is at present a Brighton case pending before the High Court.]

Fermé (13/3).—INSURANCE DISPENSING HOURS.—Any chemist who enters into contract with an Insurance Committee to dispense medicines for insured persons accepts service on the terms stated by the Committee. Medicines are to be supplied at the address specified in the chemist's own application, and the hours during which the shop is to be open for supply are those specified in a scheme to be prepared for that purpose by the Insurance and Pharmaceutical Committees jointly. The scheme is to provide that one or more chemists' shops shall be open for the supply of medicines to insured persons at all reasonable hours. The provisions of the scheme form part of the terms of service. It is obvious, therefore, that any chemist who voluntarily accepts service must conform with the terms of the contract and must keep his shop open during certain specified hours, or, in the event of a rota being established for early-closing days and public holidays, he must be prepared to take his proper turn when required. If he does not wish to be liable for service at such times he should, at the time of making application to join the panel, definitely state the hours during which he is prepared to render service and ask the Committee to restrict his liability to these hours. The Committee may or may not accept his offer of service; it depends largely on local circumstances and the reasonableness or otherwise of his claim. Generally speaking, however, unless special arrangements are made locally to the contrary, a chemist is not expected to keep open on early-closing days or Sundays, or later on other days than 8 p.m. The doctors on the panel are always liable to supply emergency medicines when required. That is part of their terms of service. The Shops Act does not restrict the *bona fide* sale of medicines.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Balm of Gilead

C. A. S. (15/3), referring to the note on Mecca Balsam (*C. & D.*, March 13, p. 392), recalls the note on Balm of Gilead which was printed in the *C. & D.*, January 2, p. 17, dealing with Fioravanti's balsam.

A Scottish View

Young medical practitioners show a much greater respect for the qualifications and education of the chemist than was the rule a decade or two ago, and it is quite a common matter for the doctor to consult the chemist as to the best method of administering a particular medicine.—*Scotia* (27/3).

The Difference

A doctor having left his car outside a patient's house, a boy, aged eight, took from it a case and its poisons (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 110). A pharmacist, to whose stock of poisons there is seldom any chance of anyone gaining access, except those familiar with the use of them, is advised to have cupboards fitted in such a way as to be thief-proof, special locks (not ordinary ones, not a padlock, etc.), with hinges so fixed that the screws cannot be undone from outside, and a whole lot of other recommendations. The comparison is too absurd to need further comment.—*Farcical* (16/1).

Rates of Remuneration

The rising generation of chemists views with dismay the remuneration being paid in many cases at the present time, but so long as individual chemists in ostrich-like fashion value their training and qualifications at less than a dustman's wage, so long will the wages remain at a miserable level. Here are a few prices selected at random: ℥vi. mixture, 1s. 4d.; ℥viij. mixture, 1s. 6d.; 2 doz. pills, 10d.; ℥vj. mixture (*C. & D.* *Dispensing List* price, 3s.), 2s. Packed specialities show the same discrepancies. To raise wages (and incidentally the profession) the first essential is to raise the level of prices, and there is no better guide than the *C. & D.* Retail and Dispensing Price List.—*Fifer* (23/3).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Victor (1/3).—TESTING OF INSURANCE MEDICINES.—According to the provisions of the testing scheme the agent of the Insurance Committee must seal both the containers when the mixture has been divided into two portions and must take both away with him. One is to be forwarded immediately to the analyst by the Committee, the other is to be kept under lock and key in the Committee's office. If the chemist who dispensed the medicine desires to have the second portion analysed, the Committee must forward the sample direct by registered post to any analyst duly named in writing by him, but the chemist must be responsible for any expenditure incurred.

J. M. (10/3).—LIQUID DOG SOAP.—The following formula will suit requirements :—

Coconut oil soap	℥j.
Distilled water	℥iv.

Dissolve with heat and add

Carbolic acid	♏xx.
Eucalyptus oil	♏v.

Allow to stand and filter.

P. & H. (10/3).—LIQUID DRY SHAMPOO.—(1) See *C. & D.*, August 22, 1925, p. 288; (2) see reply to "J. A. J." (3) HAIR DYES.—The amidol hair dye is perhaps the favourite at the present time. See reply to "E. J. L."

A. B. (11/3).—PRESCRIPTION PRICING.—We have returned by post the prescriptions with the prices attached, carried out on the *C. & D.* costing system for prescriptions. You should impress your customer with the unique position of the *C. & D.* in connection with wholesale and retail prices in the drug-trade.

E. J. L. (11/3).—AMIDOL HAIR DYE :—

Amidol	80 gr.
Sodium sulphite	120 gr.
Alcohol (10 per cent.) ...	1 oz.

Weaker strengths are used for brown dyes.

D. D. (11/3).—BLOOD PURIFIER.—"*C. & D. Diary*, 1904, 22," or "P.F. 38" :—

Dec. sarsæ co. conc.	℥j.
Potass. iodid.	℈ij.
Spt. chlorof.	ʒiss.
Aq. ... ... ad.	℥viij.

Preparations containing liq. arsenicalis are in Part II of the Poisons Schedule.

H. K. W. (12/3).—HEAT SPOTS IN CHILDREN.—These vary in their nature and causation. They may be urticaria or impetigo, or the rash of a specific fever, such as German measles, or even cerebro-spinal fever or scabies. Their treatment will therefore depend on a correct diagnosis being made, which is not always easy, even to a trained doctor. Even the possibility of a drug rash has to be considered. Treatment is therefore dependent for its success on correct diagnosis.

F. F. G. (12/3).—"Palestine Bees" seems to be a fresh name for the ginger-beer plant about which details were given in the *C. & D.*, March 20, p. 428. The liquid produced is mildly alcoholic, owing to the fermentation of the sugar used, but of no therapeutic value so far as we are aware.

C. C. (12/3).—(1) PERMITTED PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.—We gave in the *C. & D.*, February 7, 1925, p. 196, a carefully devised table of the permitted amounts of preservatives in foods. We cannot without experiment answer your question as to what amount of sodium bisulphite is required to preserve a 25 per cent. solution of egg albumen, but we do not think the permitted amounts would be sufficient. (2) The manufacture of an artificial raspberry vinegar essence with acetic acid is not necessarily illegal. It would depend to some degree upon the wording of the label.

A. W. P. (12/3).—The article you mention is a proprietary saline of which we do not know the composition.

E. B. (15/3).—LEMON SQUASH is made by squeezing lemons and adding suitable amounts of sugar and water to make the liquid palatable. It is the pulp from the lemons that produces the opaque appearance. In the case of *essence of lemon squash* this is managed by arranging the proportion of lemon oil so that when the essence is mixed with water (1 oz. to a gallon) an opaque liquid results. Such a formula is :—

Lemon oil	3 oz.
Terpeneless oil	1 dr.
Rectified spirit	4 pints
Water	32 oz.

Filter through magnesium carbonate.

J. L. P. (15/3).—PRESERVING FISHERMEN'S NETS.—Cutch is used by fishermen for tanning sails to preserve them. A decoction is made of 1 lb. in six gallons of water, and the ropes or sails are placed in the hot liquid for half an hour to thoroughly saturate them. The commerce of cutch was dealt with in the *C. & D.*, October 31, 1925, p. 639.

W. S. (15/3).—VETCH is a wild leguminous plant; in the country it is often a pest of cornfields. Pea meal would be a good substitute in the pigeon spice balls, although more expensive.

F. H. R. (16/3).—The cough linctus requires the addition of a preservative, which is best managed by adding sufficient chloroform to make the product of the same strength as aq. chlorof.

W. H. L. (17/3).—The new address of Mr. Jules Cofman-Nicoresti, secretary of the Chemist-Analysts' Institute, is 18 Leather Lane, London, E.C.1.

W. C. M. (18/3).—FREEZING POWDER.—We cannot say what the article was that was sold as a freezing salt at Wembley. If you can send us a sample we could examine it. In the meantime we refer you to the *C. & D.*, August 8, 1925, p. 235, where particulars are given of the methods of producing cold.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1876

Inaccurate Dispensing

The Sheffield analyst having opened a new field for analytical enterprise in the exploitation of physicians' prescriptions, it is not surprising that his example should be followed, and it is perhaps even less surprising that the next report should bring forward revelations of a far higher degree of sensationalism than anything yet attempted. No man living could dispense a mixture in which a resolute analyst could not discover some imperfection; and we should be blind to the evidence of our senses if we did not allow for the bias with which an analyst proceeds in his work. Faraday once constructed an ingenious little instrument to show that any party of intelligent and honourable table-turners did really, though quite unconsciously, employ a certain degree of muscular exertion, the effects of which were as deceptive to themselves as they were to outsiders. In precisely the same manner an analyst commences an investigation, the results of which he to some degree anticipates. We have had proof over and over again within the past three years that two analysts, each of unquestionable reputation, will find in the same substance quite different ingredients. In most cases we believe it is quite unnecessary to assume bad faith on the part of either; the contrary results are dependent simply on the different bias with which the analysis is undertaken. We are compelled to apply this theory to Mr. Thomson's elaborate examination of nearly two hundred mixtures, reported in another part of this issue. Such universal carelessness or depravity as this gentleman has discovered among the dealers in medicines is far too astonishing. Absolute accuracy is, no doubt, unattainable: but that pharmaceutists pitch drugs or chemicals into mixtures in such a reckless manner as Mr. Thomson's tables seem to show is a revelation of the exactness of which no ordinary evidence will be sufficient to convince those who have any acquaintance with the proceedings of the dispensing department.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

COMMERCIAL COMPENDIUM

deals with the trade side of pharmacy

[Commenced *C. & D.*, July 5, 1924]

Executors.—An executor is the person appointed by a testator in his will to carry out the provisions of the will. He may be appointed expressly by name, or he may be appointed by implication. Thus, if a testator were to appoint a person to perform certain duties which are properly those of an executor, this is held to be the appointment of that person by implication to the office of executor. A testator may also by his will delegate to another the power to appoint an executor. And there might be in the same will both an expressly appointed executor and one appointed by implication. It is also permissible to appoint executors from or until a future time, or an executor may be appointed conditionally—e.g., a man might appoint his widow to be his executrix until she should marry again. There may also be a general executor appointed to a will and a particular executor for some particular property. As a rule anybody can be appointed executor, but if the person appointed is under some disability, such as infancy or lunacy, probate will not be granted to him while the disability lasts. If a partnership firm is appointed, this is treated as the separate appointment of each of the partners; and since the passing of the Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, a corporation which is appointed executor may take up the office. Previously the office passed to a person known as a syndic. If a person holding the position of executor dies appointing an executor to his own will, that executor becomes also executor of the original testator. A person appointed executor forfeits that character if he either: (*a*) Survives the testator but dies without taking out probate of the will; or (*b*) when cited in the High Court to take out probate, he does not appear to the citation; or (*c*) renounces probate of the will. This renunciation need not be in any particular form if it is sufficiently clear, and it must be made before the executor has elected to act or has done any act as executor. And an executor cannot accept in part and refuse in part, nor can he transfer the office to anyone not named as executor in the will. An executor on accepting office is in some sense a trustee. He is liable not only for misuse of the estate, but also for loss arising from maladministrations or negligence. He should make an inventory of the property his testator died possessed of, take out probate of the will, and get in as soon as possible any outstanding money which is not properly secured. Unlike an administrator, his right to act arises on the death of his testator, and he need not wait to take out probate, but if he does not do so within six months from the death he becomes liable to a penalty. The property of the deceased vests in him for the purposes of the will. He is responsible for the funeral, and has to pay the charges of burial. But, in the absence of express authority in the will, he cannot pay the costs of a tombstone. If his testator's money is invested in unauthorised securities he must realise them within a year; and he has no power unless the will allows it to carry on his testator's business except for the purpose of winding it up. He should at once advertise for claims against the estate in the "London Gazette," and at the expiration of the time advertised for sending in claims he may distribute the estate, and he is not liable beyond the assets for any claim of which he then had no notice. The next duty of an executor is to pay the debts of his testator in the order of their priority. In the case of a death after 1925, when the expenses of the funeral and of proving the will have been paid, the testator should pay the debts, if any due by the testator to the Crown, next those which have some statutory priority, such as wages, and then other debts in the order in which they come in; but he is entitled to prefer one creditor to another in the same degree, and he may retain a debt due to himself, even if statute-barred, in preference to that of any creditor in the same degree. After paying the debts, the executor's next duty is to pay the legacies. He has a year within which to do this, even though the testator may have directed earlier payment; but if an annuity is left by will it begins to run from the date of the testator's death. At the same time, a legacy is not complete until the executor assents to it. As to obligations generally of the testator, the executor is liable for them to the extent of the estate which comes to his hands. But this does not extend to purely personal relations, which cease with death, or in the case of liability of his testator on a bastardy order, or the like. When the administration is complete by payment of debts, charges and legacies, the executor becomes a trustee. One important result of this is that in the case of there being more than one executor their powers become joint only, not joint and several, as executors' powers are. Applications for probate may be made at the principal Registry, Somerset House, London. Where there is no dispute, probate may also be obtained at one of the district Registries, and in any case in which the estate does not exceed £500 probate may be obtained through the local Customs and Excise official.

Express Contract.—A contract of which the terms are definitely arranged between the parties is called an express contract, to distinguish it from an implied contract, the terms of which arise by operation of the law or must be inferred from the circumstances of the particular case.

Ex-Ship.—When goods are sold "ex-ship," the purchaser has to bear the expense of removal after they have been unloaded from the ship.

Extracts, Poisonous, Sale.—In the Schedule attached to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, or the corresponding Act of 1925 in Northern Ireland, no extracts are specifically mentioned; but several contain the amount or more of the specified alkaloids. Aconite, belladonna (0.1 per cent. of alkaloid), coca (0.1 per cent. of cocaine), ergot of rye, nux vomica (0.2 per cent. of strychnine), and opium (0.2 per cent. of morphine) come within Part I of the Schedule and are subject to the regulations stated in the Poisons Schedules (q.v.). In addition, coca (0.1 per cent. cocaine) and opium (0.2 per cent. of morphine) come within the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-25, and are subject to the additional special Regulations. (*See* Dangerous Drugs Acts.)

Extraordinary Meeting.—Certain general meetings of a company are required to be held, either by statute or by the company's articles of association. Any meeting other than such a meeting is called an extraordinary general meeting. Thus, under the Companies Act, 1908, a general meeting of the company must be held at least once in every calendar year, and not more than fifteen months after the last preceding meeting. A general meeting is also required to be held not less than one month and not more than three months from the date when the company became entitled to commence business. It is the function of the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting, and they are required by law to do so if a requisition to that effect is sent them by the holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued capital of the company upon which all calls or other sums then due have been paid. The requisition must set out the object for which the meeting is to be called. If the directors do not, within twenty-one days of the receipt of the requisition, proceed to call the meeting, the signatories of the requisition or a majority of them may themselves summon the meeting, which must be held within three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition. If there are no directors, and the company's articles of association contain no provisions to meet the case, any five shareholders may summon an extraordinary general meeting. In the notice summoning an extraordinary meeting all the business intended to be transacted at the meeting must be clearly set out. If the necessary notice is not given, the business, if any, done at the meeting will be invalid; but want of notice of some items of business would not invalidate any other business done of which notice had been duly given. When notice has been given of a meeting, the meeting cannot be postponed by notice subsequently given. The proper course would be to hold the meeting and carry a motion for adjournment. Unless the company's articles of association otherwise provide, the time to be given in the notice is seven clear days. It should be sent to every member of the company. At the meeting every person present has one vote; and any member present at the meeting may be elected chairman.

Ex-Warehouse.—Goods sold ex-warehouse must be removed at the expense of the purchaser.

Eye, Neutralising Acids and Alkalis.—In the former case a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate or carbonate should be run into the eye, in the latter a weak vinegar mixture; in both cases this treatment should be followed by the instillation of paraffinum liquidum and expert assistance sought at once.

Eye, Removing Grit.—Hold the eyelids open and run lukewarm water over the eyeball. If any remains adherent to the cornea it may have to be removed by an eye spud or Graefe's knife, the eye being first treated with a local anæsthetic. If there is loose grit under the upper lid, this should be turned back over a pencil, and the mucous membrane swabbed with wet cotton-wool.

Eye Shades.—These may be roughly divided into two classes, i.e., those for covering an injured eye, and those intended as a protection against glare when reading by artificial light or against the sun's rays when playing games, such as tennis. The shades are usually made of celluloid or card covered with silk, and have elastic or tapes which pass over the ears and round the head to keep the shade in position. Both kinds are coloured green on the concave side, but on the outside the celluloid ones are generally flesh-coloured and the others black. As regards shape, the shades intended to cover an injured eye are cut in four ways, namely, to fit the right eye, the left eye, either eye, or both eyes. The reading shades are made of similar material, but in such a manner that the view is not impeded while the eyes are sheltered.

Eyes, Artificial.—Artificial eyes are made of enamelled glass, and there are two kinds, the single shell and the double shell or Snellen style. The latter type is to be preferred where they can be fitted, as they fill the cavity better and have more perfect movement. The smaller end of the eye is the nasal part. Eyes are known as left and right, according to the position of the cut-out edge, and are classified according to colour. It is usual to allow a period of six weeks to two months after enucleation before inserting an artificial eye, which should in the first instance be used only by direction of the surgeon. To supply an eye of the correct size is important, as if it is too small it looks sunken and does not properly support the lids, while if too large it is uncomfortable, causes irritation, and limits movement. The size and colour of the iris and pupil should correspond as nearly as possible with the good eye, and for matching the patient should be facing towards a strong light, as it is under such a condition that the difference would be most noticeable. For ordering eyes, the following measurements are required: Total length of eye, width across, total depth, distance from inner edge of iris to inner canthus, and distance from lower edge of iris to lower edge of eye. This method of ordering is not, however, satisfactory, and it is preferable to select from stock one eye to serve for size or shape, another for colour, and a third for pupil; the required eye should be ordered accordingly. The customer should be advised to have at least two artificial eyes for one cavity. The eye should be taken out during the night and placed in water, and before reinsertion the orbit should be bathed with weak boric-acid solution, for which purpose an eye-bath is most suitable. The following are the directions for inserting and removing the eye:—*To Insert.*—Dip the eye in water, slightly raise the upper lid and push the upper edge of the eye underneath, wide portion to the temporal side. While supporting the eye in this position, press the lower lid down and slide the eye over it. *To Remove.*—The lower lid must be drawn downwards and a small, clean, blunt probe inserted behind the eye to guide it from its socket. In the course of either operation care must be taken that the eye does not fall to the ground, and a cushion or towel can be used for this purpose. The number and value of the artificial eyes imported and exported by this country during recent years is as follows:—*Imports.*—1920, 36,646, value £5,030; 1921, 24,053, value £1,654; 1922, 266,725, value £1,732; 1923, 326,285, value £1,844; 1924, 28,406, value £518. *Exports.*—1920, 1,622, value £358; 1921, 22,560, value £401; 1922, 423, value £47; 1923, 504, value £21; 1924, 53, value £5.

F

Façade.—The façade or shop-front of the retail chemist's business premises, if chosen with discrimination, and carried out by specialists, can be made truly representative of the chemist's profession, and of the class of customer for which he caters. The range of materials from which the retailer can make his selection nowadays enables him to choose a style of front adapted to the display of his products, and in keeping with his surroundings. Environment is an important point to consider in selecting a new shop-front. To spend a large sum on an elaborate façade in a poor district might be a waste of money, for it is possible to frighten customers away by a too pretentious front; but, if the quality of the material chosen is in proportion to the spending power of the local population, an up-to-date front is a great aid to the growth of the business. Traders who are contemplating the renovation of their shop-fronts should take a walk round some of the prominent shopping centres, and inspect the façades of the modern types of retail premises. To-day the most popular materials used in the construction of shop-fronts are bronze metal and granite. Bronze metal has many advantages over iron and wood, although shop-fronts constructed of the latter materials are still obtainable if desired. One point in favour of bronze metal is its durability. It is practically impervious to weather conditions, and, once erected, involves no upkeep charges. When first installed it has a yellow-copper hue, but this tones down in a very short time to its permanent colour of coinage bronze. No cleaning or polishing is required, a wipe over occasionally with an oily rag and a rub with a dry polishing cloth being all that is necessary. Bronze metal will not clash with any material, but, carried out in conjunction with granite stall risers, it has a very attractive appearance. (The stall riser is the lower part of the shop-front, which comes between the plate-glass window and the pavement.) Polished granite is certainly the best material to be used for the purpose. Marble probably comes next, but it needs careful selection, for some varieties have a tendency to fade. The surface of granite is unaffected by weather, and it always retains its colour. Coloured tiles set in cement make another attractive treatment for the riser, and permit of the introduction of colour schemes. These must also be chosen carefully, for the cheaper varieties have a tendency to split or chip after some period in use; but it is possible to obtain a frost-proof tile which will stand hard wear and exposure. Where the basement is used for storage purposes it is generally advisable to allow for the infiltration of light from below the shop window. For this purpose leaded lights can be introduced into the stall riser, or a more satisfactory but more expensive treatment is obtained by the use of prismatic glass set in metal frames.

Face Guards for Aerated Water Workers.—*See* Aerated Water Regulations.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Factor.—The terms "factor," broker, commission agent, are used in rather a loose manner and without due regard to the exact distinction of meaning that should be conveyed in each case, and one or two of the terms are interchangeable. A factor may be described as a man who buys goods in order to re-sell them at a profit, but he may frequently make a loss in times of falling prices. He acts for himself or his firm alone, and on his own initiative and judgment. Sometimes he may have no warehouse of his own in which to store produce he has bought. Factors or dealers participate in various trades, especially in the corn trade. They are sometimes described as merchants. *See also* Merchant.

Factory and Workshop Act.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, applies to (1) textile factories, (2) non-textile factories, (3) tenement factories, and (4) domestic factories. "Workshops" are (1) any premises, room, or place (not being a factory) where manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for gain for making, repairing, or adapting for sale any article, and to which premises the employer has the right of access or control (hence chemists' shops in which women are employed in putting up stock may be included); (2) tenement workshops; and (3) domestic workshops. The Act limits the employment of labour for women (eighteen years and upwards), young persons (between fourteen and eighteen years), and children (under fourteen years) in non-textile factories to twelve hours daily, except Saturday and Sunday—viz., from 6, 7, or 8 a.m. to the corresponding hours p.m., with ninety minutes for meals, clear from work; and on Saturday eight hours, with thirty minutes for meals. Sunday and night work for these is not permitted. The employment must not continue for more than five hours without giving half an hour for a meal. Provision is made for holidays, half to be between March 15 and October 1. Notification of the opening of factories must be given to the district inspector, and the premises are subject to inspection. The Act provides for factories and workshops being kept in sound sanitary condition. Copies of the regulations, with all particulars, are supplied by the official inspectors. Aerated-water factories, bottle-washing works, condensed milk manufacture, fancy box, glue-making, grinding, indiarubber, salt-making, soap-making, and varnish-making works are among those covered by the Act. Arsenical manufactures, lead-paint manufacture, bottling aerated waters, manufacture of chrome compounds, mercurials, and vulcanising indiarubber with bisulphide of carbon are treated as dangerous trades.

Factory and Workshop Orders.—*See* Chrome Workers, Mercurial Poisoning, etc.

Factory Costing.—It is necessary to aim at a production cost per unit; it is therefore important to allocate factory expenditure as well as the raw material, and productive wages to a unit of product. Methodical factory costing will govern selling price and assist in the valuation of work or processes in progress for stocktaking purposes, apart from the valuable information obtained in controlling production efficiency. Costs can be allocated directly and indirectly. They can be a known value in production costs, such as the actual raw material used and the productive wage paid; but in the expenses of production, where it is impracticable to charge to any particular job or process, they have to be distributed over the whole. Costs are therefore divided as to:—(1) Prime or productive cost; (2) Oncost (direct or indirect). Selling and distributive costs are added to the above and the total cost is obtained. Oncost which cannot be charged direct is generally based on some steady productive cost having an even relationship to each process or job, such as wages, by taking the percentage which the expenses bear to wages—which, for example, may be 50 per cent. Half of the prime cost therefore will be the oncost. There are other ways of arriving at a fairly accurate percentage basis for allocating expenses, such as material and wages together, but the cost of the materials used varies so considerably that inaccuracy invariably results. The costing method must be determined according to the nature of the product or products, and the following meet the needs of varying processes:—

Single Costs, which is defined as being applicable to the manufacture of one product only, the whole of the expenditure being chargeable thereto;

Process Costs, applicable to concerns where intermediate products are manufactured stage by stage until the final product of the factory is reached, so that a cost account of each stage is got, the finished product of one stage being carried forward as the raw material of the next, and so on.

An example of a cost account of this nature is as follows:—

PICRIC ACID COST ACCOUNT

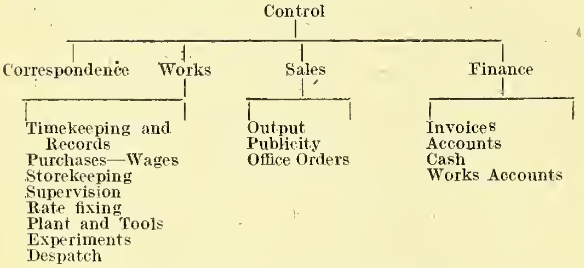
Materials	Total cost £	Cost per ton £
Phenol, 50 tons at £173	10,380	98.8571
Nitrate of soda, 240 tons at £24 ...	5,760	54.8571
Sulphuric acid, 570 tons at £7 ...	3,990	38.0000
Direct wages	1,358	12.9333
Oncost—		
Maintenance	350	3.3333
Water, steam and power	509	4.8476
General charges	1,427	13.5904
Packing	392	3.7333
Total production (105 tons)	£24,166	£230.1521

The above prices are not intended to be actual figures, and are only given as a basis to illustrate the finding of the cost per ton result on the output. A more extended table, giving particulars of the cost of producing 100 tons of antipyrine per annum, appeared in the *C. & D.*, 1906, II, 469: it occupied seven inches, showing the amount of detail necessary in exact calculation of the outlay in chemical manufacture. Costing is a wide subject, differing as to the method adopted with the nature of the products, types of manufacture and labour employed, so that only a general outline of the subject is attempted here. Cost accounting is a separate system, and is not a part of the financial accounts; but the final result of the cost accounting, if accurate, should bear comparison with the financial accounts over the same period.

Factory, Definition.—Factories, according to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are classed as (*a*) textile factories or (*b*) non-textile factories. *Textile Factories* are premises where mechanical power is used to move any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing, or in any process incident to the manufacture of cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china-grass, coconut fibre, or other material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material or any fabric made therefrom. *Non-textile Factories* include the following named in Part I, Schedule 6, of the Act: Print works, bleaching and dyeing works, earthenware works, lucifer-match works, percussion-cap works, cartridge works, paper-staining works, fustian-cutting works, blast furnaces, copper mills, iron mills, foundries, metal and india-rubber works, paper mills, glass works, tobacco factories, letterpress-printing works, bookbinding works, flax scutch mills, and electrical stations; also those named in Part I of the same Schedule (hat works, rope works, bakehouses, lace warehouses, shipbuilding yards, quarries, pit-banks, dry-cleaning, carpet-beating, and bottle-washing works) where mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on, and any premises where manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale any article if mechanical power is used. *See also* Workshop.

Factory Eye-Drops.—In 1917 the Factory Department of the Home Office issued a circular suggesting the use of one of two solutions in rendering first-aid in cases of eye injury. The formulas were given in full in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 1917, p. 421. Solution No. 1 consists of a solution of cocaine (0.5 per cent.) and mercuric chloride (1 in 3,000) in castor oil; Solution No. 2 contains 15 gr. of sodium bicarbonate in 1 oz. of distilled water. Further particulars as to conditions of supply of Solution No. 1 under the Dangerous Drugs Acts are given in the section of the Commercial Compendium in the *C. & D.*, II, 1925, p. 150.

Factory Organisation.—Considerations which govern the efficient organisation of a factory commence with the choice of a site; this in the main is dependent upon the amount of capital, combined with the availability of labour, the nature of the product, and its manufacturing processes. These processes demand the installation of modern plant under skilled direction; while, therefore, the choice of a site is being considered, a draft of the plant "lay-out" should already have been drawn up to assist in the scheme of arrangement. To be a successful undertaking in the field of modern competition, careful consideration should be given to the foregoing to ensure that the raw material passes into its proper shops in a systematic and orderly manner, and so obviate re-transportation of material in the factory as much as possible. The power, lighting, heating and water supply necessary all come into and should be considered with the "lay-out" scheme. The staff organisation consists of works, sales and financial administration, which in turn require a correspondence section, which may or may not be covered by the above three, and if not may be designated to general administration, although each section should be subordinated. A diagram conveys at a glance the functions of these departments :—



Each administration is under the control of a manager, the managers in turn being under the control of the general manager, board of administration, or directors. The financial administration is usually controlled by a works accountant for the works accounts, which include factory costing (q.v.). Having regard to the nature and quantities of its raw materials, a factory may with advantage appoint specialised buyers, the works manager delegating his authority to some extent in this respect. Having arranged the staff, it is necessary to consider the routine organisation with a view to co-ordination and economy (the first will result in the second). Time and experience alone will eventually solve many of the difficulties of building up a system, eliminating wastefulness and the overlapping and duplication of duties. Forms properly designed play a big part in this respect, such as "Purchase Requisitions," "Requisitions from Stock," and "Returns to Stock," which serve several purposes, building up job costs, and ensuring easier stocktaking, as the information is written up into the "Stores in" and "Stores out" books and "Job cost" accounts from these cards. Those desirous of studying the problem of factory organisation should read "Factory Administration and Accounts" (T. E. Elbourne); "The Economics of Works Costs" (J. R. Dick); "Factory Accounts" (E. Garcke and J. M. Fell).

Fahrenheit's Thermometer.—*See* Thermometers.

Failures.—*See* Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement. The term "failure" is popularly used in a sense synonymous with insolvency, but it has no special legal significance in that connection.

Fainting.—This may be due to emotion, exhaustion, or gastric disturbance. The patient should be laid on her back, clothing loosened, and the lips and nose rubbed gently with a wet, cold sponge. Consciousness usually returns quickly, when a dose of sal volatile may be given. If recovery does not take place quickly it is something more serious than a fainting fit, and a doctor should be sent for. *See also* Emergencies.

Falkland Islands.—No legislation dealing specifically with chemists and druggists or pharmacy has been promulgated in the Falkland Islands. Ordinance No. 6 of 1914 to regulate the sale and use of poisons stipulates that its provisions shall not apply to : (1) The sale of any scheduled poison when made up or compounded as a medicine according to the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist, provided the medicine is labelled with the name and address of the vendor and the ingredients thereof are entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept for that purpose; (2) patent medicines; (3) photographic materials for the purpose of photography; (4) medicines dispensed by veterinary surgeons for animals under their treatment; (5) fly poison papers or packets of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin when duly marked as such; (6) ordinary wholesale dealing. Registered medical practitioners and dentists, as well as duly qualified and licensed apothecaries or chemists only, are permitted to sell or deal in poisons. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 8), 1925, prohibits the cultivation in the Colony of *Papaver somniferum* and of *Cannabis sativa*, as well as the importation, traffic and sale of raw and prepared opium and the resin of *Cannabis sativa*. The transhipment in a harbour of the Colony of any of the drugs specified in the Ordinance is prohibited—i.e., medicinal opium; crude cocaine; ecgonine; morphine; diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their salts; all preparations, official or non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine; all preparations containing diacetylmorphine; galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp. Where a person convicted of an offence under this Ordinance is a company, the chairman and every director and every officer concerned in the management of the company shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent. Medicines, perfumed spirits, and mineral waters, *inter alia*, are exempted from the payment of import duties.

Fanlight.—A section of the shop lobby or entrance which is often neglected by chemists is the fanlight over the door. The fanlight quickly accumulates dust, and for this reason it generally requires a thorough cleaning and polishing more often than is necessary with the glass in the doors and windows. The fanlight can be usefully employed to indicate some of the more important lines which are sold in the shop. If gold stick-on letters are used for this they look very neat, and have the advantage of being easily detached and replaced by others as occasion demands. Neat transparencies may also be exhibited on the fanlight with advantage; but anything of a flamboyant or blatant nature, such as highly coloured showcards, should be avoided, for, placed in this position, it tends to give the shop-front a cheap appearance. An attractive and decorative effect can be produced by introducing prismatic glass, with a distinctly designed metal framework, into the fanlight, or, alternatively, translucent glass panels. If the fanlight is made to open inwards and downwards, with the hinge at the bottom, it also provides an effective means of ventilation.

Farina of commerce consists of potato starch. The name farina originally indicated a flour or starchy product obtained by grinding cereals or crushing and washing tuberous roots. Wheaten flour is still sometimes designated farina tritici. In Germany many kinds of starch are known as farina, but in this country the term is now usually restricted to starch obtained from potato tubers. Commercial farina consists of comparatively pure starch containing some 82 per cent. of starch with about 18 per cent. water and traces of cellulose and mineral constituents.

GUARANTEED (LIKE "CONDY'S FLUID") NOT TO CONTAIN PERMANGANATE OF POTASH (POISON).

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., will take Legal Proceedings against anyone supplying Permanganate of Potash Crystals as and for "Condy's Crystals."

"Condy's Crystals"

"Condy's Crystals" are put up in bottles to Retail at **1/6** each (P.A.T.A.) and are stocked by all the leading Wholesale Houses.

Proprietors:

CONDY & MITCHELL, LTD.,

Condy's Fluid Works, 65 Goswell Road, LONDON, E.C.1.

The Money Spinner

OVER **40%** PROFIT ON TURNOVER

(P.A.T.A.)

'SANITAS' TOILET ROLLS

SANITAS
BEST DISINFECTANT FLUID · POWDER · SOAP
SANITAS
TOILET PAPER
SOFT STRONG PURE AND SOLUBLE IMPREGNATED WITH SANITAS

Retail Price 9$^{D.}$ Roll

(P.A.T.A.)

NOW SUPPLIED
LOOSE
and in NICELY DECORATED
SEALED CARTONS
CONTAINING **3** ROLLS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

6/- dozen for 3 dozen
5/10 „ „ 6 „
5/8 „ „ 12 „

DISINFECTANT MANUFACTURERS
By Appointment To H.M. THE KING
2/-
THREE ROLLS
SANITAS
2/-
THREE ROLLS
TOILET ROLLS
THE SANITAS Co. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND.
SANITAS

Retail Price

2/- per Carton (3 Rolls)

(P.A.T.A.)

Less 2½% and 2½% (for cash in 28 days) on £3 orders. 5% and 2½% (for cash in 28 days) on £6 orders. Orders under £3 net

The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., Limehouse, London, E.14.

JOHNSONS
FINSBURY
LONDON

Chemicals

ACID PYROGALLIC
AMIDOL-JOHNSONS
METOL-JOHNSONS
HYDROKINONE
GUAIACOL CARBONATE
PHENOLPHTHALEIN
BARBITONE
SULPHONAL

WE SOLICIT ENQUIRIES FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL, GENERAL & PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, also CRUDE DRUGS.

JOHNSON & SONS
Manufacturing Chemists, Ld.
TELEPHONE: CLERKENWELL 1660.

23 Cross Street,
Finsbury, E.C.2

12 Queen Street,
Manchester

ORGANO-THERAPEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

MIXED GLAND TABLETS

Triglandine
(Mild)
Each tablet contains:
Thyroid Sic., gr. 1
Suprarenal Sic., gr. 1/3
Pituitary Sic., gr. 1/20

Duncan

Triglandine
(Strong)
Each tablet contains:
Thyroid Sic., gr. 2
Suprarenal Sic., gr. 1
Pituitary Sic., gr. 1/16

Thyrovarian
Each tablet contains:
Thyroid Sic., gr. 1 Ovarian Sic., gr. 1/2

Literature and Prices on Application.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.
EDINBURGH & LONDON (155 Farringdon Road, E.C.1)

WHIFFEN & SONS LTD.

INCORPORATING
GEORGE ATKINSON & CO.
(ESTAB 1654)

BATTERSEA, S.W.11.
FULHAM, S.W.6.

IODIDES
STRYCHNINE
ESSENTIAL OILS
QUININE SALICINE
EMETINE W & S LTD ATROPINE
CAMPHOR BROMIDES
CAFFEINE. VERMILLION
THEOBROMINE
FINEST PRUNELLAS QUALITY

CODES:
A.B.C. V. & VI.
BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S.

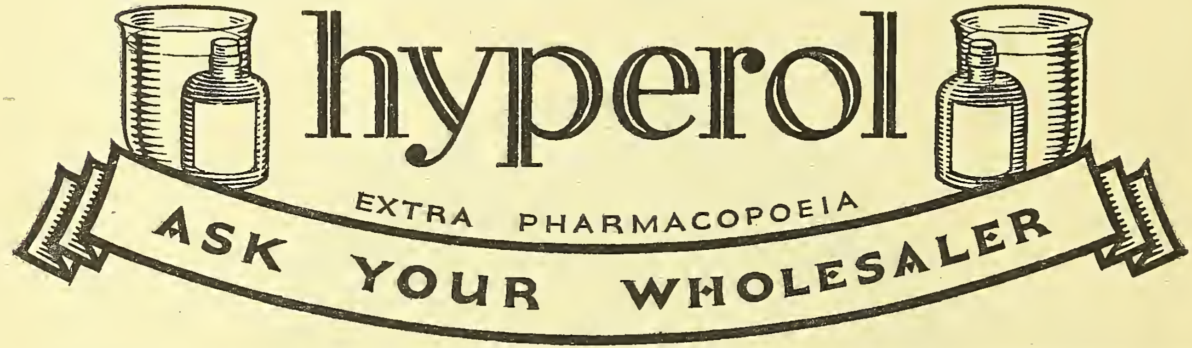
TELEPHONE: PUTNEY 3993.
TELEGRAMS: WHIFFEN, LONDON.

SOLID HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

P.A.T.A.

The tablet form has become essential.

YOUR customers prefer everything in tablet form. Can you afford not to stock the tablet form of an ordinary want like Hydrogen Peroxide? Hyperol is Hydrogen Peroxide in tablet form—Hydrogen Peroxide, thirty-five per cent. It is absolutely stable. It is free from irritant mineral acids. Doctors use it. And there are striking, free showcards and pamphlets that will sell it for a multitude of *new* purposes.



TAS. hl24.

LIQUORICE ROOT

Liquorice Root
Blocks and sticks
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

A. ELDER REED & CO.
Wholesale Drug Importers,
19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3
Tel. Nos.: Royal 3282, 7000. Tel. Add.: "Eldereed, Bilgate, London."

RIPPIN FOR BENJAMIN

CALL AND INSPECT OUR SAMPLES.

Phone: ROYAL 2165.
A. J. RIPPIN, Ltd., 17 Harp Lane, E.C.3

"Multum in Parvo."

"VAPOFORM" Disinfectant

Regd.

For disinfection of Rooms Confined Spaces, &c.	for HOME and HOSPITAL	Has no injurious effects whatever on Furniture, Utensils, &c.

Small size, capable of disinfecting 1000 to 2000 cubic ft., 8/6 per doz.
Large size, capable of disinfecting 3000 to 6000 cubic ft. 13/- per doz.

Sole Proprietors—
HARKNESS, BEAUMONT & CO.
Wholesale Chemists, EDINBURGH.

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS LTD.

FINE CHEMICALS

16 & 17 Cross Street,
Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

ALKALOIDS

Fine Chemicals Opium Derivatives

SALICIN
CAPSICIN
CANTHARIDIN
PODOPHYLLIN
HYOSCYAMINE
HOMATROPINE
JALAP RESIN
IRIDIN
ALOIN
GINGERIN
LITHIA SALTS
SCAMMONY RESIN

MORPHINE
CODEINE
STRYCHNINE
CAFFEINE
EMETINE
THEOBROMINE
CHLOROFORM

OPIUM
TELA VESICATORIA
VERATRINE
ATROPINE
CHRYSAROBIN
DIAMORPHINE
EMETINE
BISMUTH IODID.
EMP. CANTH. LIQ.
ETHYL MORPHINE
HYDROCHLOR.
ERGOTIN

Goods covered by Dangerous Drugs Acts offered subject to all regulations.

T. & H. SMITH LTD

BLANDFIELD WORKS : 25 CHRISTOPHER STREET : 32 & 34 VIRGINIA STREET
EDINBURGH. : LONDON, E.C.2. : GLASGOW.

CHAMOMILES

SPOT AND FORWARD

BARKS—Cascara, Elm, Sassafras, Wild Cherry.
FLOWERS—Chamomile, Elder, Lavender, Poppy, Pyrethrum, Rose.
LEAVES & HERBS—Bay, Belladonna, Digitalis, Henna, Horehound, Lobelia, Mint, Peppermint, Sage, Senna, Thyme.
ROOTS—Aconite, Angelica, Dandelion, Gentian, Hellebore, Licorice, Mandrake, Marshmallow, Orris, Podophyllum, Rhapoutica, Senega, Squill, Turmeric.
SEEDS—Celery, Coriander, Cumin, Anise, Fennel, Quince.
VARIOUS—Areca Nuts, Cantharides, Cassia Fistula, Ergot, Farina, Garlic, Insect Powder, Licorice Juice, Orange Peel.

HORACE BATTIN & CO. Ltd.
Port of London Building, Seething Lane, LONDON E.C.3
Telephone: Royal 4651/2. Telegrams: "Hobalco, Phone, London."

ENGLISH

DRIED ROOTS, HERBS, Etc.

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

Dandelion Root
" Cut
White Bryony
Yellow Dock
Colchicum Corms
" Seeds
Elderflowers
Clover Flowers
Elderberries
Bittersweet Twigs

Agrimony Herb
Broom Tops Cut
Meadowsweet
Mouse Ear
Nettles
Parsley Piert
Red Centaury
Self Heal
Wood Sage
Yarrow, etc.

For full lists with terms apply

J. Flemons & Sons (Herb Merchants) Dunstable

EPSOM SALTS. Commercial and B.P. Qualities also Powdered.
GLAUBER'S SALT. Commercial and B.P. Qualities & Desiccated.
ZINC SULPHATE. Commercial and B.P. Qualities.
ZINC CHLORIDE. Fused Granulated and Liquid.
BARIUM CHLORIDE.
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA. Pea Crystals.
LEAD ARSENATE. Paste and Powder.
PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.
A List of our general Technical Chemicals will be sent on application.

WILLIAM
BLYTHE
& CO.
LIMITED
HOLLAND BANK
CHEMICAL WORKS
CHURCH
LANCASHIRE.

Some of the

SULPHUR

LINES—old and new—with which we serve the Pharmacist :—

LOZENGES

Sulphur Lozenges, B.P. (bulk).
Sulphur Lozenges, Garrod (bulk).
Sulphur Lozenges, Garrod, 1½ oz. tins.
Sulphur Lozenges, Garrod, 2 oz. tins.
Sulphur "Tablets," brick shaped, large (bulk).
Sulphur "Tablets," brick shaped, small (bulk).
Sulphur "Tablets," brick shaped, small, boxes of 24.
Sulphur "Tablets," brick shaped, small, boxes of 48.
Sulphur and Sarsaparilla "Tablets," brick shaped (bulk).
Sulphur and Lime Juice "Tablets," brick shaped (bulk).

PASTILLES.

Sulphur and Raspberry Blood Pastilles (bulk).

COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Sulphur Tablets, round, convex faces (bulk).
Sulphur Tablets, round, flat faces (bulk).
(*Both in Orange, Lime, Lemon and Raspberry flavours.*)
Sulphur Tablets, Garrod (bulk).
Sulphur Tablets, Garrod, 1½ oz. tins.
Sulphur Tablets, Garrod, 2 oz. tins.

ERNEST JACKSON & Co., Ltd.

Works :
CREDITON,
DEVON.
'Phone : Crediton 10.

London Office :
Plantain Place, Crosby Row,
BOROUGH, S.E.1.
'Phone ; Hop 2668.

Tablets

Enquiries are invited for

ASPIRIN AND CASCARA TABLETS

In Bulk or Packed.

A Customer writes :—"Re Aspirin Tablets. Your sample was one of the best we have ever had, we anticipate doing good business with you if you can maintain that quality."—We Can, and Mean To!!

LET US QUOTE YOU.

CASTLE HUSKISSON, LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Swinton Works, Moon St., Islington, N.1

ESTAB. 1768.

Private formulæ Pills and Tablets carefully and accurately prepared at lowest possible prices.

Pills

THERE IS ALWAYS A DEMAND FOR

SUGAR COATED PILLS

MADE BY

PARKINSONS

It Pays to Stock Them. ***Trade Enquiries Solicited.***

PARKINSONS *MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS* **BURNLEY**

SOLAZZI

The Chemist's Brand

LIQUORICE JUICE

SOLAZZI JUICE IS GUARANTEED TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF THE CONDENSED EXTRACT OF FINEST CALABRIAN LICORICE ROOT WITHOUT ANY ADMIXTURE WHATEVER

Should any enquiry as to the composition of SOLAZZI be received from the public Chemists are asked to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI is not included in the category of Secret Remedies, and that the accompanying guarantee obtains with every parcel.

Sturgeon Brand Chemicals

CITRIC ACID
CITRATE *of* POTASH
CITRATE *of* SODA
FERRI *et* AMMON. CIT.

Effervescing
CITRATE *of* MAGNESIA
etc.

FLUID MAGNESIA
LAC MAGNESIA

PRECIPITATED CHALK
CALC. CARB. PRECIP.
for Dentifrice Pastes, &c.

STURGEON BRAND
REG^D TRADE MARK
ESTD. 1823

ROCHELLE SALTS
PULV.
SEIDLITZ
TARTRATE *of* SODA
TARTRATE *of* POTASH

BICARBONATE *of* POTASH

CARBONATE *of* POTASH B.P.
CREAM *of* TARTAR

JOHN & E. STURGE L^TD WHEELEY'S LANE BIRMINGHAM

AGENTS:
H. J. BAKER & BRO., 81 Fulton St., NEW YORK
G. REINBOLD & CIE., 63 Rue des Archives, PARIS

CABLES: "STURGEON, BIRMINGHAM"
CODES: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Edns., BENTLEY'S
MARCONI INTERNATIONAL

Himrod's
ASTHMA CURE

Established 50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
270 WASHINGTON STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICA

Branches in all Important Towns.

LENNON LIMITED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Druggists' Sundriesmen. Dealers in Surgical Instruments, Dental, Optical, and Photographic Goods, Perfumery, and Assay and Mining Requisites. Contractors to Hospitals and Public Institutions.

AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN

London Office:
12-14 LAFONE ST., LONDON, S.E.1

SYRUP

ROBORANS

(ROBERTS)

Recognised by the Medical Profession as

THE BEST TONIC.

Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the Wholesale Houses.

Inquiries Invited for

NEW & RARE MEDICINES

of French, Italian and Russian Origin.

ROBERTS & CO.,

76 New Bond Street, London, W.

5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

HIGGOLENE

"Higgolene" is a preparation which, under its old name of Higginson's Herbalene Skin Ointment has for almost a century been looked upon in the Midland Counties particularly, as the one unfailing remedy for all troubles of the skin.

Under its new name and new get-up, but still made strictly according to the original formula, "Higgolene" is to be the object of a National Advertising Campaign which will make its unique qualities known throughout the Country.

It is to be sold at **1/3** per box.

May we send you samples and particulars of the advertising aid which will be available very shortly?

Sole Proprietors:

HIGGOLENE LIMITED,

Upper Bond Street, Hinckley.

Also manufacturers of "SPECIFENE" a really great specific for Blood Poisoning and Inflammation.

W.B.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

PULMO (BAILLY).—Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRAGÉES.
FORXOL.—HEMOSTYL.—EUPURGO.
Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYLCHLORIDE.
RICARD-CACHETS (Free sample on application).
ANESTILE. NARCOTILE. MUTHANOL.
EUPHORIAN AMPOULES (Entero-Antigens)

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS

Dr. BENGUÉ & CO., MFG. CHEMISTS,
24, FITZROY ST., LONDON, W. 1.

SAPONINE POWDER (SOLUBLE)
CREAM OF TARTAR 99/100% B.Ph.
TARTARIC AND CITRIC ACIDS B.P.
AMYL ACETATE, GINGERINE,
CAPSICINE

Finest Essential Oil Lemon

We have large quantities for sale and are quoting particularly favourable prices.

C. W. FIELD, LTD.

92 WOOD STREET - - LIVERPOOL.

"CEPHOS"

The Physician's Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, and Influenza.

Liberal Trade Terms
Powerful Advertising

Sole Proprietors:

CEPHOS, Ltd.
BLACKBURN.

Powders and Tablets
Retail at **1/3** and **3/-**

The most successful iron tonic on the market.

COLLOSOL FERROMALT

(CROOKES)

Daily increasing in popularity among both the medical profession and the public.

Collosol Ferromalt is now supplied in an attractive packing, admirably adapted for counter display.

Collosol Ferromalt gives a satisfactory margin, and the assurance of complete satisfaction to your clients.

Telegrams:
"COLOSSALLY, WESTCENT, LONDON."
Telephones (3 lines)
MUSEUM 3663, 3697, 5757.

Terms and Particulars from:

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES
(BRITISH COLLOIDS LIMITED)
22 Chenies St., Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.1

GARFIELD TEA

PROMPT SHIPMENT
ALL SIZES

'Phone or Write:

GARFIELD TEA CO.
44 Foxbourne Road
BALHAM, LONDON, S.W.17.

Ampoule Files

THE GREATEST PRODUCTION
IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST.

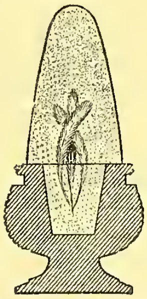
Prices and Samples sent on application to—

SIM Ltd., Morges, Switzerland.

Major CYRIL SANKEY, late Royal Artillery, General Manager.

VINT'S

WON'T BREAK OFF



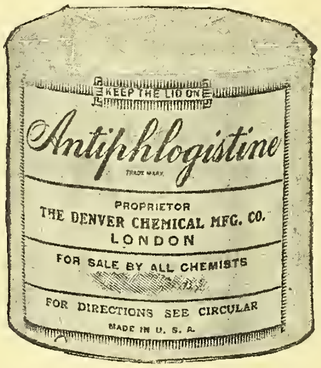
MENTHOLS

P.A.T.A. -	7½d.	1/3	2/-	2/6
Wholesale -	4/9	9/6	15/6	19/-

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

Write for quotation and secure extra discounts.



Write for quotation and secure extra discounts.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

41 *ST. ANN'S ROAD - - - LONDON, E.3*

It is now unnecessary to pay high prices for good **TABLETS** *We give you the best it is possible to make.*

GUARANTEED AND BACKED BY OUR 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

All Lines. **BUCKLEY-BOWKER TABLET CO.** *Low Prices.*
Packed and Bulk. 4/8 Arthur St., London, E.C.4. *Works :* Islington Green. *Special Recipe Work.*

Kaylene Saline Lax Mint Plain **COLONOL** Liquid Paraffin

A pure colloidal hydrated silicate of alumina in finest state of subdivision and highest chemical purity.

A Guaranteed Russian Oil of extra high viscosity.

Sole Distributing Agents, **H. E. CURTIS & SON, Ltd.** 7 Mandeville Place, LONDON, W.1

Telephone / Telegrams } Mayfair 1608

CACHETS "FINOT"

(White or Coloured)

With inscriptions in any desired tint; also Plain or Embossed.

"A distinction all their own."—*C. & D.*
"Perfection of Cachets."—*Lancet.*

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne

is in order if bearing our White Quantitive-label.
Old Stocks willingly exchanged through Wholesalers.
LABELS CANNOT BE SUPPLIED

Cable Address : "Chlorodyne London."

'Vitality Pips'

give lasting energy.

P.A.T.A. Retail Prices 1/3 and 3/-

YOUR PROFIT 33⅓% on cost.

Do NOT contain POISONS.

TRADE MARK **"SPETON"** REGISTERED NO. 462,940

ORIGINALLY KNOWN TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS "SPERMATHANTON."

ANTISEPTIC PROPHYLACTIC TABLETS

(ENGLISH PACKINGS—TUBES OF 12 TABLETS)

Manufactured by The Temmler Chemical Works, Berlin. *Sole Agents* DICK, COATES & CO., 41 Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

The ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO., Ltd.

238a GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 4029. Telegrams: "AMPSALVAS, LONDON."

MONTREAL: 294 St. Catherine St. East
NEW YORK: 1270 Broadway.
BOMBAY: Yusuf Bldg., Church Gate St.
CAPE TOWN: 71 Longmarket St.
BRUSSELS: 19 Rue Louis Hap.
PARIS: 5 Rue Clauzel.

British Agents for the following French Preparations.

Pharmacists are warned against the purchase of these French preparations unless bearing our name and address. Preparations bearing similar names and intended solely for the French market are being offered for sale in this country. In many cases they contain drugs included under the D.D. Acts and are not identical in formula with those introduced by us to the medical profession in this country.

To protect themselves and their customers retailers should insist on these preparations with the A.F.D. Co.'s label.

ADREPATINE.
A pluriglandular compound for Hemorrhoids.
Ointment and Suppositories.

AMBRINE.
Dr. Barthe de Sandfort's preparation for Burns.
Slabs and Candles.

BOROSODINE (Lumiere).
Solution of sodium borotartrate for Epilepsy.

CARDIBAINE.
Pure crystallised strophanthine.
Drops and Ampoules.

CREOSAL.
Calcium mono-guaiaco-phosphate
Syrup, Tablets, and Ampoules.

CRYOGENINE.
Metabenzamido-semi-carbazide. A powerful antipyretic and analgesic.
Powder, Tablets of 25 and 50 ctg.

DIGIBAINE.
An association of digitaline and strophanthine.
Drops and Ampoules.

ELIXIR BROMO VALERIANATE (Gabail).
An inodorous and tasteless elixir of valerian and strontium bromide.

FOSFOXYL (Carron).
A chemical compound of phosphorus and turpentine. A nervine tonic.
Liquid, Syrup and Pills.

GALYL.
An arsenical extensively used in the treatment of Syphilis.

HEMO-CYTO-SERUM.
An association of cacodylate, iron and strychnine.
Ampoules of 5 c.c.

HISTOGENOL (Naline).
A nuclein and arsenical preparation.
Elixir, Granular, Tablets and Drops.

IODASEPTINE.
Iodobenzomethyl monoformine. An intravenous antiseptic in chronic conditions.
Ampoules and Tablets.

KINECTINE.
A combination of quinine and hectine for Influenza, Hay Fever, etc.
Tablets in Tubes of 10.

MORUBILINE.
A non-fatty extract of cod-liver oil with various additions.

NEOCAINE.
A local anæsthetic.
Sterile Capsules and Ampoules.

NEOCAINE SURRENINE.
Neocaine, with adrenalin.
Capsules, Ampoules, etc.

NEO-TREPOL.
Bismuth metal. The original antisyphilitic introduced by Prof. Levaditi.
Ampoules.

PALUDASE.
A combination of quinine, iron, cacodylates, etc., for Malaria.
Ampoules of 5 c.c.

PANCREPATINE.
A special extract of the pancreas with liver extract for Diabetes.

PERSODINE (Lumiere).
Pure alkaline persulphates for hyperacidity, etc.
In Tablets.

RHEANTINE (Lumiere).
Anti-gonococcic entero-vaccine for oral administration.
In Capsules.

SEPTICEMINE.
Iodobenzomethyl-di-urotropine. An intravenous antiseptic in acute infectious diseases.
In Ampoules of 4 c.c.

STANNOXYL.
Pure Tin and Tin Oxide.
Specific in Boils, Acne, etc.
Tablets, Liquid, Ampoules, Gauze, Bath, etc.

TREPOL.
Tartro-bismuthate of potassium. Intramuscular treatment of Syphilis.
Ampoules.

URASEPTINE (Rogier).
A urinary antiseptic in granular form.

VALERIANATE (Gabail).
Odourless and tasteless valerian.
In Liquid form.

Petrolagar

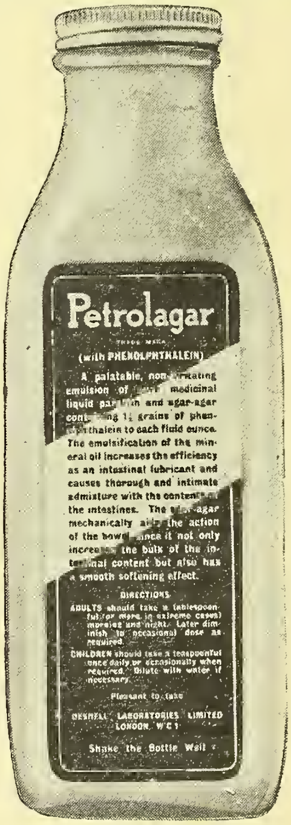
(trade mark)

DESHELL

A Superior Product of BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

The palatable emulsion of pure medicinal oil and agar-agar for the treatment of constipation.

16 oz. size
5/6
P.A.T.A.


Petrolagar
(with PHENOLPHTHALEIN)
A palatable, non-[illegible] emulsion of [illegible] medicinal liquid par[illegible] and agar-agar cont[illegible] 1½ grains of phen[illegible]thalein to each fluid ounce. The emulsification of the mineral oil increases the efficiency as an intestinal lubricant and causes thorough and intimate admixture with the content[illegible] the intestines. The [illegible]-agar mechanically ai[illegible] the action of the bowel since it not only increa[illegible] the bulk of the intestinal content but also has a smooth softening effect.
DIRECTIONS
ADULTS should take a tablespoonful (or more in extreme cases) morning and night. Later diminish to occasional dose as required.
CHILDREN should take a teaspoonful once daily or occasionally when required. Dilute with water if necessary.
Pleasant to take
DESHELL LABORATORIES LIMITED
LONDON, W.C.1
Shake the Bottle Well

8 oz. size
3/-
P.A.T.A.

Issued in Pound and Half-pound Sizes as follows:

No. 1 - PLAIN
No. 2 - PHENOLPHTHALEIN
No. 3 - ALKALINE
No. 4 - UNSWEETENED

The Principle of Lubrication and Bulk calls for the usage of Petrolagar Plain in all cases unless special considerations indicate one of the other forms.

MADE IN ENGLAND BY

DESHELL LABORATORIES
LIMITED
1-3 BRIXTON ROAD - LONDON, S.W.9

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
ESTAB. 1859

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, *liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.*

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38. For *intermediate drachm prices* divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain prices* divide the drachm selling price by 60.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33⅓ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only, should then be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up-to-date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary).

"C. & D." DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913 = 100)

—	1925	1926
Jan.	152.4	148.2
Feb.	152.0	147.7
Mar.	152.3	144.5
April	151.3	—
May	149.0	—
June	148.8	—
July	149.6	—
Aug.	149.6	—
Sept.	149.5	—
Oct.	148.8	—
Nov.	148.4	—
Dec.	148.2	—

DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)

—	1925	1926
Jan.	252.6	225.0
Feb.	239.6	216.6
Mar.	235.6	216.6
April	235.6	—
May	228.8	—
June	228.8	—
July	228.8	—
Aug.	228.8	—
Sept.	227.2	—
Oct.	227.2	—
Nov.	225.0	—
Dec.	225.0	—

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1926 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the *C. & D.* series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925. "Ex *F*" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other *C. & D.* publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2*s.* 6*d.* post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This *C. & D.* feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the years 1918–25 see *C. & D.*, December 26, 1925, p. 915.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stocktaking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Cost		A—Ac	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic .. *C*	9 9	2 6	—	—
120	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic B.P.C. *C*	15 0	3 9	—	—
12	lb.	Absinthium	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
51	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	6 6	1 11	0 6	—
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt...	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
36	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec...	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt...	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec...	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Acaciæ gummi var. opt. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
39	oz.	Acetamidosalol	—	—	5 9	1 0
3	oz.	Acetanilidum	—	—	0 6	0 2
21	oz.	Acetannin	—	—	3 1	0 6
		Acetomorph. (*v.* Diamorph.) ..				
24	lb.	Acetonum	3 3	1 1	0 4	—
21	lb.	Acetonum coml.	3 0	0 10	0 3	—
14	oz.	Acetophenonum	—	—	2 0	0 4
228	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	0 4
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3
34	lb.	Acet. cantharidini .. *C*	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Acet. cantharidis .. *C*	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Acet. colchici .. .. *C*	—	1 0	0 4	—
7	lb.	Acet. destillatum album ..	0 10½	0 4	0 1½	—
32	gal.	Acet. fuscum	gal.	4 0	pint	0 7
7.5	lb.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy) ..	pint	1 2	—	—
33	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhæ .. *C*	—	1 7	0 6	—
144	lb.	Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 6	—
84	lb.	Acet. opii .. .. *B, F*	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
20	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi	2 10	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acet. scillæ	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—
7.5	lb.	Acet. scillæ '98	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—
18	lb.	Acet. staphisagriæ .. *C*	—	0 8	0 3	—
120	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici	pint	2 2	0 2	—
		Acida				
8	lb.	Acidum aceticum	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
60	lb.	Acid. aceticum arom. B.P.C. ..	—	—	—	0 2
4.5	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum ..	0 7	0 2	0 1	—
18	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
54	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 2
22	lb.	Acid. arseniosum .. *A, B*	—	—	0 4	—
		Acid. arseniosum coml. (*v.* Arsenic. alb. coml.)				
30	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9
72	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Acid. borici pulv. subtil. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
1.5	oz.	Acid. borici pulv. pkd. ..		0 7	0 2½	
672	cwt.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis ..	7 lb.	5 6	—	—
9.5	lb.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
9	oz.	Acid. butyricum	—	—	1 6	—
27	oz.	Acid. camphoricum	—	—	4 0	0 8
17	lb.	Acid. carbolicum cryst. B.P. *C*	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Acid. carbolicum liq. B.P. *C*	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
45	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "miscible" *C*	pint	0 10	—	—
60	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "straw" *C*	1 1	0 6	0 2	—
93	doz.	Acid. carbolicum (disinf.) pkd.	℥viij.	1 2	—	—
3	lb.	Acid. carbol (disinf. powder)..	0 5	—	—	—
16	lb.	Acid. carbolic (in spirit) ..	2 0	0 7	—	—
8	oz.	Acid. chromicum	—	—	1 2	0 3
20	lb.	Acid. chromicum coml. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
15	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum	—	—	2 3	0 5
26	lb.	Acid. citricum	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
27	lb.	Acid. citrici pulvis	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Acid. cresylicum pur. (vap.) *C*	—	1 0	0 4	—
7	lb.	Acid. cresylicum coml. *C*	1 2	0 7	0 2	—
		Acid. diethylbarb. (*v.* Barbit.) ..				
15	oz.	Acid. formicum cryst. ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
18	lb.	Acid. formicum 50%	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1

Cost		Ac **Acida**—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6	oz.	Acid. gallicum	—	—	0 11	0 2
9	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%	—	—	2 0	0 4
36	oz.	Acid. gynocardicum	—	—	5 3	0 11
36	oz.	Acid. hippuricum	—	—	5 3	0 11
54	lb.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
40	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. 30% ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
16	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum ..	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
12	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum .. *E*	1 10	0 7	0 2	0 1
7	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum dilutum	—	0 5	0 1	—
6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum coml. *E*	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
5	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) *B*	—	—	0 9	0 2
4.5	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilutum *B*	—	—	0 9	0 2
21	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
72	lb.	Acid. hypophosphorosum ..	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
30	oz.	Acid. iodicum	—	—	5 0	1 2
6	oz.	Acid. lacticum	—	—	1 6	0 4
22	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum	3 0	1 0	0 4	0 1
42	oz.	Acid. malicum cryst.	—	—	6 2	1 0
42	oz.	Acid. meconicum	—	—	6 2	1 0
12	oz.	Acid. molybdicum	—	—	1 9	0 4
17	lb.	Acid. nitricum .. *E*	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
7	lb.	Acid. nitricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml. .. *E*	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
21	lb.	Acid. nitricum fumans .. *E*	—	—	0 4	—
7.5	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ..	—	0 4	0 1	—
12	lb.	Acid. nitrosum .. .. *E*	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
78	oz.	Acid. nucleicum	—	—	11 6	1 10
16	lb.	Acid. oleicum	2 2	0 7	0 2	—
36	gr.	Acid. osmicum cryst.	per	gr.	6 0	—
90	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol ..	—	—	12 6	2 2
18	lb.	Acid. oxalicum recryst. *C*	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
9	lb.	Acid. oxalicum coml. .. *C*	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
32	8oz.	Acid. phosphat. (Horsford) ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
17	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum conc. B.P.	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
21	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum s.g. 1.75 ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
7	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1
39	lb.	Acid. phosphorosum	—	1 8	0 6	—
4	oz.	Acid. phosphotungstic (sol. 10%)	—	—	0 9	—
6.5	oz.	Acid. picricum	—	—	0 10	0 2
14	lb.	Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol...	1 9	0 7	0 2½	—
21	lb.	Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.) ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
13	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
10	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
7	lb.	Acid. pyrolignosum	0 10½	0 3	—	—
36	dr.	Acid. quinicum	—	—	—	5 3
42	lb.	Acid. salicylicum "phys. pur."	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
36	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat.	—	—	5 3	0 11
30	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
14	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	oz.	Acid. succinicum	—	—	2 8	0 5
9	oz.	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
42	lb.	Acid. sulphindigotic. (sol.) ..	—	2 2	0 7	—
11	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum .. *E*	2 6	0 10½	0 3	—
79	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum aromaticum	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
6.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
7.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum coml. *E*	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
7	lb.	Acid. sulphurosum	1 0	0 3½	0 1	—
26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
66	lb.	Acid. tannicum	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
18	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
19	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	2 4	0 8	0 2½	—
18	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
18	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
7	oz.	Acid. tungsticum purum ..	—	—	1 0	0 3
30	oz.	Acid. uricum	—	—	4 5	0 9
21	oz.	Acid. valerianicum	—	—	3 1	0 6

Cost		Ac—Al	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
30	lb.	Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulvis *B*	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Aconiti rad. pulv. *B*	—	1 9	0 6	—
9	gr.	Aconitina *B*	per	gr.	1 6	—
17	gm.	Acriflavinum	—	—	—	9 0
138	oz.	Adalin	—	—	—	3 3
45	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5	doz.	2 10	—	—
22	lb.	Adeps benzoatus	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
17	lb.	Adeps præparatus	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
15	lb.	Adeps lanæ	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
13	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
30	gr.	Adrenalinum	per	gr.	4 5	—
41	oz.	Adrenalin. chlor. sol. 1-1,000	—	—	5 0	0 9
41	oz.	Adrenalin inhal. (P.D.)	—	—	5 0	0 9
36	lb.	Æther 0.720 (by wt.)	4 6	1 4	—	—
32	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
50	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)	6 3	1 9	—	—
154	lb.	Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)	14 9	3 9	—	—
102	lb.	Æther aceticus	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
18	oz.	Æther aceto-aceticus	—	—	2 8	—
18	oz.	Æther benzoicus	—	—	2 8	0 6
20	oz.	Æther butyricus	—	—	3 0	0 6
68	lb.	Æther chloricus	—	2 5	0 5	—
22	oz.	Æther formicus	—	—	3 3	0 7
15	oz.	Æther œnanthic. synth.	—	—	2 3	0 5
8	oz.	Æther ozonicus	—	—	1 2	0 3
26	lb.	Æther petroleum	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
15	lb.	Æther petroleum coml.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
90	oz.	Æthocaine	—	—	—	2 2
96	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded)	—	3 5	1 0	—
132	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis	—	4 9	1 4	—
51	oz.	Agotan	—	—	—	1 3
48	50	Agotan tablets	doz.	1 6	—	—
21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang.	—	0 10	0 3	—
16	lb.	Agropyrum exot.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
45	oz.	Airol	—	—	—	1 0
60	oz.	Albargin	—	—	—	1 6
102	lb.	Albumen (egg) pulv.	—	3 9	1 1	—
48	lb.	Albumin. (blood) pulv.	—	1 9	0 6	—
11	oz.	Albumin. tannic.	—	—	1 8	0 4
		Alcohol (*v.* Spiritus rectif.)				
168	lb.	Alcohol absolutum	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
312	lb.	Alcohol abs. (sine rebate)	—	10 2	2 8	0 5
144	lb.	Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
63	lb.	Alcohol amylicum	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
48	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml.	5 10	1 8	0 6	—
84	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum	8 0	2 4	0 8	—
360	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur.	—	11 8	3 0	0 6
9	oz.	Aldehydum absol.	—	—	1 4	—
24	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 10%	—	—	3 6	—
9	100	Aldoform tablets. (D.F.)	doz.	0 2	—	—
85	8 oz.	Aletris cordial	—	5 3	1 4	0 3
96	oz.	Alival	—	—	—	2 3
140	lb.	All Fours P.L.F.	—	—	1 8	0 3
162	100	Allonal tablets. *B*	doz.	2 7	—	—
36	dr.	Allantoinum	—	—	—	5 3
24	lb.	Allium sativum	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
55	oz.	Allosan	—	—	7 0	1 4
36	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
40	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis pulvis opt.	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Aloe Capensis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
66	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 2
9	oz.	Aloinum	—	—	1 4	0 3
32	gm.	Alopon (A. & H.) *B,F*	per	gr.	0 5	—
72	lb.	Althææ flores	—	2 7	0 9	—
21	lb.	Althææ folia	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
26	lb.	Althææ rad. decort.	3 3	0 11	0 4	—
36	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—

Cost		Al—Am	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
4	lb.	Alumen coml.	0 7	0 2	0 1	—
52	cwt.	Alumen coml.	7 lb.	2 0	—	—
4·5	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv.	0 8	0 3	—	—
276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv.	14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2
15	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst.	—	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Alumen chromicum coml.	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
17	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Alumen purificatum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Alumen rupel	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
5	oz.	Aluminii acetas	—	—	0 9	0 3
8	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartras	—	—	1 2	0 3
42	lb.	Aluminii chloridum	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
18	lb.	Aluminii sulphas	—	0 9	0 3	—
6	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml.	0 9	0 3	—	—
16	oz.	Aluminii tannas	—	—	2 4	0 5
14	lb.	Aluminis purificati pulvis	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
13	oz.	Amidol	—	—	1 11	0 4
24	oz.	Amidopyrina	—	—	3 6	0 8
42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat.	—	—	6 2	1 0
30	oz.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas	—	—	4 5	0 9
54	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis	—	—	0 7	0 2
48	lb.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.)	—	—	0 6	0 2
		Ammonium				
3	oz.	Ammon. acetas pur.	—	—	0 6	0 1
36	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat.	—	—	5 3	0 11
78	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth.	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
30	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst.	—	1 2	0 4	—
43	lb.	Ammon. bromidum	—	1 7	0 6	—
21	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
23	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
21	lb.	Ammon. carb. (Howards)	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
23	lb.	Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
12	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
10	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.)	1 3	—	7 lb.	8 4
13	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
11·5	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty)	1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8
24	oz.	Ammon. carb. arom. P.L.F.	—	—	3 6	0 8
15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum pur.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps"	1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3
66	lb.	Ammon. citras	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Ammon. formas	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
48	oz.	Ammon. hippuras	—	—	7 0	1 2
14	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol.	1 9	0 8	0 3	—
10	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis	—	—	1 6	0 3
48	lb.	Ammon. ichthosulphonas	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
30	oz.	Ammon. iodidum	—	—	4 5	0 9
11	oz.	Ammon. molybdas cryst.	—	—	1 8	0 4
48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom.	—	—	0 6	0 2
18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Ammon. nitras, coml.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
27	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur. *E.*	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Ammon. persulphas	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
39	lb.	Ammon. phosphas	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
18	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
48	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas	—	—	1 2	0 3
18	oz.	Ammon. succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6
12	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur.	—	0 6	0 2	—
5·5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml.	0 9	0 3	—	—
444	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml.	7 lb.	3 4	—	—
45	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum	—	—	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Ammon. tartras	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
24	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst.	—	—	3 6	0 7
96	oz.	Ammonol unstd.	—	—	—	2 4
96	oz.	Ammonol tablets, unstd.	doz.	2 4	—	—

Ampullæ

Ampullæ		Cost per ½ doz. d.	Sell per ½ doz. s. d.	Cost per doz. d.	Sell per doz. s. d.
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ..	C	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Benzamin. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ ..		16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3		24	2 6	40	4 6
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3		16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv.		27	3 0	45	5 0
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ .. .. adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ .. .. adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$	B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Digipuratum	C	14	0 11	—	—
Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	C	25	2 9	45	5 0
Emetinæ 1 gr.	C	36·5	4 3	68	7 6
Emetin. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	C	27	3 0	45	5 0
Ethyl chaulmoogratis 2 cc.		30	3 3	54	6 0
Ethyl morrhuatis		30	2 3	54	6 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½	B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½	B	25	2 9	45	5 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7	B	40·5	4 6	82	8 0
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Glucosi 1½ oz.		21	2 4	—	—
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	C	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent.		30	3 3	54	6 0
Iodi, boxes of 6		12	1 8	—	—
Mercurial cream ♏10		21	2 3	39	4 0
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	B, F	18	2 0	33	3 8
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c.		16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c.		30	3 3	54	6 0
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	C	20	2 3	36	4 0
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. morph. acet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. $\frac{5}{6}$	B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ ferri cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	B	20·5	2 3	36	4 0
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{500}$	C	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ ..	B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Thiosinamin.-sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c.		40·5	4 6	72	8 0

Am—An

Cost d.	Cost per	Am—An	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Amygdala amara	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
72	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	—
48	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
90	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb. ..	11 3	3 2	0 11	0 2
28	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal) ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
45	lb.	Amyl acetas pur.	—	1 8	0 6	—
36	lb.	Amyl acetas coml.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Amyl butyras	—	—	1 9	0 4
10	oz.	Amyl nitris	—	—	—	0 3
21	doz.	Amyl nitrite capsules ♏3 ..	doz.	2 2	—	—
24	oz.	Amyl valerianas	—	—	3 6	0 7
36	oz.	Amyleni hydras	—	—	5 3	0 11
432	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	7 lb.	3 4	—	—
5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8·5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice)	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
10	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
6·5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato)	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
51	oz.	Anæsthesin	—	—	—	1 3
58.5	100	Anasarcin tablets	doz.	1 0	—	—
16	lb.	Anchusæ radix	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
12	oz.	Anethol	—	—	1 9	0 4

An—Aq

Cost d.	Cost per	An—Aq	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
21	lb.	Angelicæ radix	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
33	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
		Aniline Colours				
19	oz.	Black, nigrosine	—	—	2 10	0 6
33	oz.	Blue, methylene	—	—	4 10	0 10
84	lb.	Brown, Bismarck	—	3 0	0 10	0 3
10	oz.	Chrysoidin	—	—	1 6	0 3
15	oz.	Cerise	—	—	2 3	0 5
48	oz.	Eosin	—	—	7 0	1 2
42	oz.	Erythrosin	—	—	6 2	1 0
48	oz.	Fuchsin	—	—	7 0	1 2
30	oz.	Green, brilliant	—	—	4 5	0 9
36	oz.	Magenta	—	—	5 3	0 11
28	oz.	Orange II.	—	—	4 1	0 8
48	oz.	Scarlet red	—	—	7 0	1 2
18	oz.	Tartrazine	—	—	2 8	0 5
18	oz.	Violet, methyl B	—	—	2 8	0 5
27	oz.	Yellow, fast	—	—	4 0	0 8
5	oz.	Anilini hydrochlor.	—	—	0 9	0 2
20	lb.	Anilinum coml. opt.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
13	lb.	Anisi fructus	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
15	oz.	Anisol	—	—	2 3	0 5
34	lb.	Annatto (roll)	—	1 3	0 5	—
54	lb.	Annatto (liquid)	—	2 2	0 7	—
90	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
34	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
46	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv...	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
33	oz.	Anthrasol	—	—	4 2	0 10
24	lb.	Antiformin substitute	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—
80	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd.	—	—	—	1 11
80	oz.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	1 11	—	—
20	lb.	Antimonii crocus pulv. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
7	oz.	Antimonii et sodii tartras ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) ..	box	6 0	—	—
864	doz.	Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale), gr. ij. (box of 10) ..	box	8 0	—	—
24	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
60	lb.	Antim. oxidum	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
39	lb.	Antimonium sulphuratum ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Antimonii tartarati pulv. *B*	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
45	17 oz.	Antiphlogistine	—	—	0 4	—
60	lb.	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2
43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Antitoxins (*v.* Serums)				
30	lb.	Apii grav. sem.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
32	oz.	Apiol	—	—	4 8	0 9
4	gr.	Apomorphinæ hydroch. *B*	per	gr.	0 8	—
		Aquæ				
9	lb.	Aqua anethi	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
168	lb.	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40	—	6 0	1 7	0 3
7	lb.	Aqua anisi	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
156	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40	—	5 7	1 6	0 3
18	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
198	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
18	lb.	Aqua bromi	2 3	0 8	—	—
6½	lb.	Aqua camphoræ	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
60	lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
6½	lb.	Aqua carui	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
180	lb.	Aqua carui conc. 1-40	—	6 6	1 10	0 4
7	lb.	Aqua caryophylli	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
192	lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
186	lb.	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40	—	6 8	1 10	0 4
6	lb.	Aqua chloroformi	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
84	lb.	Aqua chloroformi conc. 1-40 ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2

Cost		Aq—Ar	Selling Price			
d.	per	Aquae—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9.5	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—
192	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
15	gal.	Aqua destillata	0 4	0 2	—	—
180	lb.	Aqua Floridensis P.L.F. ..	—	6 4	1 9	0 3
102	lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—
7	lb.	Aqua fœniculi	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
186	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4
15	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi .. *B*	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
420	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ opt. P.L.F. ..	—	14 0	3 8	0 7
237	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ sec. P.L.F. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
294	lb.	Aqua lavand.opt.(isoprop.)P.L.F.	—	10 4	2 9	0 5
142	lb.	Aqua lavand.sec.(isoprop.)P.L.F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
174	lb.	Aqua mellis P.L.F.	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
81	lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F...	—	2 10	0 9	—
12	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
228	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip.conc.Ang.1-40	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
11	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
204	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip.conc.exot.1-40	—	7 4	2 0	0 4
12	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
7	lb.	Aqua pimentæ	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
186	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
7	lb.	Aqua pulegii Ang.	0 10½	0 3	0 1	—
12	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
216	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40	—	7 9	2 0	0 4
12	lb.	Aqua rosmarini	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
168	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3
10	lb.	Aqua sambuci	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
24	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
228	lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	8 2	2 2	0 4
9	oz.	Araroba	—	—	1 4	0 3
36	dr.	Arbutin	—	—	—	6 0
18	lb.	Archil	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Arctii radix	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Arctii radicis pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
16	lb.	Areca	—	—	0 4	—
24	lb.	Arecæ pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
4	gr.	Arecolinæ hydrobromidum *B*	per	gr.	0 8	—
60	oz.	Argenti bromidum	—	—	—	1 6
66	oz.	Argenti chlorid	—	—	—	1 8
72	oz.	Argenti cyanidum .. *B*	—	—	10 6	1 9
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum	—	—	—	1 9
38	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst.	—	—	5 7	1 0
72	doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) ..	ea.	0 10	—	—
36	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) ..	ea.	0 6	—	—
36	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) ..	ea.	0 8	—	—
51	oz.	Argenti nucleinas	—	—	7 5	1 3
78	oz.	Argenti oxidum..	—	—	—	1 11
60	oz.	Argenti phosphas	—	—	—	1 6
22	oz.	Argenti proteinatum	—	—	3 3	0 7
02	oz.	Argenti sulphidum	—	—	—	2 6
54	oz.	Argenti vitellin .. .. *A, B*	—	—	7 11	1 4
96	oz.	Argentum colloidale	—	—	—	2 3
9	25	Argentum (fol.)..	per	leaf	0 1	—
11	oz.	Argyrol	—	—	—	2 8
45	40	Arheol capsules	doz.	2 0	—	—
60	oz.	Aristochin	—	—	—	8 7
20	oz.	Aristol	—	—	—	2 10
30	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
40	lb.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
15	lb.	Arnicæ flores	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
36	lb.	Arnicæ rhizoma..	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Arnicæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
22	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. *A, B*	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
10	lb.	Arsenicum album coml.pulv. *A, B*	1 4	0 5	—	—
40	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv...	7 lb.	4 9	—	—

Cost		Ar—Be	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum .. *A, B*	—	—	—	0 4
32	oz.	Arsenii iodidum.. .. *B*	—	—	4 8	0 10
21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. *B*	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. *B*	3 3	1 2	0 5	—
42	oz.	Arseno-triferrin .. *B*	—	—	—	1 0
24	30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr.5 *B*	doz.	1 3	—	—
75	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
27	lb.	Asafetida coml.	—	1 0	0 4	—
72	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv.	—	—	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Asbestos opt.	—	3 0	0 10	—
15	lb.	Asbestos coml.	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
72	oz.	Asparagin	—	—	10 6	1 9
11	lb.	Asphaltum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	100	Aspirin tablets (Howards') gr. 5	doz.	0 4	—	—
42	lb.	Asthma powder P.L.F... *C*	—	1 7	0 5	—
45	lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C... *C*	—	1 8	0 6	—
		Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.				
72	oz.	Atophan	—	—	—	1 9
28	20	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
128	100	Atoquinol tablets	doz.	2 9		
60	dr.	Atropina .. .. *B*	per	gr.	0 3	—
39	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas .. *B*	per	gr.	0 2	—
72	lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang.	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½
42	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot.	5 3	1 4	0 4	—
6.5	gr.	Auri bromidum	per	gr.	1 1	—
26	each	Auri chloridum (7½ gr. tubes)..	ea.	3 3	—	—
48	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	—	—	6 0	—
9	gr.	Auri oxidum	per	gr.	1 6	
		B				
18	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F.	2 3	0 7½	0 2	—
14	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F... ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
		Balsamum Canadensis (*v.* Canada balsam)				
13	oz.	Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	2 2	0 6
21	lb.	Balsamum sulphuris	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
104	lb.	Balsamum tolutanum	—	4 0	1 1	0 3
		Bandages—see page 6				
42	oz.	Baptisin	—	—	6 2	1 0
20	oz.	Barbitonum .. .. *B*	—	—	3 0	0 6
22	oz.	Barbitonum, sodium .. *B*	—	—	3 3	0 7
21	lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. *C*	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
10	lb.	Barii carbonas coml. .. *C*	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Barii chloridum pur. .. *C*	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Barii hydroxidum pur. *C*	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
20	lb.	Barii nitras pur. cryst. .. *C*	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Barii nitras coml. .. *C*	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Barii peroxidum anhyd. *C*	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—
28	lb.	Barii sulphas puriss	3 6	1 0	—	—
108	doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—	—
4	oz.	Barii sulphidum .. *C*	—	—	0 7	0 2
8	lb.	Bath-powder P.L.F.	1 0	—	—	—
8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F. ..	1 9	—	—	—
22	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
81	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	℥iij.	1 0	—	—
4·5	lb.	Bay salt	0 7	0 3	—	—
360	cwt.	Bay salt	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
5	lb.	Bay salt gran.	0 8	0 3	—	—
21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas	—	—	—	3 1
40	lb.	Belladonnæ fol. Ang.	—	—	0 5	—
33	lb.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv.	—	—	0 6	—
24	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.) ..	3 6	1 3	—	—
6	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur.	—	—	0 9	0 2
114	oz.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum	—	—	—	2 9
114	oz.	Benzaminæ lactas	—	—	—	2 9
18	lb.	Benzenum	2 3	0 9	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	**Bandages** (Completely wrapped)	Sell	s.	d.
		Calico, bleached : M.O.H.			
24	doz.	2 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	4
29	doz.	2½ in.× 4 yd.	each	0	5
34	doz.	3 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	6
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.			
20	doz.	2 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	4
26	doz.	2½ in.× 4 yd.	each	0	5
34	doz.	3 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	6
		Crepe : M.O.H.			
87	doz.	2 in.	each	1	2
108	doz.	2½ in.	each	1	4
129	doz.	3 in.	each	1	8
150	doz.	3½ in.	each	2	0
171	doz.	4 in.	each	2	3
		Domette : M.O.H.			
78	doz.	2 in.× 6 yd.	each	1	1
96	doz.	2½ in.× 6 yd.	each	1	4
114	doz.	3 in.× 6 yd.	each	1	7
		Elastic web : M.O.H.			
72	doz. yds.	2 in.	per yd.	1	0
84	doz. yds.	2½ in.	per yd.	1	1
99	doz. yds.	3 in.	per yd.	1	4
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.			
138	doz.	2½ in.× 4 yd.	each	1	9
204	doz.	3 in.× 6 yd.	each	2	6
		Indiarubber : M.O.H.			
153	doz.	3 ft.× 2½ in., plain	each	2	2
189	doz.	3 ft.× 2½ in., perforated	each	2	7
189	doz.	3 ft.× 3 in., plain	each	2	7
222	doz.	3 ft.× 3 in., perforated	each	3	1
240	doz.	5 ft.× 2½ in., plain	each	3	4
312	doz.	5 ft.× 2½ in., perforated	each	4	4
312	doz.	5 ft.× 3 in., plain	each	4	4
384	doz.	5 ft.× 3 in., perforated	each	5	4
324	doz.	7½ ft.× 2½ in., plain	each	4	6
420	doz.	7½ ft.× 2½ in., perforated	each	5	10
432	doz.	7½ ft.× 3 in., plain	each	6	0
520	doz.	7½ ft.× 3 in., perforated	each	7	6
		Muslin, bleached :M.O.H.			
24	doz.	2½ in.× 6 yd.	each	0	4
28	doz.	3 in.× 6 yd.	each	0	5
33	doz.	4 in.× 6 yd.	each	0	6
		Open wove,white(water dressing):M.O.H.			
76	gross	1 in.× 3 yd.	each	0	2
138	gross	1½ in.× 4 yd.	each	0	2
177	gross	2 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	3
218	gross	2½ in.× 4 yd.	each	0	3½
258	gross	3 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	4
492	gross	4 in.× 6 yd.	each	0	7
729	gross	6 in.× 6 yd.	each	0	11
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.			
132	doz.	2 in.× 5 yd.	each	1	8
165	doz.	2½ in.× 5 yd.	each	2	0
192	doz.	3 in.× 5 yd.	each	2	4
222	doz.	4 in.× 5 yd.	each	3	0
		Ambulance, fast edge :			
90	doz.	2 in.× 6 yd.	each	1	3
108	doz.	2½ in.× 6 yd.	each	1	6
126	doz.	3 in.× 6 yd.	each	1	9
		Ambulance, loose edge :			
261	gross	2 in.× 6 yd.	each	0	4
324	gross	2½ in.× 6 yd.	each	0	6
384	gross	3 in.× 6 yd.	each	0	7
		Binders, twill :			
28	each	12 in.× 54 in.	each	3	6
36	each	18 in.× 5- in.	each	4	6
10	each	Suspensory, cotton, best	each	1	6
43	doz.	Triangular, plain	each	0	8

Cost		**Be—Bo**	Selling Price							
			16 oz.		4 oz.		1 oz.		1 dr.	
d.	per		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
54	oz.	Benzocaina	—		—		—		1	4
66	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat.	—		2	4	0	8	0	2
63	lb.	Benzoini pulv.	8	3	2	3	0	8	0	2
4	pt.	Benzol coml.	—		0	8	0	3	—	
9	oz.	Benzonaphthol	—		—		1	4	0	3
44	oz.	Benzosol	—		—		6	5	1	1
5	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	—		—		0	10	0	2
24	lb.	Berberidis pulvis	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	1
30	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas	—		—		—		4	5
48	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum	—		—		7	0	1	2
40	oz.	Betol	—		—		5	10	1	0
		" Bipp " (*v.* Past. bis. et iod.)								
27	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.)	3	5	1	2	0	4	—	
21	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) qty.	—		7-lb.		tins		18	3
126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht) *C*	—		4	0	1	0	0	2
40	lb.	Bismulait (D.F.)	5	6	1	5	0	5	—	
60	lb.	Bismulait c. salol (D.F.)	—		2	2	0	8	—	
		Bismuthum								
28	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas	—		—		4	1	0	8
36	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol.	—		—		5	3	0	11
195	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas	—		7	0	2	0	0	4
14	oz.	Bismuthi citras	—		—		2	0	0	4
27	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras	—		—		4	0	0	8
30	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum	—		—		4	5	0	9
40	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.)	—		—		5	10	1	0
27	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	—		—		4	0	0	8
13	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst.	—		—		2	0	0	4
13	oz.	Bismuthi oleas	—		—		1	11	0	4
28	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum	—		—		4	1	0	8
23	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum	—		—		3	5	0	7
27	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss.	—		—		4	0	0	8
45	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas	—		—		6	7	1	2
39	oz.	Bismuthi phenas	—		—		5	9	0	11
183	lb.	Bismuthi salicylas	—		6	6	1	10	0	4
16	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas	—		—		2	4	0	4
174	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras	—		6	3	1	9	0	3
30	oz.	Bismuthi tannas	—		—		4	5	0	9
23	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub.	—		—		3	5	0	7
30	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen.	—		—		4	5	0	9
60	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas	—		—		8	9	1	6
48	oz.	Bismuthose	—		—		—		1	2
68	lb.	Blistering ointment P.L.F. *C*	8	6	2	5	0	8	—	
42	lb.	Blistering oint., bin. P.L.F. *C*	5	3	1	7	0	6	—	
34	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. I *C*	—		1	4	0	5	—	
90	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. II *C*	—		3	3	1	0	—	
80	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv.	10	0	2	10	0	9	0	2
		Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught ℥iss. bot.), sell **9d.**								
78	lb.	Blue, Pruss., pulv.	9	9	2	9	0	9	0	2
27	lb.	Boldo folia	3	6	1	0	0	4	0	1
7	lb.	Bole Armen.	1	0	0	4	0	1	—	
33	lb.	Boraldehyde (D.F.)	—		1	3	0	5	—	
16	lb.	Borax calcinatus	2	0	0	7	0	2	—	
6·5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards)	1	0	0	4	0	1½	—	
5	lb.	Borax coml. cryst.	0	8	0	2	0	1	—	
6	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst.	0	9	0	3	0	1	—	
6·5	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis	1	0	0	4	0	1	—	
—	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	—		0	4½	0	1½	—	
7	lb.	Boracis pulvis (Howards)	1	0	0	4	0	1½	—	
5·5	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis	0	8	0	3	0	1	—	
432	cwt.	Boracis coml. pulvis	7 lb.		3	3	14 lb.		6	2
12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F.	1	6	—		—		—	
		Boric lint (*v.* Lints)								
		Boric wool (*v.* Cotton-wool)								
72	oz.	Bornyl valerianas	—		—		10	6	1	9
13	tube	Borocaina	tube		1	6	—		—	
31.5	doz.	Borocain amps.	doz.		3	6	—		—	

Cost		Bo—Ca	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
34	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C.	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F.	—	6 3	1 8	—
126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	—
180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F.	—	6 5	1 9	—
90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.)	—	3 3	1 0	—
55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd. C	—	6 11	1 9	0 3
11	oz.	Bromoformum	—	—	—	1 0
6	oz.	Bromum	—	—	3 0	0 6
45	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes)	ea.	0 7	—	—
96	oz.	Bromural	—	—	—	2 4
33	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5	doz.	2 6	—	—
33	oz.	Brucina B	—	—	4 10	0 9
33	oz.	Brucinæ sulphas B	—	—	4 10	0 9
15	lb.	Bryoniæ albæ radix	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Buchu folia	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F.	1 2	—	—	—
16	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras	—	—	2 0	0 5
54	gm.	Butyn B	per	gr.	0 8	—
76	25cc.	Butyn solution 2% C	orig.	bot.	9 6	—
45	℥xx.	Bynin (A. & H.)	—	1 2	0 4	—
		C				
32	100	Cactina pellets	doz.	0 6	—	—
9	oz.	Cadmii bromidum	—	—	1 4	0 3
7	oz.	Cadmii chloridum	—	—	1 1	0 2
20	oz.	Cadmii iodidum	—	—	3 0	0 6
18	oz.	Caffeina	—	—	2 8	0 6
21	oz.	Caffeinæ benzoas	—	—	3 1	0 6
11	oz.	Caffeinæ citras	—	—	1 9	0 4
48	lb.	Caffeinæ citras effervescens	—	1 9	0 6	—
24	oz.	Caffeinæ hydrobromidum	—	—	3 6	0 7
48	oz.	Caffeinæ iodidum	—	—	7 0	1 2
21	oz.	Caffeinæ salicylas	—	—	3 1	0 6
20	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas	—	—	3 0	0 6
32	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum	—	—	4 8	0 9
20	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas	—	—	3 0	0 6
42	oz.	Caffeinæ valerianas	—	—	6 2	1 0
16	lb.	Calami aromatici radix	—	0 7	0 2	—
26	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
30	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F.	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Calamina præparata opt.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
24	lb.	Calamina præparata sec.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
		Calcium				
33	lb.	Calcii acetas	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
16	oz.	Calcii acetylsalicylas	—	—	2 6	0 5
9	oz.	Calcii bromidum	—	—	1 4	0 3
5	lb.	Calcii carbonas præcipitatus	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
16	lb.	Calcii chloridum fusum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
6	lb.	Calcii chloridum coml.	0 9	0 3	—	—
10	lb.	Calcii chloridum cryst.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
21	lb.	Calcii chloridum gran.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
5	oz.	Calcii citras	—	—	0 10	0 3
4	oz.	Calcii formas	—	—	0 7	0 2
11	oz.	Calcii glycerophos.	—	—	1 8	0 4
108	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas	—	—	13 6	2 7
48	oz.	Calcii hippuras	—	—	7 0	1 3
12	lb.	Calcii hydras	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Calcii hydras coml.	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
7	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis	—	—	1 0	0 2
27	oz.	Calcii iodidum	—	—	3 8	0 9
33	lb.	Calcii lactas	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1
8	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas	—	—	1 2	0 3
21	lb.	Calcii nitras	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
4	oz.	Calcii oxalas	—	—	0 6	0 2
15	oz.	Calcii peroxidum	—	—	2 2	0 5
16	lb.	Calcii phosphas	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—

Cost		Ca Calcium—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	lb.	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
60	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Calcii saccharas	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
4.5	lb.	Calcii sulphas	0 7	0 3	—	—
5	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas	—	—	0 9	0 2
4	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	0 6	0 2	—	—
360	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
13	lb.	Calx	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
6.5	lb.	Calx chlorinata	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
4	oz.	Calx sulphurata	—	—	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Calendulæ flores	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
		Calf lymph (*v.* Lymph)				
20	lb.	Calf scour mixture, P.L.F. C	2 6	—	—	—
42	lb.	Calf scour powder, P.L.F.	5 6	—	—	—
14	lb.	Calumbæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Calumbæ radicis pulvis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
102	lb.	Cambogia	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
120	lb.	Cambogiæ pulvis	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
60	lb.	Camphora (flores)	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
65	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.)	—	—	0 8	—
67	lb.	Camphora ($\frac{1}{4}$-oz. tab.)	—	—	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	—
16	oz.	Camphora monobromata	—	—	2 4	0 5
		Camphor pilules, sell **1s.** bot.				
32	oz.	Camphoræ salicylas	—	—	4 8	0 9
120	lb.	Canada balsam	—	4 3	1 3	—
9	lb.	Canaryseed	1 2	0 4	—	—
36	lb.	Canellæ cortex	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
78	oz.	Cannabinæ tannas C	—	—	11 6	1 10
7	gr.	Cantharidinum B	—	—	—	—
78	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis B	—	2 10	0 9	—
72	lb.	Cantharis Russ. B	—	2 8	0 9	—
102	lb.	Cantharidis Chin. pulv. B	12 9	3 9	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Caoutchouc	—	3 0	1 0	—
42	lb.	Capers	—	1 5	0 5	—
63	bx.	Caprokol caps.	per	box	7 0	—
24	lb.	Capsici fructus	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
25	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
18	oz.	Capsicin.	—	—	—	0 6
		Capsulæ vel Perles				
212	1,000	Caps. apiol. ♏ 3	36	2 0	24	1 4
288	1,000	Caps. apiol. ♏ 5	36	2 3	24	1 8
336	1,000	Caps. apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) C	36	2 6	24	1 10
156	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. ♏ 3	36	1 6	24	1 2
114	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5	36	1 3	24	0 11
139	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3)	36	1 5	24	1 0
139	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios ($\frac{1}{50}$) C	36	1 5	24	1 0
150	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. B	36	1 5	24	1 1
162	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1)	36	1 6	24	1 2
192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ♏ 20	36	1 9	24	1 2
228	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ♏ 30	36	1 10	24	1 4
420	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ♏ 60	36	3 0	24	2 0
270	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin.	36	2 2	24	1 8
252	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ C	36	2 1	24	1 6
390	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ C	36	3 0	24	2 0
144	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ♏ 5	36	1 6	24	1 1
204	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ♏ 10	36	1 10	24	1 4
294	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ♏ 15	36	2 4	24	1 8
420	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et buchu ♏ 10	36	3 1	24	2 2
516	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol. santali ♏ 10	36	3 8	24	2 6

Cost		Ca	Selling Price			
d.	per	Capsulæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
108	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo ♏ 1 *C*	36	1 2	24	1 0
132	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo ♏ 2 *C*	36	1 4	24	1 0
168	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo ♏ 3 *C*	36	1 8	24	1 2
240	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. *B*	36	2 0	24	1 5
222	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 5	36	2 0	24	1 4
294	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 10.. ..	36	2 4	24	1 8
462	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 15.. ..	36	3 4	24	2 4
504	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 20.. ..	36	4 0	24	2 6
702	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 30.. ..	36	—	24	3 4
126	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ♏ 1 ..	36	1 4	24	0 11
216	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ♏ 3 ..	36	1 8	24	1 4
288	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ♏ 5 ..	36	2 4	24	1 8
186	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3 ..	36	1 8	24	1 3
216	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5 ..	36	1 10	24	1 4
390	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. 2½	36	3 0	24	2 0
522	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (1½) et. paraf. liq. (30)	36	3 8	24	2 7
510	500	Caps. menthol valer. ♏ 5 ..	36	6 10	24	4 6
162	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuputi ♏ 2	36	1 6	24	1 2
174	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli ♏ 2 ..	36	1 8	24	1 2
540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii ♏ 5 ..	36	3 2	24	2 6
222	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi ♏ 1 ..	36	2 0	24	1 4
381	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi ♏ 2 ..	36	2 10	24	2 0
144	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 10 ..	36	1 5	24	1 1
222	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 15 ..	36	1 11	24	1 4
234	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 20 ..	36	2 0	24	1 5
270	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 30 ..	36	2 2	24	1 6
282	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ(20)et creosot. (1) .. .. .. *C*	36	2 2	24	1 7
312	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ(30)et creosot. (2) .. .. .. *C*	36	2 5	24	1 9
240	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ ♏ 15	36	2 0	24	1 5
294	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ ♏ 30	36	2 4	24	1 8
240	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ♏ 15	36	2 0	24	1 5
294	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ♏ 30	36	2 4	24	1 8
414	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ♏ 60	36	3 0	24	2 1
432	1,000	Caps. ol. santali ♏ 5	36	3 0	24	2 2
612	1,000	Caps. ol. santali ♏ 7½	36	4 2	24	2 9
812	1,000	Caps. ol. santali ♏ 10	36	5 2	24	3 6
	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	36	3 3	24	2 4
150	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. ♏ 5	36	1 6	24	1 1
186	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. ♏ 10	36	1 8	24	1 4
165	1,000	Caps. perichthol. ♏ 3	36	1 8	24	1 2
184	1,000	Caps. perichthol. ♏ 5	36	1 10	24	1 4
150	1,000	Caps. picis ♏ 5	36	1 6	24	1 1
174	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni ♏ 30 *B*	36	1 8	24	1 2
240	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni ʒj. *B*	36	2 0	24	1 5
252	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. ♏ 30 *C*	36	2 2	24	1 7
360	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. ʒj. *C*	36	2 8	24	1 11
216	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. ♏ 30 .. .. *C*	36	1 10	24	1 4
288	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. ʒj. .. .. *C*	36	2 3	24	1 8
192	1,000	Caps. terebeni	36	1 9	24	1 4
210	1,000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. ♏ 30..	36	1 10	24	1 4
270	1,000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. ʒj. ..	36	2 2	24	1 7
17	lb.	Caramel sicc.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
63	lb.	Carbo animalis purificatus ..	8 0	2 5	0 8	0 1½
16	lb.	Carbo animalis gran. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis ..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
5·5	lb.	Carbo ligni	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—
36	lb.	Carbo ligni acaciæ	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—
9·5	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus..	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—
14	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
32	lb.	Carbon disulphidum	5 6	1 7	0 5	0 1
18	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml. ..	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
21	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum ..	5 3	1 9	0 7	0 1

Cost		Ca—Ch	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
196	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec. ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
48	oz.	Carminum opt.	—	—	7 0	1 2
36	oz.	Carminum sec.	—	—	5 3	0 11
15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Carui fructus	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
15	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis (coarse)	1 6	0 6	—	—
60	lb.	Caryophyllum opt.	—	2 2	0 8	—
26	lb.	Caryophyllum sec.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
34	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec. ..	4 3	1 4	0 5	—
126	16 oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.) ..	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
		Cascara aper. ar. (*v.* Elix. casc.)				
114	lb.	Cascarilla	—	4 2	1 2	0 3
45	lb.	Caseinum (solub.)	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Caseinum album lev.	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
38	lb.	Caseinum flavum	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
45	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	5 8	1 8	0 5	—
21	lb.	Cassiæ corticis pulvis	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Cassiæ fructus	—	0 8	0 3	—
57	lb.	Cassiæ pulpa	—	2 2	0 7	—
16	2 oz.	Catamin	—	—	1 0	—
21	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C. ..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
20	lb.	Catechu	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
28	lb.	Catechu pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Catechu nigrum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
		Catheters, gum-elast.: cost 6d. each, sell **1s. 0d.**				
		Catheters soft rubber (to size 12): cost 6d. ea., sell **1s.**, over size 12, **1s. 3d.**				
28	oz.	Caulophyllinum..	—	—	3 6	0 8
89	8 oz.	Celerina	—	5 7	1 5	0 3
56	oz.	Celloidin	—	—	8 2	1 4
9	lb.	Cellulose wadding	1 3	—	—	—
44	lb.	Cera alba in massa	5 6	1 7	0 5	—
46	lb.	Cera alba in placentis	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
32	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cera flava Ang.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
40	lb.	Cera flava exot.	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
44	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
38	lb.	Cera flava Gall.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
18	lb.	Cera Japonica	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Ceratum calaminæ	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
54	lb.	Ceratum cetacei	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
44	lb.	Ceratum saponis .. *C*	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
54	oz.	Cerebrin. subs.	—	—	—	1 4
18	doz.	Cereoli acidi tannici gr. 2 ..	doz.	3 0	—	—
18	doz.	Cer. belladonnæ ext. gr. 2 *B*	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ *B, F*	doz.	4 0	—	—
30	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 *B, F*	doz.	5 0	—	—
21	doz.	Cer. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	3 6	—	—
21	doz.	Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C. *B*, ex *F*	doz.	3 6	—	—
18	doz.	Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ *B, F*	doz.	3 0	—	—
21	doz.	Cer. ol. eucal. (♏ 5) et iodof. (gr. 5)	doz.	3 6	—	—
21	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 *B, F*	doz.	3 6	—	—
24	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 *B, F*	doz.	4 0	—	—
18	doz.	Cer. protargol 2%	doz.	3 0	—	—
17	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
5	oz.	Cerii oxalas	—	—	0 10	0 3
34	oz.	Cerii oxidum	—	—	2 4	0 5
34	lb.	Cetaceum	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
42	lb.	Cetacei pulvis	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
21	lb.	Cetraria Islandica	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
		Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—
15	lb.	Cheshire red bottle, P.L.F. *C*	2 0	—	—	—
48	oz.	Chinosol	—	—	—	1 2

Cost d.	Cost per	Ch—Co	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
28	lb.	Chirata incisa	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
108	lb.	Chloral canphorat. B.P.C. *C*	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	oz.	Chloral formamidum	—	—	2 6	0 6
7	oz.	Chloral hydras *C*	—	—	1 1	0 2
24	oz.	Chloralamid	—	—	—	0 7
9	oz.	Chloramin. T.	—	—	1 5	0 3
150	oz.	Chloralose	—	—	—	3 6
24	oz.	Chlorbutol	—	—	3 6	0 7
50	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.)	—	—	6 3	1 0
46	oz.	Chlorobrom (Burgoyne)	—	2 7	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Chlorodynum B.P.C. *B, F*	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
150	lb.	Chlorodyn, transp. P.L.F. *B, F*	—	7 9	2 2	0 4
108	lb.	Chlorodynum vet. P.L.F. *B, F*	—	6 9	2 2	—
		Chlorodynum (*v.* Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885)				
48	lb.	Chloroformum *C*	—	2 8	0 10	—
72	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v. meth.) *C*	—	4 0	1 1	—
136	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v.r.) *C*	—	7 0	2 0	—
126	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. *B*	—	7 2	2 0	0 4
120	lb.	Chlorof. belladonnæ B.P.C. *B*	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Chlorof. camphoratum B.P.C. *C*	—	—	1 9	0 4
32	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	—	—	4 10	0 10
34	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.)	—	—	5 0	0 9
24	dr.	Cholesterin.	—	—	—	3 6
18	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
40	20 oz.	Chrismol (A. & H.)	4 0	1 0	0 3	—
72	lb.	Chromii sulphas	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
20	oz.	Chrysarobinum	—	—	3 0	0 6
21	lb.	Cimicifugæ rhizoma	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
32	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
27	oz.	Cimicifugin.	—	—	4 0	0 8
60	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
57	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis	—	2 1	0 6	0 1
44	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
66	oz.	Cinchonidina	—	—	9 0	1 8
48	oz.	Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum	—	—	7 0	1 2
48	oz.	Cinchonidinæ sulphas	—	—	7 0	1 2
42	oz.	Cinchonina	—	—	5 3	1 1
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum	—	—	4 0	0 9
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas	—	—	4 0	0 9
12	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde	—	—	1 9	0 4
57	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt.	7 2	2 1	0 7	—
45	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec.	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1
34	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv.	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
42	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt.	5 3	1 8	0 6	—
36	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis sec.	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
78	oz.	Citrarin	—	—	—	2 0
		Clinical Thermometers:			N.P.L.	
153	doz.	½-min. lens	ea.	2 2	ea.	2 8
141	doz.	1-min. lens	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6
120	doz.	2-min. lens	ea.	1 9	ea.	2 3
141	doz.	½-min. round	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 6
126	doz.	1-min. round	ea.	1 9	ea.	2 3
111	doz.	2-min. round	ea.	1 6	ea.	2 0
8	oz.	Cobalti chloridum	—	—	1 3	0 3
7	oz.	Cobalti nitras	—	—	1 2	0 3
6	oz.	Cobalti sulphas	—	—	1 0	0 2
108	dr.	Cocaina *B, F*	—	—	—	16 0
108	dr.	Cocainæ hydrobrom. *B, F*	—	—	—	16 0
92	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. *B, F*	—	—	—	13 6
108	dr.	Cocainæ nitras *B, F*	—	—	—	16 0
108	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas *B, F*	—	—	—	16 0
108	dr.	Cocainæ sulphas *B, F*	—	—	—	16 0
45	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) *B, F*	ʒss.	1 10	—	—
66	lb.	Coccus (silver grain)	8 3	2 4	0 9	0 2

Cost d.	Cost per	Co	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
78	lb.	Cocci pulvis	9 9	2 10	0 10	0 2
28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis *C*	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Coconut stearin	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
66	dr.	Codeina *B*	per	gr.	0 4	9 0
52	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas *B*	per	gr.	0 3	7 7
56	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas *B*	per	gr.	0 3	8 2
		Codeine jelly (*v.* Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.)				
255	oz.	Codeonal *B*	—	—	—	6 0
29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. *B*	doz.	4 4	—	—
32	lb.	Colchici corm. exot. pulv. (20) *C*	—	1 3	0 5	—
39	lb.	Colchici sem. pulvis	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
7	gr.	Colchicina *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
7	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
		Cold cream (*v.* Crem. frig.)				
		Collodia				
78	lb.	Collodium	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Collodium methylatum	—	1 5	0 5	—
66	lb.	Collodium acetonum B.P.C.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
180	lb.	Collodium anodynum B.P.C. *B*	—	6 0	1 7	0 3
120	lb.	Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. *B*	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
150	lb.	Collodium callosum P.L.F. *C*	—	—	1 4	0 4
94	lb.	Collodium flexile	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
42	lb.	Collodium flexile meth.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C.	—	2 5	0 7	0 1
102	lb.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. *C*	—	—	1 1	0 2
102	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C.	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Collodium stypticum meth.	—	—	1 9	0 2
21	oz.	Collodium vesicans *C*	—	—	2 9	0 6
18	oz.	Collodium vesicans meth. *C*	—	—	2 6	0 6
30	oz.	Collodium vesicans '98 *C*	—	—	3 10	0 10
36	℥iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes)	—	4 0	1 6	0 3
54	℥iv.	Collosol arsen. (Crookes) *C*	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
54	℥iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes)	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
41	℥iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
50	3 oz.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes)	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
22.5	℥iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
45	℥iv.	Collosol iodine in oil	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
45	℥j.	Collosol manganese (inj.)	—	—	5 0	0 9
36	℥iv.	Collosol quinine	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
31.5	℥viij.	Collosol sulphur	—	2 0	0 6	0 1
		Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) *C*	4-oz.	4 6	8-oz.	8 6
72	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpa	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
76	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpæ pulvis	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
57	lb.	Colocynthidis "Turc." pulvis	7 2	2 1	0 7	0 1
35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer)	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
36	lb.	Composition essence P.L.F.	—	1 4	0 5	—
39	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F.	—	1 5	0 5	—
39	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C.	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
52	lb.	Confectio opii *B, F*	—	2 0	0 7	0 2
138	lb.	Confectio opii, pulvis pro. *B, F*	—	—	1 8	0 3
30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Confectio petrolei	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Confectio piperis	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
39	lb.	Confectio rosæ caninæ '85	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic.	—	1 4	0 5	—
51	lb.	Confectio rutæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Confectio rutæ, pulv. pro.	—	2 5	0 8	—
96	lb.	Confectio scammonii	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
20	lb.	Confectio sennæ	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
40	lb.	Confectio sulphuris	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Confectio terebinthinæ	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
8	gr.	Conina *B*	per	gr.	1 4	—
7	gr.	Coninæ hydrobromidum *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—

Containers (retail charge):

Medicine and Poison Bottles:

	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
2dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 2	10 oz.	0 3	20 oz.	0 4
2 oz., 3 oz.	0 2	12 oz.	0 3	32 oz.	0 6
4 oz.	0 2	16 oz.	0 4	40 oz.	0 7
6 oz., 8 oz.	0 2				

Ointment Pots:	Sell s. d.	Stoppered Bottles:	Sell s. d.	Powder Bottles:	Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6	1 oz.	0 7	½ oz., 1 oz.	0 4
1 oz., 1½ oz.	0 7	2 oz.	0 8	2 oz.	0 5
2 oz.	0 8	4 oz.	0 9	4 oz.	0 7
3 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 8
4 oz.	0 11	8 oz.	0 11		

Cost		Co—Cr	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
54	lb.	Copaiba opt.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
8	oz.	Copaibæ resina	—	—	1 0	0 3
38	lb.	Copal elect.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
32	lb.	Copal (Manila)	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
10	lb.	Coriandri fructus	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis (crs.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
		Corn solvent (*v.* Collod. callos.)				
15	lb.	Cornu cervi rass.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
192	oz.	Coryfin	—	—	—	4 7
110	lb.	Coster's paste	—	—	0 8	0 2
28	dr.	Cotarninæ hydrochloridum *B*	—	—	—	3 9
28	dr.	Cotarninæ phthalas *B*	—	—	—	3 9
72	dr.	Cotoinum	—	—	—	10 6
		Cotton-wool (net weight packets)				
20	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) oz.	—	—	0 4	—
68	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz.	—	1 0	—	—
240	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz.	3 0	—	—	—
24	doz.	Superfine, oz.	—	—	0 5	—
82	doz.	Superfine, 4 oz.	—	1 2	—	—
312	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz.	3 9	—	—	—
24	doz.	Boric, oz.	—	—	0 4	—
82	doz.	Boric, 4 oz.	—	1 2	—	—
306	doz.	Boric, 16 oz.	3 7	—	—	—
22	oz.	Coumarinum	—	—	3 3	0 7
66	lb.	Creme d'amandes, scented	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Creme d'amandes, unscented	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
60	lb.	Cremor bismuthi P.L.F.	9 0	3 0	0 10	—
44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F.	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F.	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American" P.L.F.	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.L.F.	2 9	0 10	—	—
		Crem. frigid. pkd.			1 0	
45	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C.	6 0	1 8	0 6	—
13	oz.	Creosoti carbonas	—	—	2 2	0 4
48	lb.	Creosotum *C*	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Cresineol	—	—	3 9	0 9
17	lb.	Cresol *C*	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½%	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
19	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10%	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
10	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
360	cwt.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
5	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
6·5	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil.	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
		Creta præcip. (*v.* Calcii carb. præcip.)				
6·5	lb.	Creta præparata	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Creta præparata rubra	1 0	0 4	0 2	—

Cost		Cr—De	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
51	oz.	Crocus placent.	—	—	7 5	1 3
144	oz.	Crocus Valent.	—	—	—	3 10
156	oz.	Crocus Valent. pulv.	—	—	—	4 2
54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
36	10 gm	Cryogenine	—	—	—	2 6
18	10	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4	doz.	2 9	—	—
60	lb.	Cubebæ fructus	—	2 3	0 8	—
72	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Cucumber cream P.L.F.	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cucumber paste	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
156	lb.	Cucumber pomade	—	5 7	1 6	—
22	lb.	Cudbear	—	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Cumini fructus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
21	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.)	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
10	lb.	Cupri nitras	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
42	lb.	Cupri oleas	5 7	1 6	0 6	0 1
5	oz.	Cupri oxidum pur.	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo)	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
18	lb.	Cupri sulphas	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
6	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. opt.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
609	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml.	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8 6
8·5	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis	1 1	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (filings)	—	2 0	0 7	—
63	lb.	Cuprum (foil)	—	2 3	0 7	—
42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
11	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
11	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.)	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
38	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F.	4 9	1 6	0 5	—
24	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
90	lb.	Cydoniæ semina	—	3 3	0 11	—
		D				
		Dakin's solution (*v.* Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.)				
30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F. *C*	—	1 1	0 4	—
42	lb.	Damar gummi	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
66	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
24	gr.	Daturina *B*	per	gr.	3 6	—
24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas *B*	per	gr.	3 6	—
		Decccta				
40	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Dec. aloes co.	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
63	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
56	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
40	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec.	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
51	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 *C*	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 7 *C*	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
38	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7	—	1 5	0 5	0 1

De—Du

Cost		Decocta—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
79	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
78	lb.	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
60	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
34	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
57	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
60	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
34	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
24	oz.	Dermatol	—	—	3 6	0 8
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F.	—	0 5	0 2	—
9	lb.	Dextrin. alb	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
8	lb.	Dextrin. flav.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
	12	Dial tablets, orig. tube *B*	tube	2 0	—	—
96	100	Dial tablets *B*	doz.	1 6	—	—
12	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum	—	—	1 9	0 4
64	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. *B, F*	—	—	—	9 4
18	lb.	Diapente P.L.F.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
27	oz.	Diastasum	—	—	4 0	0 8
24	oz.	Dichloramin.—T.	—	—	3 0	0 7
60	oz.	Didymin subst.	—	—	—	1 6
38	15c.c.	Digalen *C*	—	—	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets *C*	doz.	1 6	—	—
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum *C*	per	gr.	0 2	—
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. *C*	—	—	—	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum tablets *C*	doz.	3 0	—	—
6	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. *B*	per	gr.	1 0	—
72	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. *B*	per	gr.	10 6	—
16	40	Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle)	doz.	0 10	—	—
36	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. *C*	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
54	100	Dimol pulverettes	doz.	1 0	—	—
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup	—	—	1 4	0 3
6	oz.	Dioninum *B*	per	gr.	0 6	—
—	—	Diosene Prunier tablets	doz.	1 2	—	—
42	oz.	Diuretin	—	—	—	1 0
22	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 8	—	—
4	oz.	Dolichos pubes	—	—	7 6	1 2
		Dog Pills, etc.				
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. I. *B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. II. *B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Condition P.L.F.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Cough P.L.F.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. I.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. II.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. I.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. II.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. I.	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. II.	doz.	2 0	—	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. I.	doz.	7 0	—	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. II.	doz.	4 0	—	—
—	—	Worm powder P.L.F.	—	—	0 4	—
6	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus	2 0	0 7	—	—
2	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus, P.L.F.	1 6	0 6	—	—
		Dog soap *ut supra* pkd.	—	1 0	—	—
8	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.)	—	—	—	3 4
	100					
8	gm.	Dormiol (sol.)	—	—	—	0 5
8	lb.	Douglass mixt. (poultry) P.L.F.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
0	doz.	Dressings, surgical, standard packets : No. 1	ea.	0 7	—	—
5	doz.	No. 2	ea.	0 8	—	—
2	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas *B*	per	gr.	1 10	—
1	lb.	Dulcamara	—	0 9	0 3	—
0	oz.	Duodenum subst.	—	—	—	2 10

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows :

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 10.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments :—

Size.	Dose ʒj.	Dose ʒij.	Dose ʒiv.	Dose ℥j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
℥j.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
℥ij.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
℥iij.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
℥iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
℥vj.	—	—	2 0	1 6
℥viij.	—	—	2 6	1 10

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

		s. d.
Gargles, lotions, injections	8 oz.	1 6
Pills and powders	12	1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules	12	2 6
Ointments, mixed	1 oz., 1s. 3d. ; 2 oz.	1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	12	2 0
Small shaped blisters	each	1 0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in.	each	2 6

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M	e	l	b	o	r	a	c	i	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows :—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 10.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows :—

		s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature		0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections		0 8
Emulsions		0 10
Pills and weighed powders	doz.	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.		0 9
Blisters		0 8
Cachets	doz.	1 3
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	doz.	1 4
Plasters		1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, capsules	doz.	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	doz.	3d. extra

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the basis given above.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

Cost		Du—El	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
26	lb.	Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 3½	—
14	oz.	Dymal	—	—	1 9	0 4
		E				
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. ..	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.)	—	5 9	1 9	0 4
216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec.	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5
		Eau de Cologne sec. pkd. ..	—	8 6	℥ij.	2 6
126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
14	oz.	Eikonogen	—	—	1 9	0 4
6	gr.	Elaterinum	per	gr.	1 0	—
96	dr.	Elaterium Ang.	per	gr.	2 3	—
30	lb.	Elemi	—	1 1	0 4	—
		Elixir				
72	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
90	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C. ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. ..	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis	—	2 2	0 7	—
54	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C.	—	2 3	0 8	—
48	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
108	lb.	Elixir calcii lactatis (2 gr. in ʒj.)	—	4 7	1 3	—
72	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	—	2 10	0 9	—
123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	—	5 6	1 5	—
78	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F. ..	10 3	3 0	0 10	—
90	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
80	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C... ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C. .. *C*	—	3 0	0 10	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. .. *C*	—	2 8	0 8	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir colloid (Squire)	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
54	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. *C*	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour) ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	—
63	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Elixir formatum co.	—	2 10	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—
92	lb.	Elixir guaiacol. co.	—	4 0	1 2	—
102	lb.	Elixir guaranæ B.P.C. ..	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Elixir idæi co.	—	1 9	0 6	—
40	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
34	lb.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
19	4 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
70	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin.	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
63	lb.	Elixir lecithin.	—	2 9	0 10	—
72	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
66	lb.	Elixir luminal .. .. *C*	—	2 6	0 10	—
87	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C.	—	4 0	1 3	—
166 5	16 oz.	Elixir parathyroidei (Squire) ..	—	—	1 7	—
84	lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir pepsini co. P.L.F. ..	—	2 9	0 9	—
66	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—
60	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum	—	2 10	0 10	—
96	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C. ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
63	lb.	Elixir pini compositum *C*	—	3 2	0 10	—
30	lb.	Elixir pruni virg.	—	1 4	0 6	—
92	lb.	Elixir quininæ ammon. B.P.C.	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
90	lb.	Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C.	—	3 4	0 11	—
52	lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C.	—	2 2	0 7	0 2
32	lb.	Elixir rubi idæi	—	1 9	0 6	—
90	16 oz.	Elixir secretogen (Carnrick's) unstd.	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
48	lb.	Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
32	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
108	16 oz.	Elixir terperoini (Squire) *C*	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
80	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. .. *C*	—	3 8	1 0	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir thryoidei (Squire) fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2

Cost		El—Es	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
92	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
114	lb.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C...	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
9	gr.	Emetina .. .. .. *B*	per	gr.	1 4	—
6	gr.	Emetinæ bismuthi iodidum *B*	per	gr.	0 11	—
7	gr.	Emetinæ hydrochloridum *B*	per	gr.	1 1	—
		Emplastra				
31·5	yd.	Emp. adhesiv. brn. holland ..	sq. ft.	1 3	—	—
		Emp. adhesiv., spools :				
20	doz.	½ inch × 1 yd.	ea.	0 4	—	—
78	doz.	½ inch × 5 yd.	ea.	1 2	—	—
120	doz.	½ inch × 10 yd.	ea.	1 8	—	—
33	doz.	1 inch × 1 yd.	ea.	0 6	—	—
108	doz.	1 inch × 5 yd.	ea.	1 6	—	—
192	doz.	1 inch × 10 yd.	ea.	2 8	—	—
198	doz.	2 inch × 5 yd.	ea.	2 9	—	—
138	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci	—	5 4	1 5	—
84	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci c. hydrargyro	—	3 5	1 0	—
34·5	yd.	Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36 × 16	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—
66	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ .. *C*	—	2 7	0 9	—
29·5	yd.	Emp. bellad. exten. 36 × 16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
84	doz.	Emp. belladonnæ (porous)	ea.	1 0	—	—
96	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ '98 .. *C*	—	3 8	1 0	—
72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ viride '67 *B*	—	2 7	0 9	—
51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens .. *C*	—	2 0	0 7	—
25	yd.	Emp. calefac. exten. 36 × 16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 5	—	—
51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens '98 .. *C*	—	2 0	0 7	—
126	lb.	Emp. cantharidini .. *C*	—	4 7	1 3	—
44	yd.	Emp. canthar. exten. 36 × 7 *C*	12 × 7	2 3	—	—
96	lb.	Emp. cantharidis '98 .. *C*	—	3 6	1 0	—
36	lb.	Emp. ferri	—	1 4	0 5	—
22	yd.	Emp. ferri exten. 36 × 16	sq. ft.	1 3	—	—
60	lb.	Emp. galbani	—	2 2	0 7	—
75	lb.	Emp. hydrargyri .. *C*	—	2 9	0 9	—
34·5	yd.	Emp. hydrargyri exten. 36 × 16	sq. ft.	1 9	—	—
40	lb.	Emp. melilotis	—	1 5	0 5	—
192	lb.	Emp. menthol	—	7 0	1 10	—
114	lb.	Emp. opii .. *B*, ex *F*	—	4 0	1 2	—
36·5	yd.	Emp. opii exten. 36 × 16 *B*, ex *F*	sq. ft.	2 0	—	—
30	lb.	Emp. picis	—	1 2	0 4	—
22	yd.	Emp. picis exten. 36 × 16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
27	lb.	Emp. plumbi	—	1 0	0 5	—
19	yd.	Emp. plumbi exten. 36 × 16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
80	lb.	Emp. plumbi iodidi	—	2 10	0 9	—
27	lb.	Emp. resinæ .. .. *C*	—	1 0	0 5	—
19	yd.	Emp. resinæ exten. 36 × 16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
32	lb.	Emp. roborans .. .. *C*	—	1 2	0 4	—
22	yd.	Emp. roborans exten. 36 × 16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
40	lb.	Emp. saponis .. .. *C*	—	1 5	0 5	—
38	lb.	Emp. saponis fuscum .. *C*	—	1 5	0 5	—
22	yd.	Emp. saponis fuscum 36 × 16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
18	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. ..	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
96	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent.	—	5 2	1 6	—
15	lb.	Emuls. magnesiæ B.P.C. ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Emuls. olei morrhuæ B.P.C.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
		Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd.	℥vj.	1 9	℥xij.	3 0
31	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C...	3 10	1 2	0 4	—
50	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C.	6 5	2 0	0 7	—
56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C...	7 2	2 3	0 7	—
26	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	3 8	1 2	—	—
66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	9 0	2 7	—	—
24	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	3 3	0 11	0 4	—
144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei .. pkd.	—	1 6	℥viij.	1 9
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras	per	gr.	0 5	—
12	gr.	Eserina .. .. .. *B*	per	gr.	1 9	—

Cost d.	per	Es—Ex	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9	gr.	Eserinæ salicylas B	per	gr.	1 5	—
8	gr.	Eserinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	1 4	—
		Essentiæ				
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ	—	—	6 2	1 0
318	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16	—	10 8	3 0	0 6
267	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (exot.) 1 in 16	—	8 8	2 4	0 4
243	lb.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5	—	7 10	2 0	0 4
25	oz.	Ess. apple	—	—	3 6	0 8
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	—	—	3 10	0 8
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—
22	oz.	Ess. cedrat.	—	—	3 0	0 8
28	oz.	Ess. chocolate	—	—	3 10	0 8
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	—	—	4 5	0 9
114	oz.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F.	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
19	oz.	Ess. coffee	—	—	2 10	0 6
		Ess. limon. opt. (*v.* Ol. limon)				
246	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble)	—	9 0	2 6	0 4
660	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5	—	—	6 2	0 11
432	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	—	14 2	3 10	0 7
408	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	—	13 8	3 8	0 7
54	oz.	Ess. moschi	—	—	7 10	2 0
79	oz.	Ess. moschi fort.	—	—	9 10	2 4
18	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)	—	—	2 9	0 6
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple	—	—	3 3	0 7
104	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
162	lb.	Ess. raspberry (fruit)	—	—	1 7	0 3
24	lb.	Ess. rennet	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
18	oz.	Ess. strawberry	—	—	2 7	0 5
240	lb.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F.	—	7 7	2 1	0 4
360	lb.	Ess. vanillæ fort.	—	11 6	3 0	0 6
140	lb.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.)	—	4 8	1 4	—
90	lb.	Ess. zingiberis	10 0	3 0	0 10	0 2
42	oz.	Estoral	—	—	5 3	1 0
18	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	—	—	5 6	0 10
60	oz.	Ethyl chaulmoogas	—	—	8 9	1 6
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.)	ea.	4 0	—	—
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.)	ea.	5 3	—	—
60	oz.	Ethyl hydnocarpas	—	—	8 9	1 6
26	oz.	Ethyl iodidum	—	—	8 2	1 7
68	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl. B	—	—	—	10 0
60	oz.	Ethyl morrhuas	—	—	—	1 6
126	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta)	—	—	—	3 0
126	oz.	Eucainæ lact. (beta)	—	—	—	3 0
20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
26	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
10	oz.	Eucalyptol	—	—	1 6	0 3
48	oz.	Eugallol	—	—	6 0	1 2
21	oz.	Eugenol	—	—	3 2	0 6
35	100	Eunatrol pills gr. 4	doz.	0 7	—	—
45	oz.	Eunonyminum virid.	—	—	6 7	1 1
14	lb.	Eupad	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
45	lb.	Euphorbii gummi pulvis	—	1 8	0 6	—
47	gm.	Euphthalmine	per	gr.	0 6	—
192	oz.	Euquinine	—	—	—	4 7
45	oz.	Euresol	—	—	—	1 1
57	—	Euresol pro capil.	ea.	6 2	—	—
115	oz.	Europhen	—	—	—	2 9
		Extracta				
24	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. B	—	—	3 6	0 7
58	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
168	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C.	—	6 0	1 7	0 3
51	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	oz.	Ext. aloes Barbadensis glac.	—	—	4 6	0 11
102	lb.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis	—	3 9	1 1	0 2
18	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98	—	—	2 8	0 6
204	lb.	Ext. apocyni liquidum	—	7 6	2 0	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2

Cost d.	per	Ex **Extracta**—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
15	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum B	—	—	2 6	0 6
126	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum B	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
120	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 B	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
14	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ viridis pulv. '98 B	—	—	2 0	0 4
150	lb.	Ext. boldo liquidum	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow	—	—	4 6	0 11
40	oz.	Ext. buchu	—	—	5 0	1 0
216	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C.	—	8 6	2 4	0 5
15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
36	oz.	Ext. calendulæ	—	—	5 3	0 11
12	oz.	Ext. calumbæ	—	—	1 6	0 4
240	oz.	Ext. cannabis indicæ C	—	—	—	5 10
138	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
34	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum '98	4 6	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum glyc.	5 1	1 8	0 6	—
51	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1
114	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
168	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ flavæ liquidum '67	—	6 5	1 9	0 3
16	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ rubræ	—	—	2 4	0 5
57	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liquidum	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
138	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum '98 B,F	—	5 5	1 6	0 3
21	oz.	Ext. colchici (corm.) C	—	—	3 2	0 6
24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum C	—	—	3 6	0 8
21	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. C	—	—	3 6	0 7
24	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. C	—	—	4 0	0 8
18·5	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis	—	—	2 10	0 6
90	lb.	Ext. colocynthidis co. (pulv.)	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
138	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
66	lb.	Ext. conii C	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
183	lb.	Ext. conii liquidum C	—	6 7	1 9	0 3
156	lb.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum	—	5 8	1 6	0 3
210	lb.	Ext. coto liquidum	—	7 8	2 0	0 4
54	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis	—	—	7 10	1 4
180	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum	—	6 8	1 9	0 3
26	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	—	—	3 9	0 7
39	oz.	Ext. ergotæ B	—	—	5 9	1 0
42	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis B	—	—	6 2	1 0
102	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum B	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
126	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. B	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
45	oz.	Ext. euonymi	—	—	6 7	1 1
84	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
12	oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum	—	—	1 9	0 3
10	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C.	—	—	1 6	0 3
60	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum	8 0	2 6	0 9	0 2
12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis	—	—	1 9	0 4
27	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. C	—	—	4 0	0 8
39	lb.	Ext. gentianæ	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
66	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
40	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum '85	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
132	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
80	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
40	lb.	Ext. hematox. pulvis	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
17	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.)	—	—	2 2	0 5
72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum	9 9	3 0	0 10	0 2
13	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig.	—	—	2 0	0 5
144	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum C	—	—	20 0	3 6
44	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum C	—	—	6 5	1 1
23	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum C	—	—	3 3	0 8
138	lb.	Ext. hyoscyami viride '98 C	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
17	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viridis pulvis C	—	—	2 2	0 5
68	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ acet. pulvis C	—	—	10 0	1 8
27	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum C	—	—	4 4	0 8
20	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C.	—	—	2 11	0 6

Cost		Ex	Selling Price			
d.	per	Extracta—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
96	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liquidum '98	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
24	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis	—	—	3 6	0 8
150	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum	—	5 4	1 5	0 3
82	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
20	oz.	Ext. krameriæ pulvis	—	—	3 0	0 6
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis	—	—	2 2	0 5
19	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis	—	—	2 6	0 6
10	lb.	Ext. malti	1 4	—	—	—
144	doz.	Ext. malti pkd.	1 6		2-lb.	2 9
14	lb.	Ext. malti ferratum	1 10	0 7	—	—
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt.	2 9	0 11	—	—
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt.	2 9	0 11	—	—
15	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt.	2 0	0 9	—	—
20	lb.	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt.	2 9	0 10	—	—
12	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C.	1 6	—	—	—
144	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd.	1 6		2-lb.	2 6
16	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. hyp. P.L.F.	2 4	0 11	—	—
14	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt.	1 10	0 7	—	—
16	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum	2 8	1 0	0 3	—
27	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag.	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. *C*	4 9	1 7	0 5	—
24	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob.	3 6	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. *C*	4 8	1 7	0 5	—
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. *C*	4 0	1 3	0 4	—
20	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
102	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
51	oz.	Ext. mezerei æthereum	—	—	6 8	1 4
13	oz.	Ext. nucis vomicæ siccum *B*	—	—	2 0	0 4
84	lb.	Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum *B*	—	3 3	1 2	0 2
84	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum *B, F*	—	3 3	1 2	0 2
102	oz.	Ext. opii siccum *B, F*	—	—	14 8	2 6
12	oz.	Ext. papaveris P.B. '85 *B, F*	—	—	2 0	0 4
48	lb.	Ext. papaveris liquidum *C*	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
72	lb.	Ext. pareiræ liquidum	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
126	lb.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
84	lb.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
144	lb.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
20	oz.	Ext. quassiæ pulvis	—	—	2 11	0 6
72	lb.	Ext. quillaiæ liquidum	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
18	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 6
126	lb.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
214	lb.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
27	oz.	Ext. rutæ	—	—	4 0	0 9
84	lb.	Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
16	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp.	—	—	2 4	0 5
16	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co.	—	—	2 8	0 6
84	lb.	Ext. scillæ liquidum	—	—	0 11	—
132	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum	—	—	1 5	—
57	lb.	Ext. sennæ legum. liquidum	—	2 3	0 9	0 2
90	oz.	Ext. serpentariæ	—	—	—	2 2
18	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ	—	—	2 8	0 6
36	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem.	—	—	5 3	0 11
17	oz.	Ext. strophanthi *C*	—	—	2 2	0 5
102	oz.	Ext. sumbul	—	—	13 8	2 5
57	lb.	Ext. taraxaci	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
126	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis	—	4 7	1 3	0 3
59	lb.	Ext. taraxaci liquidum P.B. '98	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
38	oz.	Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum	—	—	5 0	1 0
40	oz.	Ext. thyroidei liquidum	—	—	5 10	1 0
10	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi	—	—	1 6	0 3
42	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis	—	—	5 3	0 11
48	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii	—	—	6 2	1 0
132	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum	—	5 0	1 4	0 3

Cost		Fe—Fi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		F				
48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1	—	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2	—	1 9	0 6	—
15	oz.	Fel bovinum purificatum	—	—	2 3	0 5
18	oz.	Fel bovini pur. pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 6
		Ferrum				
23	oz.	Ferri albuminas	—	—	3 0	0 7
18	lb.	Ferri alum. pur.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
6	oz.	Ferri arsenas *B*	—	—	1 0	0 2
56	oz.	Ferri cacodylas *B*	—	—	—	1 4
19	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus	2 6	0 8	0 2	—
78	lb.	Ferri citras	—	—	0 10	0 2
43	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras eff. P.L.F.	—	1 6	0 6	—
55	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Ferri et ammonii tartras	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
19	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras	—	—	3 0	0 6
27	oz.	Ferri et cinchonæ citras	—	—	4 1	0 8
9	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras	—	—	1 6	0 3
10	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas	—	—	1 6	0 3
60	lb.	Ferri et potassii tartras	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
12	oz.	Ferri et quininæ citras	—	—	1 10	0 4
33	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. *B*	—	—	4 6	0 10
14	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras *B*	—	—	2 1	0 4
15	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis	—	—	2 2	0 5
12	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis	—	—	1 9	0 4
26	oz.	Ferri iodidum	—	—	3 9	0 9
11	oz.	Ferri lactas	—	—	1 8	0 3
18	oz.	Ferri lactophosphas	—	—	3 0	0 6
10	lb.	Ferri limat.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
39	lb.	Ferri nitras	—	1 6	0 5	—
48	lb.	Ferri oleas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Ferri oxalas (ferric)	—	1 8	0 6	0 2
10	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C.	—	1 2	0 4	—
12	lb.	Ferri perchloridum cryst.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
44	lb.	Ferri phosphas '98	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus	—	1 6	0 6	—
66	lb.	Ferri phosphas solubilis	—	2 5	0 8	—
6	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas	—	—	0 10	0 2
46	lb.	Ferri salicylas	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
18	oz.	Ferri succinas	—	—	3 0	0 6
6	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur.	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
6	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
12	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml.	0 6	0 2	—	—
18	lb.	Ferri sulphas (ferric)	—	0 9	0 3	—
10	lb.	Ferri sulphidum (cake)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
17	oz.	Ferri tannas	—	—	2 2	0 5
18	oz.	Ferri valerianas	—	—	2 3	0 6
16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F. *B, F*	—	—	2 6	0 6
31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes)	—	2 0	0 6	—
36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. *C*	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
42	8 oz.	Ferropyrin	—	—	—	1 0
4	oz.	Ferrum redactum	—	—	0 8	0 2
		First-Aid Cases (refills)				
9	doz.	Finger dressings	doz.	1 4	—	—
15	doz.	Hand dressings	doz.	2 3	—	—
24	doz.	Body dressings	doz.	3 6	—	—
10	doz.	Burn dressings, small	doz.	1 6	—	—
12	doz.	Burn dressings, med.	doz.	1 9	—	—
32	doz.	Burn dressings, large	doz.	4 8	—	—
10	doz.	Cotton wool (small)	doz.	1 6	—	—
15	doz.	Cotton wool (large)	doz.	2 3	—	—
24	doz.	Eye pad	doz.	3 6	—	—

Cost		Fl—Gl	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
23	oz.	Fluorescein	—	—	3 4	0 7
26	oz.	Fluorescein sodium	—	—	3 10	0 8
9	oz.	Fluorescein sod. sol. 2% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
19	lb.	Fly powder	2 5	—	—	—
6	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. I.	0 9	—	—	—
5	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. II.	0 8	—	—	—
20	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
17	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis (coarse)	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis. ..	1 3	0 4	—	—
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
672	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	0 10	—	7 lb.	5 1
18	oz.	Formamol	—	—	2 8	0 6
13	30	Formitrol	doz.	0 8	—	—
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd.	—	—	0 5	—
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisep. P.L.F. ..	2 9	1 0½	0 4	—
8	lb.	Foot-rot paste P.L.F.	1 0	0 4	—	—
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F. ..	9 3	2 6	—	—
54	lb.	Frosting	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
30	oz.	Fuchsinum	—	—	3 9	0 9
4	lb.	Fuller's earth	0 6	0 2	—	—
4.5	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis	0 7	0 3	—	—
5	lb.	Fuller's earth levig.	0 9	0 3	—	—
6	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb. ..	0 10	0 4	—	—
		G				
12	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma	1 6	0 7	0 2	—
12	oz.	Galbani pulvis	—	—	1 9	0 3
30	lb.	Gallæ cærul.	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
39	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis	5 0	1 5	0 5	—

Gauzes (M.O.H. sealed packets)	3 yd.		1 yd.		½ yd.	
	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.
Absorbent sterilised ..	66	0 11	24	0 4	13	0 2
Absorbent plain	64	0 11	24	0 4	13	0 2
Boric	72	1 0	28	0 5	13	0 2
Carbolic	75	1 1	30	0 5	18	0 3½
Double cyanide .. B	78	1 1	30	0 5	16	0 3½
Iodoform	105	1 4	39	0 7	21	0 3
Picric	105	1 4	39	0 7	21	0 3
Salalembroth .. C	75	1 1	32	0 6	18	0 3½
Sublimate .. C	84	1 2	32	0 6	18	0 3½

Cost			Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
81	doz.	Gauze tissue, 4 oz. M.O.H. ..	—	1 0	—	—
306	doz.	Gauze tissue 16 oz. M.O.H. ..	3 9	—	—	—
51	lb.	Gelatinum sheet No. 1 ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
72	lb.	Gelatinum incisum	9 0	2 8	0 9	—
102	lb.	Gelatum codeinæ et glyc. (Hardwick) P.L.F.	—	3 9	1 0	—
24	lb.	Gelatum zinci P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	—	—
30	lb.	Gelat. zinci dur. P.L.F. ..	3 9	1 2	—	—
21	gr.	Gelseminæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	3 6	—
14	lb.	Gentianæ rad. incis.	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
16	lb.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
720	cwt.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis (crs.) ..	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6
21	oz.	Geraniol	—	—	3 1	0 7
30	oz.	Gingerin. (African)	—	—	3 9	0 9
60	oz.	Gingerin. (Jam.)	—	—	7 6	1 6
72	lb.	Glucosum anhyd.	—	2 7	0 9	—
7	lb.	Glucosum (liq.) .. .. wgt.	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
7	lb.	Glucosum (solid)	0 11	0 3	0 1	—

Cost		Gl—Gu	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60	lb.	Glucosum (medicinal)	7 6	2 3	0 8	—
36	lb.	Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F...	4 6	1 2	—	—
		Glusidum (*v* Saccharin.)				
		Glycerina				
21	lb.	Glycerinum	3 2	0 10	0 3	—
21	lb.	Glycerinum (wgt.)	2 8	0 9	—	—
		Glycerinum pkd.	℥ij.	0 10	℥ viij.	2 6
30	lb.	Glyc. acidi borici	5 2	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Glyc. acidi carbolici .. C	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ..	—	6 0	1 7	0 4
36	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
31	lb.	Glyc. aluminis	—	1 7	0 6	—
30	lb.	Glyc. amyli	—	1 2	0 5	—
46	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ .. .. B	—	2 7	0 8	—
72	lb.	Glyc. belladonnæ 50 per cent. B	12 0	3 5	1 0	—
180	lb.	Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F. ..	—	12 0	3 6	0 7
23	lb.	Glyc. boracis	—	1 2	0 4	—
76	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C. ..	—	4 0	1 2	—
234	lb.	Glyc. croci B.P.C.	—	10 4	2 0	0 4
34	lb.	Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C. C	—	1 9	0 6	—
57	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni .. C	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
27	lb.	Glyc. et cucum.	—	1 1	0 4	—
15	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3 ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
		Glyc. et aqua rosæ pkd. ..	℥ij.	0 9	℥iv.	1 4
40	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
46	lb.	Glyc. heroini co. P.L.F. C	—	2 2	0 8	0 1
34	lb.	Glyc. ichthamol.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
6	oz.	Glyc. iodi B.P.C.	—	—	1 9	—
60	lb.	Glyc. pancreatini	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
96	lb.	Glyc. papaini	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
36	lb.	Glyc. pepsini	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Glyc. pepsini acid. P.L.F. ..	—	3 2	1 0	—
28	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacetatis ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
13	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
66	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
30	lb.	Glycerin base for suppos. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
98	lb.	Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd C	—	3 9	1 0	—
33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
36	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
13	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
720	cwt.	Clycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6
24	oz.	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum ..	—	—	3 6	0 7
58.5	16 oz.	Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) C	—	2 0	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Gossypii radicis cort. pulvis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
24	12 oz.	Goudron de Guyot, unstd. ..	—	1 0	0 3	—
21	lb.	Gran. paradisi pulv.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
17	lb.	Granati cortex	—	0 8	0 3	—
54	lb.	Granati radicis cortex	—	2 0	0 7	—
35	4 oz.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
5	lb.	Guaiaci ligni rass.	0 9	0 4	0 1	—
7	oz.	Guaiaci resinæ pulvis	—	—	1 1	0 2
18	lb.	Guaiacol (cryst.)	—	—	2 8	0 5
14	oz.	Guaiacol	—	—	2 0	0 4
36	oz.	Guaiacol. benzoas	—	—	5 3	0 9
14	oz.	Guaiacol. carbonas	—	—	2 0	0 4
48	oz.	Guaiacol. cinnamas	—	—	7 0	1 0
114	oz.	Guaiacol. salicylas	—	—	14 6	2 9
10	oz.	Guaranæ pulvis	—	—	1 6	0 3
42	60 oz.	Guipsine pills	doz.	1 1	—	—
		Gutta percha (*v* Protectives)				

Cost		Hæ—Hy	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		H				
7.5	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
14	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
16	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum	—	—	—	2 4
7	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis	—	—	1 1	0 3
81	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett)	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
24	oz.	Hamamelinum	—	—	3 6	0 8
53	16 oz.	Hazeline (B. W.)	6 8	1 8	0 5	0 1
		Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell **10d.**				
12	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst.	—	—	1 10	0 4
24	lb.	Hellebori nigri radicis pulvis	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
45	lb.	Helmitol	—	—	—	1 2
18	lb.	Hennæ folia	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Hennæ foliorum pulvis	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
6	oz.	Hexamina	—	—	0 11	0 2
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin.	—	—	3 6	0 8
54	doz.	Hirudines	ea.	0 10	—	—
7	gm.	Holocain hydroch. *B*	per	gr.	0 1	—
4.5	gr.	Homatropina *B*	per	gr.	0 9	—
3.5	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. *B*	per	gr.	0 7	—
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I.	2 9	—	—	—
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II.	2 8	—	—	—
6	lb.	Hordeum perlatum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
		Horse Balls, etc.:				
18	lb.	Condition P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6
25	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. I.	2 3	—	—	—
16	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. II.	3 2	—	—	—
		Condition powder P.L.F. III.	2 0	—	—	—
		Cordial P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6
		Cough P.L.F.	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6
72	lb.	Cough electuary P.L.F.	—	2 7	—	—
		Diuretic P.L.F.	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6
		Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	—	—
		Fever P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6
48	lb.	Gripe draught P.L.F.	6 0	1 9	—	—
34	lb.	Physic P.L.F. I. (mass)	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
40	lb.	Physic P.L.F. II. (mass)	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
		Hydrargyrum				
111	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum	14 0	4 2	1 4	—
18	oz.	Hyd. bromidum	—	—	3 0	0 6
15	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum *B*	—	—	2 6	0 5
22	oz.	Hyd. iodidum flavum *C*	—	—	3 3	0 7
21	oz.	Hyd. iodidum rubrum *C*	—	—	3 2	0 7
21	oz.	Hyd. iodidum viride	—	—	3 2	0 7
90	oz.	Hyd. oleas '98	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
54	oz.	Hyd. oleas 10%	—	2 0	0 7	—
90	lb.	Hyd. oxidum flavum *C*	—	—	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Hyd. oxidum rubrum *C*	—	—	1 3	0 3
21	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum *B*	—	—	3 1	0 6
72	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum *B*	—	—	1 2	0 2
84	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
20	oz.	Hyd. salicylas	—	—	3 4	0 7
78	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum	—	—	0 10	0 2
8	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil.	—	—	1 3	0 3
144	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus	—	5 3	1 6	0 3
94	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
12	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanidum *C*	—	—	2 0	0 4
18	oz.	Hyd. tannas	—	—	3 0	0 6
90	lb.	Hydrargyrum	11 6	3 3	1 2	—
87	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum *C*	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
40	lb.	Hyd. cum creta	—	1 6	0 5	—
8	gr.	Hydrastina *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
8	gr.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
40	8 oz.	Hydrated bismuth (P.D.)	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
12	8 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.)	—	0 9	0 3	—
		Hydraurum (B. & C.)	2 oz.	8 6	4 6	—

Cost		Hy—In	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Hydrog. perox. (*v.* Liq. hyd. perox.)				
14	doz.	Hydroquininæ hydrochlor. ampls. gm. 1	doz.	1 9	—	—
84	lb.	Hydroquinone	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
5	gr.	Hyoscinæ hydrobrom. *B*	per	gr.	0 10	—
40	lb.	Hyoscyami semina	—	1 6	0 5	—
5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. *B*	per	gr.	0 10	—
5	gr.	Hyoscyaminæ sulphas *B*	per	gr.	0 10	—
36	oz.	Hypnal	—	—	—	1 0
108	lb.	Hypoph. cereb. (Squire)	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
		I				
		Ice Bags:				
252	doz.	Check circ. 9 in.	ea.	2 6	—	—
270	doz.	Rubber black, 9 in.	ea.	2 8	—	—
42	oz.	Ichthalbin	—	—	—	1 0
20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 2	—	—
96	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis.	12 0	3 5	0 11	0 2
192	lb.	Ichthyol	—	6 10	1 10	0 4
12	6 oz.	Iglodine	—	—	0 3	—
11	oz.	Imogen sulphis	—	—	1 4½	0 3
51	lb.	Incense P.L.F.	6 5	1 10	—	—
90	4 oz.	Incitamin	—	—	2 10	0 7
21	oz.	Indigo synthetic	—	—	2 5	0 6
42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste)	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol.	—	1 8	0 6	—
12	lb.	Infusa recenta	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Infusa Concentrata 1—7				
36	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
39	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc.	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Inf. buchu conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
20	lb.	Inf. calumbæ conc.	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
36	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
69	lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
48	lb.	Inf. catechu conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Inf. cheledonii conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Inf. chiratæ conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
63	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
28	lb.	Inf. digitalis conc. *C*	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc. *B*	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
23	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
22	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc.	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
42	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc. *C*	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Inf. krameriæ conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
50	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
38	lb.	Inf. pruni virginianæ conc. *C*	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
19	lb.	Inf. quassiæ conc.	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
40	lb.	Inf. rhei conc.	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
44	lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
34	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
44	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
32	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
69	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
35	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
		Injectiones				
23	oz.	Inject apomorphinæ hypod. *C*	—	—	3 10	0 7
48	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod. *B, F*	—	—	8 0	1 2

Cost		In—La	Selling Price			
d.	per	**Injectiones—(cont.)**	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
66	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) *B, F*	—	—	9 9	1 7
24	oz.	Inject. ergotæ hypod. *B*	—	—	4 0	0 9
27	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. *B, F*	—	—	4 6	0 10
6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod. *B*	—	—	1 0	0 2
15	pt.	Ink, writing	1 10	0 6	—	—
48	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.)	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
30	lb.	Insect powder sec.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
		Insect powder in tins	2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—
26	ea.	Insulin 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	2 8	—
52	ea.	Insulin 10 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 4	—
48	ea.	Insulin (Lilly unit) 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 0	—
28	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
24	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
18	oz.	Inulin	—	—	3 0	0 6
15	oz.	Iodatol 10 %	—	—	2 0	0 5
30	oz.	Iodatol 25%	—	—	3 9	0 9
151	lb.	Iodermiol (Hewlett)	—	5 4	1 6	0 3
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	—	2 10	0 9	—
54	100 gm.	Iodipin 10%	—	—	2 0	0 4
96	oz.	Iodival	—	—	—	2 4
45	20	Iodival tablets gr. 5	doz.	3 5	—	—
28	oz.	Iodoformum	—	—	4 1	0 8
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	—	4 0	1 3	—
108	oz.	Iodol	—	—	—	2 6
54	20	Iodothyrine tablets gr. 3	doz.	4 0	—	—
25	oz.	Iodum resubl.	—	—	3 8	0 8
42	oz.	Iononum 10%	—	—	7 0	1 2
280	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis	—	10 0	3 0	—
36	oz.	Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. emet.	—	—	5 3	0 11
		Iridin (*v.* Ext. iridis sicc.)				
13	lb.	Iridis rad. flor.	—	0 7	0 2	—
126	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. trimmed	—	4 7	1 3	—
16	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)	—	4 4	1 2	—
		J				
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. (P. Microph.)	—	0 8	0 3	—
		Jaconet (*v.* Protectives)				
48	lb.	Jalapæ radicis (V.C.) pulvis	—	1 9	0 6	—
40	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis	—	—	5 3	1 0
51	oz.	Jalapin	—	—	7 5	1 3
50	60	Jubol tablets	doz.	1 3	—	—
9	lb.	Juniperi fructus	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
18	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
45	lb.	Juniperi gummi	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
		K				
3	lb.	Kainit	0 5	0 2	—	—
9.5	oz.	Kamala (sifted)	—	—	1 6	—
18	lb.	Kaolinum puriss.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
10.5	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis	1 4	0 5	1 1	—
4.5	lb.	Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt.	0 8	0 3	—	—
45	lb.	Kasak elixir (Squire)	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
50	12 oz.	Kasena (Squire)	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
68	dr.	Kerocain	—	—	—	8 6
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.)	doz.	0 9	—	—
20.5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.)	doz.	0 8	—	—
210	gal.	Ketchup (mushroom)	3 0	1 0	—	—
126	gal.	Ketchup (walnut)	1 9	0 9	—	—
9	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.)	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—
6	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey)	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
		L				
28	8 oz.	Lac bismuthi (Symes)	—	—	0 6	0 1
		Lact. pepsin (*v.* P. peps. co.)				

Cost		La—Li	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
40.5	oz.	Lactopeptine, unstd.	—	—	5 3	1 0
70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd.	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1
40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd.	doz.	0 10	—	—
10	dr.	Lactucarium	—	—	—	1 6
12	oz.	Lævulose	—	—	1 6	0 4
28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F.	3 6	—	—	—
72	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 1 oz.	ea.	1 0	—	—
129	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 2 oz.	ea.	1 9	—	—
		Lamellæ (ophthalmic)				
24	50	Lam. adrenalini	tube	3 6	—	—
20	100	Lam. atropinæ *B*	tube	3 0	—	—
16	50	Lam. cocainæ *B, F*	tube	2 6	—	—
20	50	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{50}$) et atropin. ($\frac{1}{50}$) *B, F*	tube	3 0	—	—
24	100	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{200}$) et homat. ($\frac{1}{5000}$) *B, F*	tube	3 6	—	—
36	50	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{200}$) et homat. ($\frac{1}{200}$) *B, F*	tube	5 3	—	—
60	50	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{50}$) et homat. ($\frac{1}{50}$) *B, F*	tube	8 9	—	—
20	100	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{200}$) et physostig. ($\frac{1}{1000}$) *B, F*	tube	3 0	—	—
48	100	Lam. duboisinæ ($\frac{1}{5000}$) *B*	tube	7 0	—	—
48	100	Lam. homatropinæ ($\frac{1}{100}$) *B*	tube	7 0	—	—
36	100	Lam. hyoscin. ($\frac{1}{500}$) ($\frac{1}{200}$) *B*	tube	5 3	—	—
20	100	Lam. hyoscyamin. ($\frac{1}{5000}$) *B*	tube	3 0	—	—
20	100	Lam. morphinæ ($\frac{1}{500}$) *B, F*	tube	3 0	—	—
20	100	Lam. physostigminæ *B*	tube	3 0	—	—
6	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
12	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks)	—	—	1 8	0 3
6	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
9	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect.	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
7.5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
18	lb.	Laricis cortex	—	0 9	0 2	—
30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	—
13	lb.	Lauri fructus	—	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis	—	0 9	0 3	—
102	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang.	—	3 9	1 2	0 2
40	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt.	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
33	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec.	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
84	oz.	Lecithin (brain)	—	—	10 6	2 0
42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo)	—	—	6 2	1 0
36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F.	4 6	1 4	—	—
42	oz.	Lenigallol	—	—	—	1 0
14	oz.	Leptandrinum	—	—	2 0	0 4
15	lb.	Ligroinum	—	0 6	0 2	—
63	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang.	—	2 3	0 9	0 2
		Lincti				
39	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ *C*	—	1 10	0 6	—
22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) *C*	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F. *C*	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
600	cwt.	Lini semina	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6
7	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted	0 11	0 3½	—	—
600	cwt.	Lini semina contusa	7 lb.	4 7	14 lb.	8 6
7	lb.	Lini semina contusa	0 10½	0 3	—	—
6	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo)	0 9	0 3	—	—
		Linimenta				
102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. *B*	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
48	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth. *B*	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
117	lb.	Lin. aconiti *B*	—	3 11	1 2	0 3
38	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth. *B*	—	1 4	0 5	—

Cost		Li	Selling Price			
d.	per	Linimenta—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
34	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F.	—	1 3	0 4	—
21	lb.	Lin. album (acetic)	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.)	2 6	0 8	0 3	—
42	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ *E*	—	1 8	0 6	—
108	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ *B*	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
36	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. *B*	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
64	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. et chlor. *B*	—	3 0	0 11	—
116	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
18	lb.	Lin. calcis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
28	lb.	Lin. camphoræ	3 8	1 1	0 4	—
		Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell **1s.**				
81	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum	—	2 9	0 9	—
32	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth.	—	1 2	0 4	—
99	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C.	—	3 7	1 0	—
33	lb.	Lin. capsici meth.	—	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.") P.L.F.	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
52	lb.	Lin. chloroformi *C*	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
126	lb.	Lin. crotonis *C*	—	4 7	1 3	0 3
63	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
66	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri '98	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
24	oz.	Lin. menthol	—	—	3 6	0 7
87	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
96	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
108	lb.	Lin. opii *B, ex F*	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
63	lb.	Lin. opii meth. *B, ex F*	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
120	lb.	Lin. opii ammoniatum *B, ex F*	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
94	lb.	Lin. potasii iodidi B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Lin. potasii iodidi c. sapone	—	2 0	0 7	—
66	lb.	Lin. saponis	—	2 3	0 8	—
16	lb.	Lin. saponis meth.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
114	lb.	Lin. sinapis B.P.	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
23	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
31	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum	3 11	1 2	0 4	—
28	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F.	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
		Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)				
342	doz.	Plain, 16 oz.	4 3	—	—	—
175	doz.	Plain, 8 oz.	8 oz.	2 3	—	—
91	doz.	Plain, 4 oz.	—	1 2	—	—
45	doz.	Plain, 2 oz.	—	2 oz.	0 7	—
26	doz.	Plain, 1 oz.	—	—	0 5	—
246	doz.	Boric, 16 oz.	3 1	—	—	—
127	doz.	Boric, 8 oz.	8 oz.	1 8	—	—
67	doz.	Boric, 4 oz.	—	0 11	—	—
36	doz.	Boric, 2 oz.	—	2 oz.	0 6	—
20	doz.	Boric, 1 oz.	—	—	0 4	—
168	lb.	Lip stick	—	—	1 9	0 3
		Liquores				
119	lb.	Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	—	4 3	1 2	0 3
60	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
30	lb.	Liq. acriflavini B.P.C.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
30	oz.	Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus	—	—	3 9	0 9
14	lb.	Liq. aloes P.L.F.	1 9	0 7	—	—
21	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
21	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ *E*	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
9	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.888 *E*	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880 *E*	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
13	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4)	—	0 9	0 3	—
14	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	—	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Liq. ammon. arom. P.L.F.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
19	lb.	Liq. ammon. citratis	2 9	0 9	0 3	—

Cost		Li	Selling Price			
d.	per	Liquores—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
32	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	1 10	0 6	—
15	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi '85	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi coml.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis *B*	—	0 9	0 3	—
28	lb.	Liq. arsenici bromat. *B*	—	1 2	0 4	—
16	lb.	Liq. arsenici hydrochloricus *B*	—	0 9	0 3	—
26	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. *B*	—	1 0	0 4	—
12	oz.	Liq. atropinæ sulphatis *B*	—	—	1 9	0 4
17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. *B*	—	—	2 2	0 5
63	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C.	—	—	3 0	0 6
24	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit.	—	1 3	0 5	—
54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht)	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
96	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C.	—	3 8	1 1	0 2
78	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. *C*	—	3 2	0 11	—
3.5	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	—	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
21	gal.	Liq. calcis	pint	0 5	—	—
8	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	1 0	0 4	—	—
10	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphuratæ	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
60	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc	—	3 3	1 0	—
57	pt.	Liq. carb. deterg. (Wright)	—	—	0 5	0 1
63	lb.	Liq. carmini	8 6	2 6	0 8	0 2
101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	—
102	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
15	lb.	Liq. chlori	2 0	0 8	—	—
34	lb.	Liq. cocci cact.	—	1 4	0 5	—
80	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	—
69	lb.	Liq. copaibæ et buchu et cubebæ B.P.C.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
8	lb.	Liq. cornu cervi	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
15	lb.	Liq. cresolis glycerinatus *C*	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Liq. cresolis saponatus *C*	2 2	1 1	0 4	—
17	oz.	Liq. epispasticus *C*	—	—	2 4	0 6
28	oz.	Liq. epispasticus '98 *C*	—	—	3 6	0 9
12	lb.	Liq. ethyl nitritis	—	1 6	0 4	—
10	oz.	Liq. euonymi	—	—	1 6	1 3
96	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascaræ	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
60	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Liq. euonymini et papaini	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Liq euonymini et pepsini		2 9	0 10	0 2
101	lb.	Liq. euonymini et pepsini c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer)	— —	3 9	1 0	—
17	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis	—	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Liq ferri albuminatis B.P.C.	—	2 2	0 8	—
22	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85	—	1 0	0 4	—
60	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis	—	2 3	0 8	—
10	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis	—	0 8	0 3	—
8	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi	—	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Liq. ferri pernitratis	—	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis	—	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
44	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi saponatus	5 6	1 9	0 6	—
10	oz.	Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. *C*	—	—	1 11	—
23	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
101	lb.	Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
101	lb.	Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
51	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri nitratis acidus	—	3 9	1 2	0 2
8.5	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi *C*	—	0 5	0 2	—
8	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
16	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
		Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd.	℥vj.	1 0	—	—
87	lb.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis *B, F*	—	3 2	0 10	0 2

Cost		Li—Lo	Selling Price			
d.	per	Liquores—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
123	lb.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis *B, F*	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
84	lb.	Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi *B, F*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
87	lb.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis *B, F*	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
117	lb.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis .. *B, F*	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
87	4 oz.	Liq. nuclein. (Squire)	—	—	2 9	0 5
126	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. *B, F*	—	4 9	1 5	0 3
129	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. *B, F*	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
252	lb.	Liq. opii sed. (Battley) .. *B, F*	—	9 0	2 5	0 5
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—
84	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger) fl.	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
86	lb.	Liq. pancreatis	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 9	0 2
32	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
32	lb.	Liq. pepicus B.P.C.	—	1 3	0 4	—
123	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
		Liq. petrolati (B. & C.) ..	4 0	—	8-oz.	2 3
96	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
19	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis fortis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
9.5	lb.	Liq. potassæ	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis ..	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
46	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
63	lb.	Liq. sabal. co.	—	—	0 8	0 2
126	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C. ..	—	4 7	1 3	—
120	lb.	Liq. santali co. P.L.F. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
135	lb.	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett)	—	4 10	1 3	0 3
103	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.)	—	3 3	0 10	0 2
30	lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
10	lb.	Liq. sodæ	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
10	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlorinatæ	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1–9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis .. *B*	—	0 6	0 2	—
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	0 1	—
20	lb.	Liq. sodii carbolatis co. *C*	—	0 9	0 3	—
36	oz.	Liq. sodii ethylatis	—	—	6 3	1 2
34	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochloridi *B*	—	1 8	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Liq. taraxaci	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Liq. thymol. co.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
30	oz.	Liq. thyroidei	—	—	4 5	0 9
12	oz.	Liq. trinitrini	—	—	2 0	0 4
76	lb.	Liq. trypsin.	—	—	0 10	0 2
102	lb.	Liq. viburni prunif. co. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur. .. *C*	—	1 6	0 6	—
12	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi coml. *E*	2 2	0 8	—	—
36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd...	—	1 4	0 4	—
20	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas	—	—	3 0	0 6
12	oz.	Lithii benzoas	—	—	1 10	0 4
14	oz.	Lithii bromidum	—	—	2 1	0 4
15	oz.	Lithii carbonas	—	—	2 3	0 4
11	oz.	Lithii citras	—	—	1 8	0 3
51	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens ..	—	1 11	0 7	—
45	oz.	Lithii guaiacas	—	—	6 7	1 0
45	oz.	Lithii hippuras	—	—	6 7	1 1
30	oz.	Lithii iodidum	—	—	4 5	0 9
24	oz.	Lithii lactas	—	—	3 6	0 8
12	oz.	Lithii salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 4
14	oz.	Lithii sulphas	—	—	2 0	0 4
48	lb.	Lobelia .. .. .. *C*	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
57	lb.	Lobeliæ pulvis .. .. *C*	7 3	2 1	0 7	—
72	oz.	Losophan	—	—	9 0	1 10

Cost		Lo—Ma	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 20 ..	1 0	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. *C*	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
28	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C.	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
14	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri flava .. *C*	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra .. *C*	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 *C*	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
18	lb.	Lotio plumbi c. opio .. *C*	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Lotio rubra	2 0	0 7	—	—
180	oz.	Luminal .. .. .. *B*	—	—	—	4 3
114	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ .. *B*	doz.	1 10	—	—
198	oz.	Luminal, sodium .. *B*	—	—	—	4 9
18	oz.	Lupulinum	—	—	2 8	0 6
48	lb.	Lupulus	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
9	oz.	Lycopodium	—	—	1 4	0 3
5	ea.	Lymph, calf	ea.	0 8	—	—
72	oz.	Lymphatic gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 8
66	oz.	Lysidin	—	—	—	1 7
13	lb.	Lysol .. .. .. *C*	1 10	1 1	0 4	—
		M				
102	lb.	Macis opt.	12 9	3 9	1 0	—
96	lb.	Macis opt. parv.	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
102	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt.	12 9	3 9	1 0	—
42	lb.	Madder	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
24	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale) ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Magnesium				
26	lb.	Magnesia levis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
44	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
72	lb.	Magnes. boro-citras	—	2 7	0 8	0 2
12	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus ..	1 11	0 7	0 3	—
90	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
24	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
		Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 2	8 oz.	2 0
23	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	2 10	0 11	0 3	—
6.5	oz.	Magnes formas...	—	—	1 1	0 2
15	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 4	0 6
33	lb.	Magnes. hydroxidum	—	1 3	0 4	—
13	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
12	oz.	Magnes. lactas	—	—	1 9	0 3
10	oz.	Magnes. peroxidum 15% ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
36	lb.	Magnes. phosphas	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
8	oz.	Magnes. salicylas ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
4	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt.	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
—	—	Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards) ..	0 8	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
11	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
356	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas color. ..	7 lb.	2 6	14 lb.	4 6
3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml.	0 5	0 2	—	—
204	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
26	lb.	Magnes. sulphas efferv. ..	3 3	0 11	0 3	—
14	oz.	Magnesium (powder)	—	—	2 0	0 4
17	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon)	foot	0 3	2 2	—
30	lb.	Magneslait (D.F.)	—	1 0	0 4	—
27	oz.	Maltose	—	—	4 3	0 8
66	oz.	Mammary gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 7
30	lb.	Mangani chloridum	—	1 2	0 4	—
20	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 6	0 6

Cost		Ma—Mi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
13	oz.	Mangani hypophosphis	—	—	1 10	0 4
9	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml.	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
78	lb.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
30	lb.	Mangani sulphas	—	1 1	0 4	—
20	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F.	2 6	0 9	—	—
90	lb.	Manna elect. nov.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
16	oz.	Mannite	—	—	2 4	0 5
84	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver.	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda	4 11	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
18	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent sec.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
180	lb.	Marking ink P.L.F.	—	—	1 9	0 4
15	lb.	Marrubium sicc.	2 0	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Marylebone cream	2 3	0 8	—	—
66	lb.	Mastich. elect.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
14	lb.	Maw seed	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
48	lb.	Mayer's reagent *C*	—	1 9	0 6	—
55	oz.	Medinal *B*	—	—	—	1 4
12	10	Medinal tablets gr. 7½ *B*	doz.	1 10	—	—
21	lb.	Mel Ang.	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
17	lb.	Mel Calif.	2 2	0 9	0 3	—
14	lb.	Mel Jam.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Mel W.I.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
19	lb.	Mel boracis	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
19	lb.	Mel depuratum	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
35	lb.	Mel rosæ	—	1 5	0 5	—
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
38	oz.	Menthol	—	—	5 7	0 10
42	oz.	Menthol, synthetic	—	—	6 2	1 0
57	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.)	ea.	2 0	—	—
52	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.)	ea.	1 2	—	—
24	oz.	Menthol snuff P.L.F.	—	—	3 6	0 7
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras	—	—	5 0	3 0
90	oz.	Menthol valerianas	—	—	5 0	2 2
12	lb.	Mercurial cream wgt. *C*	—	—	1 6	0 4
84	10c.c.	Mercurochrome solution	per	c.c.	1 3	—
42	oz.	Mesotan	—	—	—	1 0
38	50	Metagen (P.D.)	doz.	1 6	—	—
36	oz.	Methylacetanilidum	—	—	5 3	0 11
18	oz.	Methyl orange	—	—	2 9	0 6
96	lb.	Methyl orange sol.	—	3 6	1 0	—
36	lb.	Methyl salicylas	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
30	oz.	Methylene blue	—	—	4 5	0 8
28	oz.	Methylsulphonal *C*	—	—	4 1	0 7
16	oz.	Metol	—	—	2 0	0 4
18	lb.	Mezerei cortex	—	0 9	0 3	—
11	4 oz.	Milk of magnesia (Phillips)	—	1 4½	0 5	—
		Misturæ				
8.5	lb.	Mistura alba	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
120	lb.	Mist. ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
53	lb.	Mist. bismuthi c. morphina *C*	7 3	2 3	0 7	—
46	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C.	6 6	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. c. pepsino	—	2 0	0 7	—
		Mist. bismuthi (Seller) fl.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
36	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
14	lb.	Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
21	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C.	3 8	1 2	0 4	—
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc.	—	—	1 1	0 2
28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
38	lb.	Mist. ferri aromatica	5 0	1 7	0 5	—
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Mist. guaiaci	3 3	1 2	0 4	—
16	lb.	Mist. magnesii hydroxidi	2 8	0 9	0 3	—

Cost		Mi—Oc	Selling Price			
d.	per	**Misturæ**—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co.	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
135	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett)	—	4 10	1 3	—
43	lb.	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett)	—	1 6	0 6	—
14	lb.	Mist. sennæ co.	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
135	lb.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett)	—	4 10	1 3	—
38	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett)	—	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett)	—	1 6	0 5	—
116	lb.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) *C*	—	4 0	1 2	—
36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F.	4 6	1 4	—	—
56	dr.	Morphina pur. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 2
56	dr.	Morph. præcip. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 2
45	dr.	Morphinæ acetas *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	6 7
56	dr.	Morphinæ bimeconas *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 2
45	dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	6 7
46	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	6 9
56	dr.	Morphinæ tartras *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 2
384	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran.	per	gr.	1 4	—
27	oz.	Moschus artificial.	—	—	4 0	0 8
19	lb.	Mucilago acaciæ	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
38	lb.	Mustard F	4 5	1 4	0 5	—
42	lb.	Mustard D.S.F.	4 11	1 5	0 5	—
6	lb.	Mustard bran	0 9	0 3	—	—
		Mustard leaves	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 0
66	oz.	Myelin substance	—	—	—	1 7
57	lb.	Myristicæ 64's	—	2 2	0 7	—
51	lb.	Myristicæ 80's	—	1 10	0 6	—
60	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	—
66	lb.	Myrrh. elect.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Myrrh. sorts	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Myrrh. sorts, parv.	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
75	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. opt.	—	2 9	0 9	—
36	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.)	4 6	1 4	—	—
		N				
84	gal.	Naphtha (mineral)	1 2	0 5	—	—
144	gal.	Naphtha (wood)	pint	2 3	—	—
36	lb.	Naphthalin. pur.	—	1 4	0 5	—
5	lb.	Naphthalin. coml. flake	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
5	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob.	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
7	oz.	Naphthol (beta)	—	—	1 0	0 2
21	oz.	Naphthol salicyl.	—	—	3 6	0 6
54	oz.	Narcotina	—	—	—	1 4
30	25	Neo-bornyval perles	doz.	1 9	—	—
40	4 oz.	Nepenthe *B, F.*	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
42	lb.	Nessler's solution	—	1 8	0 6	—
108	oz.	Neuronal	—	—	—	2 6
39	lb.	Nickel chloridum	—	1 5	0 5	—
12	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
27	oz.	Nicotina coml. *B*	—	—	4 0	0 8
162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. *B*	—	—	1 8	—
162	lb.	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.L.F. *B*	—	—	1 8	—
19	lb.	Nitrobenzenum	—	0 8	0 2	—
56	10 oz.	Nourry's wine	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2
60	oz.	Novaspirin	—	—	—	1 5
18	gm.	Novocain	per	gr.	0 3	—
22	lb.	Nucis vomicæ pulvis *B*	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
		O				
4	oz.	Oculentum acidi borici	—	—	0 6	0 1
14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ *B*	—	—	2 0	0 4
2.5	oz.	Oculent. flavum *C*	—	—	0 4	0 1
10	oz.	Oculent. flav. c. atropina *B*	—	—	1 6	0 4

Cost		Oc—Ol	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Oculent. physostigminæ *C*	—	—	1 6	0 4
		Oiled silk flav. (*v.* Protectives)				
34	oz.	Oleo-resin cubebæ	—	—	4 6	0 10
		Olea				
		Oleum abietis (*v.* Ol. pini)				
20	lb.	Ol. adipis	—	0 8	0 3	—
156	dr.	Ol. allii	per	min.	0 10	—
46	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p.	—	—	6 9	1 2
72	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang.	—	2 8	0 10	—
69	lb.	Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot.	8 9	2 7	0 9	—
39	oz.	Ol. anethi Ang.	—	—	5 9	0 10
132	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad.	—	—	—	3 2
51	gal.	Ol. animale	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
66	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
40	dr.	Ol. anthemidis	per	min.	0 1	5 10
54	oz.	Ol. apii graveolentis	—	—	7 11	1 4
39	oz.	Ol. apii petroselini	—	—	5 9	1 0
16	lb.	Ol. arachis	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
22	oz.	Ol. aurantii amari	—	—	3 2	0 7
22	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis	—	—	3 2	0 7
42	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ	—	—	6 2	1 0
		Ol. betul. alb. rect. (*v.* Ol. rusci)				
28	lb.	Ol. cadinum	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
6	oz.	Ol. cajuputi	—	—	0 10	0 2
36	oz.	Ol. calam. arom.	—	—	5 3	0 11
16	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb.	—	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc.	—	0 7	0 2	—
27	oz.	Ol. canangæ	—	—	4 0	0 7
21	lb.	Ol. carbolicum 5 per cent. *C*	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. *C*	2 3	0 8	—	—
13	oz.	Ol. carui exot.	—	—	2 0	0 4
12	oz.	Ol. caryophylli	—	—	1 8	0 4
16	oz.	Ol. cassiæ	—	—	2 4	0 4
18	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.)	—	—	2 7	0 6
63	lb.	Ol. cedri ligni	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
72	gal.	Ol. cetacei	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
7	oz.	Ol. chaulmoogræ	—	—	1 1	0 2
48	oz.	Ol. chenopodii	—	—	7 0	1 0
8	oz.	Ol. cinereum	—	—	1 6	0 3
66	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi	—	—	8 3	1 7
13	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol.	—	—	1 11	0 4
6	oz.	Ol. citronellæ	—	—	0 10	0 2
15	lb.	Ol. cocois nuciferæ	1 11	0 8	0 3	—
72	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity)	gal.	9 0	pint	1 4
6	oz.	Ol. copaibæ	—	—	1 0	0 2
66	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang.	—	—	9 7	1 8
54	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot.	—	—	8 0	1 4
9	oz.	Ol. crotonis	—	—	1 5	0 4
36	oz.	Ol. cubebæ Ang.	—	—	5 3	0 10
24	4 oz.	Oleum Deelinæ	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
38	lb.	Ol. eucalypti	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
		Ol. eucalypti pkd.	℥j.	0 10	℥ij.	1 2
30	lb.	Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ	—	1 1	0 4	—
16	oz.	Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ	—	—	2 4	0 5
51	lb.	Ol. eucalypti glob.	—	1 11	0 7	—
54	oz.	Ol. fœniculi Ang.	—	—	—	1 4
9	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot.	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	oz.	Ol. gaultheriæ	—	—	2 8	0 6
33	oz.	Ol. geranii Afric.	—	—	5 0	0 10
27	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I.	—	—	4 0	0 7
54	oz.	Ol. geranii Gall.	—	—	8 0	1 2
90	gal.	Ol. gossypii sem.	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
34	lb.	Ol. gurgun.	—	1 4	0 5	—
114	dr.	Ol. iridis concret.	—	—	—	14 3
15	oz.	Ol. jasmini	—	—	2 3	0 5
45	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang.	—	—	6 2	1 1
21	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. exot.	—	—	3 1	0 6
60	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni	—	2 2	0 7	0 1

Cost		Ol Olea—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
150	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	—	3 8
540	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor.	—	—	5 3	0 9
414	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ sec.	—	—	3 10	0 7
360	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall.	—	—	3 10	0 7
180	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver.	—	6 4	1 9	0 3
120	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml.	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
312	lb.	Ol. limettæ dest.	—	11 0	3 0	0 6
528	lb.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed)	—	—	5 6	0 10
216	lb.	Ol. limonis	—	7 9	2 0	0 7
204	lb.	Ol. limonis (Messina)	—	7 3	2 0	0 6
36	oz.	Ol. linaloes	—	—	4 6	0 10
84	gal.	Ol. lini opt.	pint	1 5	0 3	—
90	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled)	pint	1 6	0 3	—
126	dr.	Ol. lupuli exot.	—	—	—	3 6
312	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.)	—	11 0	3 0	0 6
138	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham)	—	—	18 6	3 4
135	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest.	—	—	18 2	3 8
780	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. exot.	—	—	8 7	1 4
100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang.	—	—	—	2 6
84	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot.	—	—	—	2 0
156	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.)	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
120	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
		Ol. morrhuæ, pkd.	℥vj.	1 4	℥xij.	2 2
84	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (vet.)	pint	1 5	gal.	11 0
21	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess.	—	—	3 1	0 6
17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang.	—	—	2 6	0 5
15	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot.	—	—	2 3	0 5
18	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express.	—	—	2 8	0 5
16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
432	oz.	Ol. neroli	—	0 3	min.	—
360	oz.	Ol. neroli Ital.	—	—	—	8 8
108	oz.	Ol. neroli synth.	—	—	14 0	2 8
198	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream)	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
		Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. ¼-pt. bot. sell 1s. 3d.; ½-pt., 2s. 3d.; 1-pt., 4s. 0d.				
174	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
150	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine)	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
13	oz.	Ol. origani alb.	—	—	1 8	0 4
72	lb.	Ol. origani coml.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
14	lb.	Ol. palmæ	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
33	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ	—	—	4 10	0 10
36	oz.	Ol. patchouli Ang.	—	—	5 0	1 0
54	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang.	7 0	2 0	0 7	—
60	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall.	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
20	oz.	Ol. petitgrain	—	—	3 0	0 6
11	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum	—	—	1 8	0 4
13	lb.	Ol. picis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot.	—	—	3 6	0 8
52	lb.	Ol. pini (abietis)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
15	oz.	Ol. pini pumilionis	—	—	2 3	0 5
108	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact.	—	—	1 1	0 3
192	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce)	—	6 10	1 9	0 3
42	oz.	Ol. piperis	—	—	5 0	1 0
100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang.	—	—	14 0	2 5
216	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot.	—	7 9	2 0	0 4
108	gal.	Ol. rapii	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
30	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.)	—	—	4 5	0 9
19	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip.	2 6	1 0	0 4	—
		Ol. ricini Ital. insip. 4-oz. bot. sell 1s. 4d.; 8-oz. 2s. 0d.				
14	lb.	Ol. ricini (first)	1 11	0 10	0 4	—
12	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	1 8	0 7	—	—
92	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	pint	2 3	gal.	11 6
48	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum	—	1 10	0 6	—
60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color.	—	2 2	0 7	—
144	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang.	—	—	18 0	3 6

Cost		Ol—Pa	Selling Price			
d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
51	lb.	Ol. rosmarini exot.	—	3 2	1 0	0 2
138	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super.	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
90	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall.	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C.	—	1 3	0 5	—
84	lb.	Ol. rusci ver.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
20	oz.	Ol. rutæ	—	—	2 11	0 6
30	oz.	Ol. sabinæ	—	—	4 5	0 9
12	oz.	Ol. salviæ	—	—	1 9	0 4
20	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
36	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang.	—	—	5 1	1 0
35	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I.	—	—	5 0	1 0
108	lb.	Ol. sassafras nat.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
		Ol. sassaf. artif. (*v.* Safrol.)				
15	lb.	Ol. sesami	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
39	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile	—	—	5 9	1 0
11	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ	—	—	1 8	0 3
22	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)	—	—	3 3	0 7
22	lb.	Ol. succini rectificatum	—	0 10	0 3	—
105	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	pint	1 8	0 2	—
26	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum	3 3	0 11	0 3	—
48	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt.	6 0	1 10	0 6	0 1
14	oz.	Ol. thymi alb.	—	—	2 0	0 5
72	lb.	Ol. thymi coml.	—	2 7	0 9	—
12	oz.	Ol. thymi rub.	—	—	1 9	0 4
67	gal.	Ol. "train" opt.	pint	1 1	—	—
10	oz.	Ol. verbenæ	—	—	1 6	0 3
102	oz.	Ol. vetivert	—	—	—	2 9
78	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt.	pint	1 3	—	—
120	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang	—	—	16 0	2 10
28	lb.	Olibanum	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche) *B, F*	per	gr.	0 6	—
27	20	Omnopon tabs. *B, F*	doz.	2 0	—	—
57	oz.	Opium Turc. *B, F*	—	—	8 4	1 5
57	oz.	Opii pulv. *B, F*	—	—	8 4	1 5
60	5 gm.	Opoidine *B, F*	per	gr.	0 4	—
42	100	Opoidine tablets gr. ⅛ *B, F*	doz.	0 11	—	—
21	oz.	Optannin	—	—	—	0 6
11	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	0 10	—	—
117	oz.	Orexin. tannas	—	—	—	3 0
72	oz.	Orthoform.	—	—	—	2 0
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
108	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin)	per	min.	0 4	—
42	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	per	min.	0 2	6 9
210	oz.	Ovarian substance (sicc.)	—	—	—	5 0
		Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 5s. 9d.; 20 ft. 7s. 6d.; 40 ft. 12s. 9d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week.				
16	lb.	Oxymel	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
26	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ	3 10	1 4	0 5	—
13	lb.	Oxymel scillæ	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
28	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	—	—	4 1	0 8
		P				
18	oz.	Pancreatini pulvis	—	—	2 11	0 6
38	oz.	Papainum	—	—	5 7	1 0
192	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang.	ea.	0 4	—	—
12	lb.	Papaveris capsulæ cont.	1 9	0 6	—	—
96	oz.	Papaverina	—	—	14 0	2 4
55	8 oz.	Papine (Battle)	—	—	0 10	0 2
24	20	Paracodin tablets	doz.	1 10	—	—
10	lb.	Paraffinum durum	1 3	0 5	0 2	—

Cost		Pa—Pe	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
17	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
		Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	—	0 10½	℥xij.	2 6
9	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	1-lb.	tins	3 0	—
10	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
15	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1-lb	tins	2 0	—
15	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Paraffinum (toilet), pkd.		1 6	℥ij.	1 0
5	oz.	Paraformaldehydum	—	—	0 9	0 2
4	oz.	Paraldehydum	—	—	0 8	0 2
18	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd.	—	—	2 3	0 6
32	lb.	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
44	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C.	5 6	1 7	0 5	—
60	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C.	—	2 6	0 8	—
120	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C.	—	6 5	1 9	0 3
44	lb.	Parolein (B.W.)	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1
324	lb.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	—	11 6	3 0	0 6
18	lb.	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
33	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C.	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
32	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
60	lb.	Pastilles, fumigating	—	2 2	0 8	—
		Pastilli				
42	lb.	Past. antiseptic	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Past. black currant and glycerin	—	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Past. catarrh	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Past. delectable	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Past. eucalyptus	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Past. glycerin	—	1 9	0 6	—
33	lb.	Past. linseed, liq., and chlor.	—	1 5	0 5	—
42	lb.	Past. magnum bonum	—	1 9	0 6	—
46	lb.	Past. menthol and eucalyptus	—	2 0	0 8	—
42	lb.	Past. throat	—	1 9	0 7	—
42	lb.	Past. voice	—	1 6	0 9	—
95	100	Pavon tablets *B, F*	doz.	1 6	—	—
3	gr.	Pelletierinæ tannas	per	gr.	0 6	—
62	oz.	Pellidol	—	—	—	1 6
95	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
18	oz.	Pepsinum porci	—	—	3 0	0 6
18	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	—	—	3 0	0 6
64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir, unstd.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwdr., unstd.	—	—	7 4	1 1
25	oz.	Peptonum siccum	—	—	3 3	0 8
330	lb.	Perfume essences (Fr.)	—	10 6	2 10	0 6
48	lb.	Perichthol	6 0	2 8	0 5	0 1
		Pessi				
21	doz.	Pes. acidi carboli gr. 2 *C*	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici gr. 10	doz.	3 6	—	—
30	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) *B, F*	doz.	4 6	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. aluminis gr. 15	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 *B*	doz.	3 6	—	—
36	doz.	Pes. cocainæ gr. 1 *B, F*	doz.	5 3	—	—
27	doz.	Pes. iodoformi gr. 10	doz.	4 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (♏5)	doz.	3 6	—	—
33	doz.	Pes. lactic.	doz.	5 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 *B, F*	doz.	3 6	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. perichthol gr. 10 vel gr. 15	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2) *B, F*	doz.	3 6	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. quininæ (solub.) gr. 5	doz.	3 0	—	—

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES—Dry Plates

Apem, Barnet, Ilford, Illingworth, Imperial, Paget, Marion, Wellington.
☞ Standard selling prices. Exceptions given below.

Boxes of 6 or 12		2 5/16×1¾	3½×2½	4¼×3¼	5½×3½ 5×4	6½×4¾	8½×6½	12×10
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary, Rapid and Flashlight	12	1 4	1 8	2 6	4 2	5 6	10 4	25 0
	6	0 9*	0 11	1 4	2 2	2 10	—	—
Exceptions								
Ilford Panchromatic	12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Imperial ditto	12	2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Wellington Spectrum	12	2 0	2 6	3 6	5 9	7 6	12 0	31 3

* This size not supplied by Ilford in 6's.

Lantern and Transparency Plates

Description	3¼×3¼ Per doz. s. d.	4¼×3¼ Per doz. s. d.	6½×4¾ Per doz. s. d.
Barnet, Ilford "Alpha," Ilford "Gaslight," Ilford "Special," Imperial "Special," Imperial Gaslight & Transparency, Paget "Gravura," Paget "Rapid," Paget "Slow," Wellington S.C.P., Wellington Lantern ..	2 3	2 6	5 6

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait, Ilford and Imperial Flat Films

Size	Per doz. s. d.	Size	Per doz. s. d.
4.5×6 c.m. (2 5/16×1¾ in.)	1 4	5½×3¼ in.	4 2
3¼×2¼ in.	1 8	5½×3½ in.	4 2
3½×2½ in.	1 8	6½×4¾ in.	5 6
4¼×3¼ in.	2 6	7 ×5 in.	6 8
5 ×4 in.	4 2	8½×6½ in.	10 4

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Developing

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp. s. d.	12 exp. s. d.	Size Up to	Per doz. s. d.
V.P. (2½×1⅝)	0 8 (8 exp.)	—	2½×3½	1 6
2¼×2¼ to 2¼×3¼ ..	0 6	1 0	2¼×4¼	2 0
			¼-plate	2 0
2¼×4¼	0 9	1 6	Postcard	2 6
¼-plate and 3½×3½ ..	1 0	2 0	4×5	2 6
			½-plate	3 6
Postcard	1 3	2 1 (10 exp.)	—	—
½-plate	1 6	3 0	1/1-plate	6 6

Printing

Size	Black & White Per s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.
2¼×1½ and 2½×1⅝	1 6	2 0
2¼×2¼ 3¼×2¼ and 3½×2½	2 0	2 6
4¼×2½ ..	2 6	3 0
2⅞×4⅞ 3½×3½ 4¼×3¼ (¼ plate) 8×12 c.m.	3 0	3 6

Size	Black & White Per s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.
5×4 9×12 c.m. and 5½×3½	3 6	4 6
10×15 c.m. ..	4 6	5 6
6½×4¾ (½ plate) ..	4 6	6 0
8½×6½ (whole plate) ..	7 6	10 0
10×8 ..	12 0	15 6
12×10 ..	15 0	19 0
15×12 ..	22 6	29 0
Postcards	3 0	3 9
Postcard enlargements	6 0	8 0

Lantern Slides: Contact **1s. 3d.** ea., **12s.** doz.; from prints **2s.** and **21s.**

Roll Films

Apem*, Ensign, Ilford*, Imperial*, Kodak, Rajar*, Wellington, Pathe

Size	Ordering Number (see note below).	Camera Fitted	EXPOSURES 6 or 12 or as stated 6 s. d.	 12 s. d.
1½×2¼	28	No. 1 Ensignette	0 11	—
2 ×3	29	No. 2 Ensignette	1 3	—
1⅝×2½	21	§ No. 0 Graphic	0 11	1 9
1⅝×2½	27	Brownie No. 0 .. .. .. Vest Pocket Kodak .. .. Apem Vest Pocket	1 2 (8 exp.)	—
2¼×3¼	—	No. 2J Ensignette Junior ..	1 5 (7 exp.)	—
1½×2	02	Pocket Kodak	—	1 6
1⅝×2½	21	F.P.K. No. 0	0 11	1 9
2¼×2¼	17	Ensign 2¼A .. .. .. Brownie No. 1 .. .. .. W. P. Carbine, 0, 1	0 11	—
2¼×3¼	20	No. 1 Auto Kodak B .. .. Ensign 2¼B .. .. .. Brownie No. 2 .. .. .. W.P. Carbine, 4 and 6 .. .. Apem Box No. 2, Altrex and Beltrex	1 2	—
2¼×3¼	05	F.P.K. No. 1 .. .. .. No. 1 Panoram†	1 2	2 4
2½×4¼	16	Ensign 2½ .. .. .. Brownie No. 2A .. .. .. F.P.K. 1A .. .. .. Apem Box No. 2, and Celtrex ..	1 5	2 9
2⅞×4⅞	30	Popular Ensign 2⅞ .. .. F.P.K. 2C	2 0	Kodak only 3 4 (10 exp.)
3¼×4¼	18	No. 3 F.P. Kodak .. .. Ensign 3¼ .. .. .. Carbine ¼-pl. .. .. .. Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex ..	2 0	4 0
3¼×5½	22	Ensign 3¼A .. .. .. P.C. Carbine .. .. .. F.P.K. No. 3A .. .. .. Apem and Laltrex	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
3¼×4¼	24	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	2 0	4 0
3¼×5½	25	Stereo Brownie No. 2	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
3½×3½	01	Bull's Eye No. 2 .. .. F.P.K. No. 2	1 8	3 4
4 ×5	03	No. 4 Panoram‡ .. .. .. Bull's Eye No. 4	2 6	4 0 (10 exp.)
4 ×5	23	F.P.K. No. 4	2 6	5 0
4¼×3¼	19	Cartridge Kodak No. 3 .. .. Apem Focalplane	2 0	4 0
4¼×6½	26	F.K. No. 4A	3 6	—
5 × 4	04	Cartridge Kodak No. 4	2 6	5 0
7 × 5	15	Cartridge Kodak No. 5	4 4	—

* 12-spools not issued. † For No. 1 Panoram. 3 and 6 exposures only.

‡ For No. 4 Panoram. 2 and 4 exposures. § Kodak and Ilford only.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure or letter in front of ordering number:—Kodak I (one), Ensign E, Ilford X, Imperial I, Wellington, W.

"Kli-Cam" Film Packs

$3\frac{1}{4}\times2\frac{1}{4}$, **2/4**; $3\frac{1}{4}\times4\frac{1}{4}$, **4/-**; $4\frac{1}{4}\times2\frac{1}{2}$, **2/9**; $5\frac{1}{4}\times3$, **4/8.**

Postcards (sensitised)	8 to 9 s. d.	10 s. d.	144 s. d.
All P.O.P.	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning	1 0	—	15 0*
Gaslight and Bromide	1 0	—	11 6

* Gevaert, Kosmos, Paget and Seltona 15s. 6d.

Printing Frames	$2\frac{5}{16}\times1\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.	$3\frac{1}{2}\times2\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	$4\frac{1}{4}\times3\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	$5\frac{1}{2}\times3\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	5×4 s. d.	$6\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.
White wood (For plates) ..	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9	1 10
Size ..	$2\frac{1}{2}\times1\frac{5}{8}$ s. d.	$3\frac{1}{4}\times2\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	$4\frac{1}{4}\times3\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	$4\frac{7}{8}\times2\frac{7}{8}$ s. d.	$5\frac{1}{2}\times3\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5×4 s. d.
,, ,, (With glass)	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 5	1 10

Printing Papers	Single Weight s. d.		Double Weight s. d.
P.O.P., self-toning } .. Small pkt.	0 6		0 8
Gaslight, bromide } .. Large ,,	1 0		1 3
All sizes up to (excluding) ½-plate. No small packets beyond ¼-plate.			
Whole-plate (8½ × 6½)—		8½ × 6½ :—	
P.O.P. .. .. .. Only size	1 3	Kodak small	1 10
Bromide or gaslight, Small (6 sheets)	1 4	,, large	3 6
Large (12 in.)	2 7	Ilford P.O.P.	1 6
Self-toning, all .. .. Only size	1 6	,, Intona	1 11
		Bromide	1 6
Except Collodone, Gevaert, Paget, Rajar, Seltona and Hyptona .. Only size	1 9	Other makes, add 20 per cent. to single weight price.	

ENLARGEMENTS—Standard Rate

	½-plate s. d.	1/1-plate s. d.	10×8 s. d.	12×10 s. d.	15×12 s. d.
Unmounted	1 6	1 9	2 3	2 9	4 0
Mounted on plate-sunk mount, and spotted ..	1 9	2 6	2 9	3 9	5 3

Where negative is made, add **1s. 6d.** extra to above prices.
Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra.

Cost d.	 per	**Ph**	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	 4 oz. s. d.	 1 oz. s. d.	 1 dr. s. d.
8	oz.	Phenacetinum	—	—	1 2	0 3
57	oz.	Phenalgin	—	—	—	1 5
57	oz.	Phenalgin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 2	—	—
12	oz.	Phenazonum	—	—	1 9	0 4
24	oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit.	—	—	3 6	0 7
16	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas	—	—	2 4	0 5
63	oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum ..	—	—	8 0	1 6
9	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum	—	—	1 4	0 3
23	oz.	Phenylenediaminæ hyd. ..	—	—	3 0	0 7
24	oz.	Phenylhydrazinæ hydroch. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8
8	grm.	Phloroglucin.	—	—	—	—
6	oz.	Phosphoric anhydride	—	—	1 2	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph.	—	—	1 1	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow	—	—	1 1	0 3

Cost d.	 per	**Ph—Pi**	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	 4 oz. s. d.	 1 oz. s. d.	 1 dr. s. d.
		Phylacogens				
81	—	Erysipelas (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Gonorrhœa (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Mixed infection (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Pneumonia (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Rheumatism (5×1 c.c.) ..	per	box	9 0	—
81	—	Typhoid (10 c.c.)	per	box	11 8	—
33	128	Phyllosan tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
62	25 gm	Phytin	—	—	9 3	1 9
78	100	Phytin tablets	doz.	0 10	—	—
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum	—	—	12 4	2 0
60	dr.	Picrotoxinum	—	—	—	8 0
9	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. .. *C*	—	½-oz.	**3d.** ea.	—
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	—	2 3	0 7	—
12	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 6	0 7
66	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl)	—	3 3	1 0	—
9.5	oz.	Pig. iodoformi	—	—	2 0	—
7.5	oz.	Pig. salol	—	—	1 4	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ hydrochloridum *B*	per	gr.	0 6	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ nitras .. *B*	per	gr.	0 6	—
		Pilulæ				
58	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
9	gro.	Pil. aloes gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
66	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ pulvis ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
12	gro.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
9	gro.	Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
76	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
9	gro.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½
18	gro.	Pil. calomelanos et col. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
20	gro.	Pil. calomelanos col. et hyos. B.P.C. .. .. *C*	doz.	0 4	—	—
84	lb.	Pil. cambogiæ co. pulvis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
14	gro.	Pil. cambogiæ co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
64	lb.	Pil. cochiæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
88	gro.	Pil. codeinæ gr. ½ .. *B*	doz.	1 9	—	—
108	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis co. pulvis ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
12	gro.	Pil. colocynthidis co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
162	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy. pulvis .. .. .. *C*	—	5 10	1 7	0 3
16	gro.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy. gr. 4 *C*	doz.	0 3	—	—
52	lb.	Pil. conii co. B.P.C. .. *C*	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
12	gro.	Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. *C*	doz.	0 3	—	—
32	lb.	Pil. ferri	—	1 2	0 3	0 1
8	gro.	Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5	doz.	0 3	—	—
		Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell **1s. 3d.**				
11	gro.	Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C. *C*	doz.	0 3	—	—
12	oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi	—	—	1 6	0 4
21	gro.	Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
114	lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis	—	5 0	1 3	0 3
20	gro.	Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
78	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
11	gro.	Pil. hydrargyri gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
12	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opii B.P.C. *B*, ex *F*	doz.	0 4	—	—
14	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
114	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
14	gro.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
126	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla *B*, ex *F*	—	4 8	1 4	0 3
18	gro.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla gr. 4 *B*, ex *F*	doz.	0 4	—	—
18	gro.	Pil. opii gr. ½ .. .. *B*, *F*	doz.	0 5	—	—
24	gro.	Pil. opii gr. 1 .. .. *B*, *F*	doz.	0 6	—	—
7.5	oz.	Pil. phosphori	—	—	1 0	0 2
15	gro.	Pil. phosphori gr. 1	doz.	0 3	—	—
10	oz.	Pil. plumbi c. opio *B*, ex *F*	—	—	1 8	0 4

Cost		Pi—Po	Selling Price			
d.	per	Pilulæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
16	gro.	Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 *B*, ex *F*	doz.	0 4	—	—
18	gro.	Pil. podophyllini co. B.P.C.	doz.	0 4	—	—
51	oz.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis	—	—	7 2	1 3
18	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 1	doz.	0 4	—	—
30	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2	doz.	0 6	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
11	gro.	Pil. rhei co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
198	lb.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis *B*, *F*	—	7 2	2 0	0 4
18	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 *B*, *F*	doz.	0 4	—	—
20	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 *B*, *F*	doz.	0 5	—	—
21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis	—	—	3 0	0 6
24	gro.	Pil. scammonii co. '98 gr. 4	doz.	0 4	—	—
76	lb.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
13	gro.	Pil. scillæ co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
15	lb.	Pimentæ fructus	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
82	lb.	Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) *C*	—	3 0	0 10	—
33	lb.	Piper album	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
42	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
30	lb.	Piper longum	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
28	lb.	Piper nigrum extra	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
31	lb.	Piperis nigri pulvis	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
60	oz.	Piperazina	—	—	8 9	1 6
60	oz.	Piperina	—	—	8 9	1 6
90	¼ oz.	Pituitarium ant. lobe (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 4	—
87	¼ oz.	Pituitarium gland (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 4	—
312	dr.	Pituitarium post. lobe (sicc.)	per	gr.	0 10	—
		Pituitrin 0.5	6 amps	6 0	12	11 0
		Pituitrin 1.0	6 amps	10 6	—	—
15	lb.	Pix Barbadense	2 0	0 9	—	—
21	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Pix carbonis præp.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8·5	lb.	Pix liquida	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
84	oz.	Placenta subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	2 0
29	25	Planadalin tablets, gr. 5 25	doz.	1 10	—	—
126	gm.	Platini chloridum	per	gr.	1 4	—
64	oz.	Platini chloridi sol. 2%	—	—	8 0	1 3
24	gr.	Platinum foil or wire	per	gr.	3 6	—
14	lb.	Plumbi acetas pur.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
11	lb.	Plumbi acetas coml.	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. *A*, *B*	1 8	—	—	—
36	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur.	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
21	oz.	Plumbi iodidum	—	—	3 0	0 7
48	lb.	Plumbi oleas (normal)	6 0	1 9	0 7	—
12	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
30	oz.	Podophylli resina	—	—	4 5	0 9
84	lb.	Pot-pourri P.L.F.	10 6	3 0	0 10	—
		Potassium				
36	lb.	Potassa caustica (sticks)	4 6	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Potassa caustica (black ash)	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Potassa caustica (granular)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Potassa caustica lump coml.	1 9	—	—	—
16	lb.	Potassa sulphurata	2 8	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Potassii acetas gran.	2 9	0 11	0 4	—
5	oz.	Potassii arsenas *A*, *B*	—	—	0 10	—
30	oz.	Potassii benzoas nat.	—	—	3 9	0 9
8	oz.	Potassii benzoas synth.	—	—	1 2	0 3
13	lb.	Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Potassii bichromas	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
60	lb.	Potassii borotartras	7 6	2 2	0 7	—
32	lb.	Potassii bromidum cryst.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
18	lb.	Potassii carbonas	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Potassii carbonas coml.	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
15	lb.	Potassii chloras. pulvis pur.	—	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Potassii chloratis pulvis coml.	—	0 5	0 2	—

Cost		Po—Pu	Selling Price			
d.	per	Potassium—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
15	lb.	Potassii chloridum pur.	1 10	0 7	0 3	—
8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml.	1 0	0 4	—	—
162	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis	per	gr.	2 0	—
30	lb.	Potassii chromas	—	1 2	0 4	—
41	lb.	Potassii citras	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Potassii citras eff.	—	1 9	0 7	—
48	lb.	Potassii cyanidum 40% *B*	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2
51	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum	6 5	1 11	0 7	0 2
39	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml.	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
16	lb.	Potassii ferrocyanidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
4	oz.	Potassii formas	—	—	0 8	0 2
6	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50%	—	—	1 1	0 3
9	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas	—	—	1 4	0 3
54	oz.	Potassii hippuras	—	—	7 11	1 4
8	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis	—	—	1 2	0 3
261	lb.	Potassii iodidum	—	9 5	2 7	0 6
14	lb.	Potassii metasulphis	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Potassii nitras	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
8	lb.	Potassii nitras coml.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
768	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml.	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10
22	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut. *E*	—	0 11	0 4	0 1
15	lb.	Potassii permanganas	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
27	lb.	Potassii persulphas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Potassii phosphas	4 11	1 5	0 5	0 1
24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml.	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
7	oz.	Potassii salicylas	—	—	1 0	0 2
18	oz.	Potassii succinas	—	—	3 0	0 7
18	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv.	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
8	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
7	oz.	Potassii sulphis	—	—	1 1	0 2
6	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas	—	—	1 0	0 2
6	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum	—	—	0 11	0 2
39	lb.	Potassii tartras	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
15	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus	1 10½	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus 92%	7 lb.	10 0	—	—
12	grm.	Proflavinum	per	gr.	0 2	—
66	oz.	Prostate subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	1 8
54	oz.	Protargol	—	—	—	1 4

Protectives (M.O.H.)	12 in. × 12 in.		12 in. × 18 in.		36 in. × 36 in.	
	Cost doz. s. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. s. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. s. d.	Sell each s. d.
Gutta percha .. doz.	27	0 6	—	—	240	3 0
Jaconet .. doz.	32	0 6	—	—	306	3 6
Oiled silk .. doz.	—	—	76	1 0	456	5 6
Oiled cambric .. doz.	36	0 6	—	—	288	3 6

Cost		—	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Protein reactions—				
		Single groups and control	ea.	1 0	—	—
		Complete outfit	ea.	21 0	—	—
30	gm.	Psicain *B*	per	gr.	0 4	—
		Pulveres				
98	lb.	Pulv. acetanilidi co.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
36	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella	—	1 4	0 5	—
84	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
45	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis	—	—	0 6	0 1
288	lb.	Pulv. aromaticus co.	—	10 4	2 9	0 5
69	lb.	Pulv. catechu co.	—	2 6	0 7	0 2
102	lb.	Pulv. cinnamomi co.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
144	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat.	—	5 2	1 5	0 3
28	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromaticus	—	1 0	0 4	—

Cost d.	per	Pu—Re Pulveres—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
56	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. *B*, ex *F*	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co.	—	—	7 0	1 3
18	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co.	2 4	0 9	0 3	0 1
		Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali	—	1 0	—	—
126	lb.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co. *B*, ex *F*	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
45	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
126	lb.	Pulv. kino co. *B*, ex *F*	—	4 8	1 4	0 3
132	lb.	Pulv. opii co. *B*, *F*	—	5 0	1 6	0 4
10	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. (lact.)	—	—	1 8	0 3
30	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ	3 9	1 2	0 3	0 1
42	lb.	Pulv. rhei co.	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
		Pulv. rhei co. pkd.	℥iij.	1 10	—	—
90	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
14	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz	ea.	3d.	—	—
36	lb.	Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. *C*	—	1 4	0 5	—
		Pulv. thymol. co. (B. & C.)	—	3 6	8-oz.	6 6
42	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
36	100	Purgen (Kirby), unstd.	doz.	0 6	—	—
36	oz.	Pyramidon	—	—	—	1 0
36	lb.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis	—	1 4	0 5	—
14	oz.	Pyridina pura.	—	—	2 0	0 6
39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol.	—	—	5 9	1 0
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetas	—	—	5 3	1 0
		Q				
8	lb.	Quassiæ ligni rass.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
16	lb.	Quassiæ ligni pulvis.	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
2.5	gr.	Quassinum amorph.	per	gr.	0 5	—
54	lb.	Quebracho cortex	—	2 0	0 7	—
9	lb.	Quercus cortex	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex	—	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex contusus	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
17	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis	—	0 8	0 3	—
			Gr.x.			
72	oz.	Quinidina	0 4	—	—	1 10
51	oz.	Quinidinæ sulph.	0 3	—	—	1 4
75	oz.	Quinina	0 5	—	—	1 10
81	oz.	Quinin. acetas	0 5	—	—	2 0
69	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas	0 5	—	—	1 9
81	oz.	Quinin. arsenas *B*	0 5	—	—	2 0
69	oz.	Quinin. benzoas	0 5	—	—	1 9
60	oz.	Quinin. citras	0 4	—	—	1 6
72	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas	0 5	—	—	1 9
92	oz.	Quinin. formas	0 5	—	—	2 2
93	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas	0 6	—	—	2 2
81	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum	0 5	—	—	2 0
87	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum	0 5	—	—	2 1
50	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum	0 3	—	—	1 5
66	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum	0 4	—	—	1 7
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrochloridum	0 3	—	—	1 1
50	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor.-bi	0 3	—	—	1 5
69	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis	0 5	—	—	2 0
81	oz.	Quinin. lactas	0 5	—	—	2 0
60	oz.	Quinin. phosphas	0 4	—	—	1 6
54	oz.	Quinin. salicylas	0 3	—	—	1 4
34	oz.	Quinin. sulphas	0 3	—	—	0 10
44	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus	0 3	—	—	1 1
42	oz.	Quinin. tannas	0 3	—	—	1 1
66	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl.	0 5	—	—	1 5
90	oz.	Quinin. valerianas	0 6	—	—	2 2
		Quinol (*v.* Hydroquinone)				
54	oz.	Quinophan	—	—	6 9	1 6
		R				
		Ramul (B. & C.)	12-oz.	3 6	—	—
15	lb.	Rapii semina	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
27	lb.	Red squill compound	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
7·5	lb.	Resina (amber)	1 0	0 4	0 1	—

Cost d.	per	Re—Sa	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
11	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv.	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
7	oz.	Resorcinum	—	—	1 1	0 2
27	oz.	Resorcini acetas	—	—	4 0	0 8
39	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv.	—	1 5	0 5	—
240	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect.	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
182	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed)	—	6 10	1 10	0 4
87	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec.	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
126	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect.	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
102	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec.	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
72	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
192	oz.	Rheumatin	—	—	—	4 6
20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F.	2 6	0 9	—	—
13	lb.	Rosmarini folia	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers'	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
		Roup pills P.L.F.	doz.	0 8		
120	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang.	—	4 3	1 2	—
114	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot.	—	4 1	1 2	—
		S				
72	oz.	Saccharinum 550	per	gr.	0 1	1 9
66	oz.	Saccharinum solubile 500	per	gr.	0 1	1 8
7.5	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil.	—	0 3	0 1	—
16	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
10	lb.	Saccharum ustum exot.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F.			1 4	
		Sachet powder sec. P.L.F.			1 0	
36	lb.	Safrol	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. *E*	—	1 9	0 6	—
12	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F.	1 10	0 6	0 2	—
30	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv.	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
18	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
36	lb.	Sal Harrogate, artif.	4 6	1 3	0 5	—
—	3 oz.	Sal hepatica	—	—	0 9	0 2
12	lb.	Sal Kissingen artif.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. *E*	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F.	—	1 9	0 6	—
16	lb.	Sal prunella glob.	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
22	lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv.	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sal Vichy artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
22	oz.	Salicinum	—	—	3 3	0 7
23	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F.	2 10	1 0	0 3	—
45	oz.	Salipyrine	—	—	—	1 1
7	oz.	Salol	—	—	1 2	0 3
60	oz.	Salophen	—	—	—	1 6
192	oz.	Saloquinine	—	—	—	4 6
36	lb.	Sambuci flores sicc.	4 6	1 4	0 4	—
45	lb.	Sandaraca	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
26	lb.	Sanguinariæ radix	—	1 0	0 4	—
15	dr.	Sanguinarin.	—	—	—	2 3
168	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt.	—	5 10	1 7	0 3
72	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec.	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
57	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv.	7 3	2 2	0 8	—
104	dr.	Santoninum	per	gr.	0 3	15 2
45	½ oz.	Santyl	—	—	—	2 2
45	30	Santyl capsules	doz.	2 3	—	—
20	lb.	Sapo albus pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Sapo animalis	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.L.F. *B*	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	lb.	Sapo Cast. mottled	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Sapo "coconut oil"	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
17	lb.	Sapo durus	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
28	lb.	Sapo durus pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect.	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
30	lb.	Sapo kalinus	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
18	lb.	Sapo mollis viridis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
9	lb.	Sapo mollis coml. opt.	1 2	0 4	—	—

Cost d.	per	Sa—Se	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
36	lb.	Sapo Napol.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Saponinum	—	—	1 9	0 4
45	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam.	5 8	1 9	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. incis. ..	7 2	2 1	0 7	0 1
18	lb.	Sassafras radix incis.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
7	oz.	Scammoniæ resinæ pulv. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
24	dr.	Scammoniæ virgin. pulv. ..	—	—	—	3 6
60	lb.	Schlippe's salt	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
		Scopolamin. (*v.* Hyoscin.)				
146	100	Sedobrol tablets	doz.	2 4	—	—
	10	Sedobrol tablets	ea.	2 5	—	—
242	gross	Seltzogene charges 3-pt. ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
312	gross	Seltzogene charges 5-pt. ..	doz.	4 0	—	—
72	lb.	Sennæ folia Alex. opt.	9 0	2 7	0 8	—
36	lb.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
72	lb.	Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	—
33	lb.	Sennæ fructus Tinnev. ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
90	lb.	Serpentariæ rhizoma	—	3 3	1 0	0 2

Serums and Antitoxins	Selling Price A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Anthrax (human) .. 10 c.c.	—	—	—	3 9	5 6
Anthrax (vet) .. .. 30 c.c.	—	—	8 6	—	—
Blackleg (vet.) .. 45 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—	—
Colon bacillus .. 10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. 500 units	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	—
Diphtheria .. .. 1,000 units	—	1 9	—	2 0	—
Diphtheria .. .. 2,000 units	—	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Diphtheria .. .. 3,000 units	—	5 0	5 0	5 0	—
Diphtheria .. .. 4,000 units	—	6 6	—	6 6	6 0
Diphtheria .. .. 8,000 units	—	—	11 8	10 6	—
Diphtheria .. .. 10,000 units	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. .. 1,000 units	2 0	2 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. .. 2,000 units	3 6	5 0	7 0	5 0	—
Diphtheria, conc. .. 4,000 units	7 0	7 6	10 6	7 6	—
Diphtheria, conc. .. 6,000 units	9 6	9 6	15 9	9 6	—
Diphtheria, conc. .. 8,000 units	10 6	10 6	20 6	10 6	—
Diphtheria, prophyl. .. 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria, prophyl. .. 5 c.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Distemper (canine) .. 6% 5 c.c.	—	—	15 0	—	—
Dysentery .. .. 20 or 55 c.c.	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 0	—
Gonococcus .. .. .. 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	—
Hæmorrhagic-septic. (bovine, ovine, or porcine) .. 100 c.c.	—	—	18 0	—	—
Influenza (equine) .. .. 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	8 0	—
Meningococcus .. .. 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 6	—
Meningococcus .. .. 15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—	6 6
Meningococcus .. .. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 6	—
Meningococcus .. .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Meningococcus .. .. 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—
Normal (horse) .. .. 10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6	1 9
Normal (horse) .. .. 25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—
Plague .. .. .. 20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6	—
Pneumonia, polyval. .. .. 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 6	4 6
Pneumonia, polyval. .. .. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 6	—
Schick's Test .. per set	—	2 6	—	2 6	—
Schick's Test .. per set	—	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcus, polyval. 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, polyval. .. 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6	4 6
Streptococcus, polyval. .. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	6 6	—
Streptococcus, polyval. .. 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever .. 10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	6 6	—
Streptococcus, rheum. fever .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococ., ulcer. endocard .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus (equine) .. oz.	—	—	9 6	—	4 6
Tetanus .. .. 1,500 units	—	4 0	4 7	3 9	—
Tetanus, refined .. 500 units	1 6	1 9	—	1 9	—
Tetanus, refined .. 1,500 units	4 0	—	—	3 9	4 6
Tetanus, refined .. 8,000 units	20 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) .. .. 500 units	—	—	2 6	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) .. .. 1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) .. .. 1,500 units	3 0	—	—	3 9	—
Tetanus (vet.) .. .. 3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	5 6	—
Tetanus (vet.) .. .. 5,000 units	—	—	9 6	—	—
Typhoid .. .. .. 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
White scour (bovine) .. 10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	4 6	—
White scour (bovine) .. .. 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	9 0	—

Cost d.	per	Se—So	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
40	lb.	Sevum benzoatum	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sevum præparatum	—	1 5	0 5	—
11	oz.	Sevum phosphoratum	—	—	1 8	0 4
28	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap) ..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
57	lb.	Shellac alb.	7 3	2 2	0 7	—
52	lb.	Shellac aurant.	6 6	1 11	0 6	—
42	lb.	Shellac aurant. sec.	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
19	lb.	Sherbet P.L.F.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
4	oz.	Silica pur. præcip.	—	—	0 8	—
6	lb.	Silica coml.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
9.5	lb.	Sinapis albæ semina	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
		Sinapis pulv. (*v.* Mustard)				
		Sodium				
36	lb.	Soda caustica (sticks) pur. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
11	lb.	Soda caustica (gran. or flake) ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Soda lime	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Sodii acetas pur. cryst. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	oz.	Sodii acetylsalicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
33	lb.	Sodii ammon. phos.	—	1 3	0 4	—
5	oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd. .. *A, B*	—	—	0 10	0 3
36	oz.	Sodii benzoas nat.	—	—	5 3	0 11
54	lb.	Sodii benzoas artif.	—	2 0	0 7	—
6	oz.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards) ..	0 9	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv... ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
		Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
4	lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
264	cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
10	lb.	Sodii bichromas	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Sodii bisulphas pur.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
51	lb.	Sodii bitartras	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Sodii bromidum	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27	oz.	Sodii cacodylas .. .. *B*	—	—	4 0	0 8
3	lb.	Sodii carbolas	—	—	0 6	0 1
4.5	lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Sodii carbonas exsic.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii carbonas coml.	0 5	0 2	0 1	—
54	oz	Sodii chaulmoogras	—	—	—	1 2
10	lb.	Sodii chloridum pur.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
15	oz.	Sodii cinnamas	—	—	2 3	0 5
40	lb.	Sodii citras	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Sodii citro-tartras eff.	4 2	1 4	0 5	—
39	lb.	Sodii cyanid.	5 0	1 6	0 6	—
2	oz.	Sodii formas	—	—	0 4	0 1
6	oz.	Sodii glycerophosphas 50% ..	—	—	1 2	0 3

Cost		**So**	Selling Price			
d.	per	**Sodium**—(cont,)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
10	oz.	Sodii glycerophos. pulv.	—	—	1 6	0 3
26	oz.	Sodii guaiacas	—	—	3 9	0 8
54	oz.	Sodii gynocardas	—	—	8 0	1 4
42	oz.	Sodii hippuras	—	—	6 2	1 0
54	oz.	Sodii hydnocarpas	—	—	8 0	1 4
8	oz.	Sodii hypophosphis	—	—	1 2	0 3
4·5	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis opt.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	0 5	—	—	—
26	oz.	Sodii iodidum	—	—	3 9	0 8
6	lb.	Sodii lactas (syrupy)	—	—	1 3	0 3
7·5	oz.	Sodii lith. cit. co.	—	—	1 2	0 2
21	lb.	Sodii manganas coml.	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sodii metasulphis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
54	oz.	Sodii morrhuas	—	—	8 0	1 4
24	lb.	Sodii nitras pur.	—	1 0	0 4	—
5	lb.	Sodii nitras coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
18	lb.	Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	—	0 8	0 5	0 1
24	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum	—	—	3 6	0 7
42	lb.	Sodii oleas	—	1 6	0 5	—
26	lb.	Sodii oxalas *C*	—	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Sodii perboras	3 3	1 0	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Sodii peroxidum	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
54	lb.	Sodii persulphas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas "pea"	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery"	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
16	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic.	—	1 2	0 4	—
32	lb.	Sodii phosph. acidus	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Sodii phosph. eff.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
16	lb.	Sodii et potas. tart. pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
46	lb.	Sodii salicylas cryst.	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1
36	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat.	—	—	5 3	0 11
4·5	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut.	0 8	0 3	—	—
36	lb.	Sodii stearas	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	oz.	Sodii succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6
4·5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "pea"	0 8	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "feathery"	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 10	0 4	0 1	—
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic.	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst.	0 4	—	7 lb.	1 8
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv.	0 5	—	7 lb.	2 4
28	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet.	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8
18	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst.	—	0 9	0 3	—
6	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
33	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral)	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
15	lb.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C.	—	—	2 3	0 5
54	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur.	—	—	0 8	0 2
24	oz.	Sodii valerianas	—	—	3 6	0 8
114	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	—	3 9	1 0	—
94·5	120	Solurol tablets (A. & H.)	doz.	1 2	—	—
		Solvellæ		100	50	25
78	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	..	1 10	1 2	0 9
102	1,000	Alum. et zinci scarb. aa. gr. 30	..	2 2	1 4	0 10
96	1,000	Boracis co. B.P.C.	..	2 2	1 4	0 10
126	1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 *C*	..	2 4	1 6	0 11
468	1,000	Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75 *C*	..	8 9	4 8	2 7
108	1,000	"Mouth-wash, eff."	..	2 4	1 4	0 10
81	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I.	..	2 1	1 4	0 11
66	1,000	Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10	..	1 10	1 2	0 10
99	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18	..	2 4	1 4	0 10
96	1,000	Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15	..	1 9	1 1	0 7
270	1,000	Nasal-pharyng. co. No. 2 *B,F*	..	4 6	2 8	1 6
81	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60	..	2 1	1 4	0 11
18	lb.	Soy (Chin.)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
129	oz.	Sozoiodol, hydrarg.	—	—	—	2 2

Cost		**So—Su**	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d
150	oz.	Sozoiodol, sodium	—	—	—	3 7
54	oz.	Sozoiodol, zinc.	—	—	—	1 4
6	dr.	Sparteinæ sulphas *B*	—	—	—	1 0
132	lb.	Spigelia	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
		Spiritus				
76	lb.	Spiritus ætheris	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
108	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp.	—	3 8	1 0	0 3
66	lb.	Spt. ætheris nitrosi	7 9	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	3 0	—	—	—
50	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus	5 10	1 9	0 6	0 1
		Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 9	℥ij.	1 6
90	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ fetidus	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
279	lb.	Spt. anisi	—	9 0	2 4	0 4
72	lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
102	lb.	Spt. cajuputi	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
75	lb.	Spt. camphoræ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
64	lb.	Spt. chloroformi	—	2 1	0 7	0 2
396	lb.	Spt. cinnamomi	—	—	3 8	0 7
108	lb.	Spt. juniperi	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
216	lb.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L.	—	7 0	1 2	0 2
660	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	5 0	0 10
384	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ exot.	—	12 3	3 6	0 6
504	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. Ang.	—	16 3	4 3	0 8
456	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. exot.	—	15 0	3 10	0 7
300	lb.	Spt. myristicæ	—	9 8	2 7	0 5
132	lb.	Spt. nucis juglandis	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
260	pt.	Spt. rectificat. sine rebate	24 0	7 0	1 9	0 4
108	lb.	Spt. rectificat. c. rebate	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2
285	lb.	Spt. rosmarini exot.	—	9 4	2 6	0 5
60	lb.	Spt. saponatus	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
26	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
102	gal.	Spt. sick-room	pint	1 8	—	—
60	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
53	gal.	Spt. vini meth. (color.) 64 o.p.	pint	1 1	—	—
40	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.) (10 gall. lots)	pint	0 9	gal.	5 0
47	gal.	Spt. vin meth. (pyrid.) 64 o.p.	pint	0 11	—	—
54	oz.	Spleen subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	1 4
24	set	Splints. arm: set of 8 pairs	3 0	—	—	—
44	80	Stannoxyl tablets, unstd.	doz.	0 10½	—	—
63	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt.	7 10½	2 3	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Stannum gran. pur.	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 3
13	gm.	Stovaine	—	—	—	—
16	lb.	Stramonii folia	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Stromonii fol. pulv.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
7	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst.	—	—	1 1	0 2
9	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic.	—	—	1 6	0 3
28	oz.	Strontii iodidum	—	—	4 0	0 8
18	oz.	Strontii lactas	—	—	2 8	0 6
18	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Strontii salicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
6	gr.	Strophanthinum *B*	per	gr.	1 0	—
48	oz.	Strychnina cryst. *B*	—	—	7 0	1 2
48	oz.	Strych. pulv. *B*	—	—	7 0	1 2
42	oz.	Strych. hydrochloridum *B*	—	—	6 2	1 0
45	oz.	Strych. nitras *B*	—	—	6 7	1 1
36	oz.	Strych. sulphas *B*	—	—	5 3	1 0
21	20	Stypticin tablets *B*	doz.	1 9	—	—
28	20	Styptol tablets *B*	doz.	2 1	—	—
60	oz.	Styracol	—	—	—	1 6
27	15	Styracol tablets gr. 7½	doz.	2 8	—	—
102	lb.	Styrax præparatus	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
60	lb.	Succus allii	—	2 2	0 7	—
38	lb.	Succus belladonnæ *C*	—	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Succus conii *C*	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Succus digitalis *C*	—	1 6	0 5	—
37	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi)	—	1 4	0 5	—

Cost d.	Cost per	Su—Sy	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 4 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 1 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 1 dr. s. d.
22	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (stick) ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	0 1
36	lb.	Succus hyoscyami .. *C*	—	1 6	0 5	—
102	gal.	Succus limettæ	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
132	gal.	Succus limonis	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
82	lb.	Succus scoparii	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Succus taraxaci	—	1 4	0 5	—
21	oz.	Sulphonal .. .. *C*	—	—	3 1	0 6
9·5	lb.	Sulphur lotum	1 3	0 4	0 1½	—
15	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum	—	0 6	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
4	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
240	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec. ..	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
4·5	lb.	Sulphur vivum	0 7	0 3	—	—
356	cwt.	Sulphur vivum	7 lb.	2 8	—	—
6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F.	1 0	—	—	—
24	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
27	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum	—	—	4 0	0 8
		Suppositoria				
72	gross	Sup. acidi borici gr. 3	doz.	1 0	—	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi carbolici B.P.	doz.	1 0	—	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi gallici gr. 3	doz.	1 0	—	—
96	gross	Sup. acidi gallici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. .. *B, F*	doz.	1 4	—	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi tannici B.P.	doz.	1 0	—	—
96	gross	Sup. acidi tannici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. .. *B, F*	doz.	1 4	—	—
84	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 *B*	doz.	1 2	—	—
144	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) .. .. *B, F*	doz.	2 0	—	—
108	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ¼) et opii (gr. ¼) .. .. .. *B, F*	doz.	1 6	—	—
132	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) *B, F*	doz.	1 10	—	—
96	gross	Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 4	—	—
168	gross	Sup. cocainæ gr. ¼ .. *B, F*	doz.	2 4	—	—
96	gross	Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. .. *B, F*	doz.	1 4	—	—
		Sup. glycerini :				
90	doz.	adult	box	1 3	—	—
69	doz.	child	box	1 0	—	—
60	doz.	infant	box	0 10	—	—
84	gross	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3	doz.	1 2	—	—
84	gross	Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
84	gross	Sup. iodoformi B.P.	doz.	1 4	—	—
96	gross	Sup. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	1 8	—	—
120	gross	Sup. iodof. (gr. 5) et ol. eucalypti (♏j.)	doz.	1 8	—	—
36	box	Sup. iodogal (B. & C.)	box	4 6	—	—
96	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ⅛ .. *B, F*	doz.	1 4	—	—
108	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ¼ .. *B, F*	doz.	1 6	—	—
120	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ .. *B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
168	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. 1 .. *B, F*	doz.	2 4	—	—
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 1 .. *B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 .. *B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
84	gross	Sup. plumbi co. B.P. *B, ex F*	doz.	1 2	—	—
144	gross	Sup. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2 vel. gr. 3	doz.	2 0	—	—
192	gross	Sup. quininæ sulph. gr. 5 ..	doz.	2 8	—	—
78	oz.	Suprarenal gland (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	1 11

Surgical dressings (*v.* Bandages, Cotton-wool, etc.)

Surgical spirit (*v.* Spirit, sick-room)

Syringes, glass, m. & f., ¼-oz., cost 3¼d., sell **6d.**; ½-oz., cost 3¾d., sell **8d.**
1-oz., cost 5¾d., sell **1s.**; 2-oz., cost 9d., sell **1s. 4d.**
3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell **2s. 6d.**; 4-oz., cost 1s. 7d., sell **3s.**

Syringes, glycerin, 2 drm., cost 9d., sell **1s. 6d.**; ½-oz., cost 1s. 2½d., sell **2s.**

Cost d.	Cost per	Sy	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 4 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 1 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 1 dr. s. d.
		Syrupi				
8	lb.	Syrupus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
56	lb.	Syr. ac. glycerophos. (Huxley)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
31	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici	—	1 6	0 5	—
108	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriod. (Gardner) ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
27	lb.	Syr. alii	—	1 6	0 5	—
19	lb.	Syr. althææ	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. anisi	—	1 3	0 4	—
32	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. *C*	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
70	lb.	Syr. aromaticus	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
36	lb.	Syr. aurantii	—	1 8	0 6	—
24	lb.	Syr. aurantii floris	—	1 2	0 4	—
54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.) ..	—	2 3	0 8	—
39	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
19	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
19	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
24	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co. .. *C*	—	1 3	0 4	—
53	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
28	lb.	Syr. chloral .. .. *C*	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co.	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
81	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.) ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis *C*	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
60	lb.	Syr. croci	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
33	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
53	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et. strych. .. .. *C*	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial.	—	1 0	0 4	—
23	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi	—	1 7	0 5	—
30	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
17	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
13	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. ..	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
		Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd. ..	—	1 1	℥viij.	1 11
38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang.	—	1 6	0 5	—
32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. ..	—	1 7	0 5	—
24	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. et strych.	—	1 3	0 4	—
21	lb.	Syr. fici	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Syr. format. co. .. .. *C*	—	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Syr. glucosi	—	0 9	0 3	—
41	lb.	Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
27	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. *C*	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
36	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. .. .. *C*	6 0	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) *C*	5 2	1 8	0 6	—
23	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi	—	1 3	0 4	—
65	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
17	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. *C*	2 10	1 0	0 4	—
		Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. ..	—	1 3	℥ij.	0 11
32	℥vij.	Syr. hypo. co. Fellows *C*	—	3 3	0 10	0 2
53	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
33	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 7	0 5	—
22	lb.	Syr. limonis	4 1	1 2	0 4	—
20	lb.	Syr. marrubii	3 5	1 1	0 4	—
32	lb.	Syr. mori	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
19	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ .. *C*	—	1 2	0 4	—
20	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
42	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
36	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi	—	1 9	0 6	—
16	lb.	Syr. pruni virginianæ	—	0 10	0 3	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph.	—	2 0	0 7	—

Cost d.	Cost per	**Sy—Ta** **Syrupi**—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 4 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 1 oz. s. d.	Selling Price 1 dr. s. d.
22	lb.	Syr. rhamni	—	1 3	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang.	—	1 8	0 6	—
18	lb.	Syr. rhei	—	1 0	0 4	—
19	lb.	Syr. rhœados	3 2	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. ribis nig.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
51	lb.	Syr. ribis rub.	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
79	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
32	lb.	Syr. rosæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fructicosi	—	1 8	0 6	—
33	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi	—	1 8	0 6	—
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ	—	1 3	0 4	—
11	lb.	Syr. scillæ	—	0 8	0 3	—
48	lb.	Syr. senegæ	—	2 6	0 9	—
35	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex.	—	1 8	0 6	—
19	lb.	Syr. sennæ Tinn.	—	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
22	lb.	Syr. tamarindi	—	1 2	0 4	—
15	lb.	Syr. tolutanus	—	0 9	0 3	—
26	lb.	Syr. triplex B.P.C. .. *C*	—	1 4	0 5	—
27	lb.	Syr. tussilaginis	—	1 4	0 5	—
20	lb.	Syr. violæ	—	1 1	0 4	—
18	lb.	Syr. zingiberis	—	1 0	0 4	—

Cost d.	Cost per	**Tabellæ**	Selling Price (in containers) 100 s. d.	Selling Price (in containers) 50 s. d.	Selling Price (in containers) 25 s. d.
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. *B*	1 8	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ .. .. *B*	1 8	1 1	0 9
48	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3	1 5	1 0	0 8
69	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5	1 9	1 2	0 9
69	1,000	Acetanilidi co.	1 9	1 2	0 9
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. (½) ammon. carb. (1)	1 8	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. (½) sod. bic. (1)	1 8	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4	2 0	1 2	0 10
87	1,000	Aloes et myrrhæ	1 10	1 2	0 9
75	1,000	Aloini gr. ¼	1 9	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Aloini gr. ½	1 9	1 1	0 9
69	1,000	Aloini co. .. .. .. *B*	1 10	1 1	0 9
246	1,000	Amidopyrinæ gr. 5	4 1	2 4	1 4
48	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
63	1,000	Antacid (Roberts)	1 6	1 1	0 9
54	1,000	Aspirin gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 7
114	1,000	Aspirin gr. 10	2 6	1 6	0 10
63	1,000	Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 10
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1)	2 10	1 8	1 0
99	1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½)	2 2	1 4	0 10
144	1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et caffein. (1)	3 2	1 10	1 1
180	1,000	Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2½) ipecac. co. (2½) .. .. *B, F*	3 4	2 0	1 2
72	1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv. ipec. co. (2) *B*	1 10	1 2	0 9
150	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quininæ sulphatis (1) ..	3 2	1 10	1 1
186	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5 .. .. .. *B*	3 3	1 11	1 2
210	1,000	Barbitoni sodii gr. 5	3 8	2 0	1 2
186	1,000	Benzonaphthol	3 9	2 2	1 4
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3	2 11	1 4	0 10
111	1,000	Beta-naphthol. gr. 5	2 6	1 6	1 0
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol co.	2 1	1 4	0 10
69	1,000	Bismuthated magnesia	—	1 3	—
225	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5	3 9	2 3	1 4
132	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½)	2 6	1 8	0 11
111	1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	2 3	1 6	0 11
132	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zingib. (½) p. rhei (1)	2 6	1 6	0 11
135	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2)	2 6	1 6	0 11
186	1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5	3 3	1 11	1 1
198	1,000	Bismuthi subnitratis gr. 5	3 6	2 0	1 2
51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 8
63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) *C*	1 8	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Blaud pil (5) ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) strychninæ ($\frac{1}{100}$) .. .. .. *B*	1 8	1 1	0 9
60	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ($\frac{1}{20}$)	1 8	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. (½) ..	1 6	1 0	0 9
75	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ($\frac{1}{64}$) .. .. *C*	2 0	1 2	0 10
99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2	2 0	1 3	1 0
150	500	Calcium acetylsalicylatis	5 0	2 9	1 7
51	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 9
38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 3	0 10½	0 8
38	1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	1 3	0 10½	0 8
51	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2	1 6	1 0	0 8
87	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5	2 2	1 3	0 10
123	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5	2 8	1 8	1 0
78	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. ½	1 10	1 2	0 9
96	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2	2 2	1 4	0 10
126	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	2 10	1 8	1 0
180	1,000	Cinnam. et quin.	3 7	2 1	1 3
264	1,000	Codeinæ gr. ¼ .. .. .. *B*	4 5	2 5	1 4
228	500	Codeinæ gr. ½ .. .. .. *B*	7 0	3 9	2 0
200	250	Codeinæ gr. 1 .. .. .. *B*	12 4	6 4	3 5
210	1,000	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. ¼ .. *B*	3 7	2 0	1 2
173	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. ½ .. *B*	5 9	3 1	1 9
153	250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 .. *B*	9 8	5 0	2 8
360	1,000	Corporis lutei gr. 2 (fresh gland) ..	6 6	3 6	1 10
420	1,000	Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. ¾ .. *B*	—	4 0	2 3
420	1,000	Cotarnin. pthal. gr. ¾ .. .. *B*	—	4 0	2 3
69	1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	1 10	1 2	0 9
75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5 .. *B*, ex *F*	2 0	1 2	0 10
216	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ .. .. *B, F*	4 0	2 4	1 4
165	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ .. *B, F*	3 3	1 10	1 1
210	1,000	Didymin. gr. 5 (fresh gland)	4 0	2 0	1 3
180	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. .. .. *B*	3 8	2 1	1 4
141	1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5 .. *B*, ex *F*	2 11	1 8	1 1
63	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 2 .. *C*	—	—	10 0
198	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 .. .. *B*	4 0	2 3	1 4
306	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 .. .. *B*	5 5	3 1	1 10
444	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. .. *B*	8 0	4 3	2 4
180	1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5	3 8	2 0	1 2
69	1,000	Ferri redact. gr. 3	2 0	1 2	0 10
54	1,000	Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	—	1 2	—
57	1,000	Formald. et cinnam. gr 12	—	1 2	—
108	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 4	2 6	1 6	11 0
123	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 5	2 10	1 10	1 0
126	1,000	Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	3 0	2 0	1 1
72	1,000	Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	—	(40) 10	—
108	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ gr. 5	2 5	1 6	1 0
99	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ (3) sulph. (3)	2 4	1 5	0 11
174	1,000	Guaiacol. carbonatis gr. 5	3 4	1 10	1 2
90	1,000	Hæmoglobin. co.	2 3	1 4	0 11
81	1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5	2 0	1 3	0 10
27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. ½	1 0	0 9	0 7
27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1	1 0	0 9	0 7
36	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 2	1 2	0 10	0 8
63	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec. co. (1) *B*	1 8	1 1	0 9
30	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (½) sod. bic. (½) ..	1 1	0 9	0 8
42	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) sod. bic. (3) ..	1 5	1 0	0 9
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ ..	1 3	0 11	0 8
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ .. *C*	1 3	0 11	0 8
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. ⅛ .. *C*	1 3	0 11	0 8

Cost		Tabellæ		Selling Price (in containers)		
d.	per			100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	C	1 3	0 11	0 8
27	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		1 0	0 9	0 7
30	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 1		1 1	0 10	0 8
51	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 3		1 5	1 0	0 9
75	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5		1 10	1 2	0 9
180	1,000	Hyoscinæ hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	3 6	1 9	1 1
144	1,000	Hyoscinæ hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	B	2 8	1 7	0 11
57	1,000	Iodised throat		—	1 1	—
300	1,000	Lactic. bacilli		5 6	3 1	1 9
147	1,000	Lithii carbonatis gr. 5		3 2	1 10	1 1
147	1,000	Lithii citratis gr. 5		3 0	1 10	1 1
252	1,000	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15		4 6	2 1	1 5
350	1,000	Mammary gland gr. 5 (fresh gland)		6 0	3 2	1 9
396	1,000	Methylsulphonal gr. 5		6 4	3 5	1 11
270	1,000	Mixed gland (female)		5 0	2 8	1 7
240	1,000	Mixed gland (male)		4 6	2 6	1 5
300	500	Mixed gland (tetra)		10 0	5 5	3 0
63	1,000	Nitroglycerini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{200}$		1 8	1 1	0 9
330	1,000	Ovarian. gr. 5 (fresh gland)		6 0	3 0	1 9
240	1,000	Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5		4 8	2 7	1 6
375	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated)		11 4	6 6	3 6
240	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (desiccated)		7 5	4 3	2 3
132	1,000	Pepsini gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (coated)		2 10	1 8	1 0
99	1,000	Phenacetini gr. 5		2 2	1 4	0 11
162	1,000	Phenacetini, quin., caffein.		3 4	2 0	1 2
111	1,000	Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1)		2 6	1 6	0 11
150	1,000	Phenazoni gr. 5		2 10	1 8	1 1
168	1,000	Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1)		2 11	1 9	1 1
69	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 1		1 8	1 1	0 9
87	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 2		2 0	1 4	0 10
141	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 5		3 0	1 9	1 1
300	500	Pituitar. gr. 2 (whole gland)		9 3	5 4	2 10
300	500	Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2		9 3	5 4	2 10
330	500	Pituitar. (posterior) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated)		10 2	4 6	3 0
38	1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5		1 4	0 11	0 8
45	1,000	Potassii bromidi gr. 5		1 3	0 11	0 8
16	1,000	Potassii chloratis gr. 5		0 10	0 8	0 6
34	1,000	Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5		1 3	0 10	0 8
60	1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{250}$)	C	1 9	1 1	0 9
168	500	Prostate gland gr. 5 (fresh gland)		6 0	3 4	2 0
93	1,000	Quininæ ammon. ♏ 30		2 2	1 4	0 10
150	1,000	Quininæ ammon. ʒj.		3 0	1 9	1 1
180	1,000	Quininæ ammon. et cinnam. ʒj.		3 6	2 1	1 3
99	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 1		2 1	1 4	0 10
186	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 2		3 8	2 1	1 3
144	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 3		5 5	2 10	1 8
231	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 5		8 4	4 4	2 3
390	500	Quininæ ethyl carb. gr. 5		13 8	7 2	3 9
234	1,000	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 2		4 6	2 5	1 5
168	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 3		6 6	3 4	1 10
270	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5		9 8	5 2	2 9
234	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 2		4 6	2 5	1 5
270	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 5		9 8	5 1	2 9
87	1,000	Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2)		2 2	1 4	0 10
87	1,000	Rhei (3) zingib. ($\frac{1}{2}$) sod. bic. ($1\frac{1}{2}$)		2 0	1 3	0 11
78	1,000	Rhei pil. co. gr. 4		2 0	1 3	0 10
75	1,000	Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5		2 0	1 2	0 10
54	1,000	Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)		5 0	2 0	1 1
246	1,000	Salicini gr. 5		4 8	2 7	1 6
87	1,000	Salol. gr. 5		2 1	1 4	0 11
68	100	Santonini gr. 1		—	—	5 5
72	100	Santonini co. B.P.C.		—	—	5 5
185	250	Santonini ($\frac{1}{2}$) et hyd. subchl. ($\frac{1}{2}$)		—	—	3 1
13	1,000	Soda-mint gr. 5		0 9	0 8	0 6
22	1,000	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5		0 9	0 8	0 6
32	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 2		1 2	0 10	0 8
63	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 5		1 8	1 1	0 9
108	1,000	Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5)		2 6	1 6	0 11
105	500	Sulphonal gr. 5	C	3 7	2 0	1 2
51	1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1)		1 6	1 1	0 9
270	1,000	Suprarenal gr. 5 (trimmed gland)		5 2	2 10	1 7
87	1,000	Syr. Eastoni ♏ 30	B	2 2	1 6	0 10
135	1,000	Syr. Eastoni ʒj.	B	2 10	1 9	1 1
162	1,000	Syr. glyceroph. co. ♏ 30	C	3 4	2 0	1 2
111	1,000	Syr. hypoph. co. ʒj.	C	2 6	1 6	1 0
192	1,000	Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5		3 9	2 2	1 4
162	100	Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4		21 0	13 0	7 2
111	500	"Three bromides"		2 3	1 4	0 11
135	1,000	"Three syrups"	C	2 10	1 8	1 0
240	1,000	Thymi gland. gr. 5 (fresh gland)		4 6	2 6	1 5
132	1,000	Thyroidei B.P.C.		2 10	1 8	1 1
66	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. $\frac{1}{4}$		1 9	0 11	0 8
75	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		2 0	1 2	0 10
132	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 1		2 10	1 8	1 1
240	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 2		4 6	2 6	1 5
210	500	Thyroidei sicci gr. 5		7 8	4 2	2 3

Tabellæ, Hypodermic

(Tubes of ten tablets)

Cost		Tabellæ, Hypodermic (Tubes of ten tablets)		Sell	
d.	per			per	s. d.
60	doz.	Adrenalini gr. $\frac{1}{200}$		tube	0 9
60	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	C	tube	0 9
39	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		tube	0 9
60	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	B, F	tube	0 11
72	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	B, F	tube	0 11
79	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	B, F	tube	0 11
90	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	B, F	tube	1 2
60	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	B, F	tube	0 9
72	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	B, F	tube	0 11
42	doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
42	doz.	Homatropinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	B	tube	0 7
42	doz.	Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	B, F	tube	0 11
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	B, F	tube	0 11
72	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	B, F	tube	0 11
84	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	B, F	tube	1 1
60	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{200}$)	B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{6}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{180}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{4}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{150}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{4}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B. F	tube	0 11
72	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{3}$) et atropinæ sulphatis ($\frac{1}{120}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
60	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	B, F	tube	0 9
72	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	B, F	tube	0 11
45	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
78	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	tube	1 1
84	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	B	tube	1 1
84	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	B	tube	1 1
72	doz.	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		tube	0 11
48	doz.	Sparteinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	B	tube	0 7

Cost		Ta—Ti	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.)	—	—	13 0	2 0
36	4 oz.	Taka diastase elixir	—	4 6	1 2	0 2
32	4 oz.	Taka diastase liq.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½	doz.	1 3	—	—
18	lb.	Talcum opt.	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml.	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—
12	lb.	Tallow	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—
38	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
12	lb.	Tamarindus W.I.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
21	oz.	Tannalbin	—	—	—	0 6
15	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 2	—	—
72	oz.	Tannigen	—	—	—	1 9
48	100 gm.	Tannoform	—	—	1 9	0 4
27	lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
45	lb.	Terebenum	—	1 9	0 6	—
18	oz.	Terebinth. chia.	—	—	2 8	0 6
16	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
34	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver.	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
4	oz.	Terpini hydras	—	—	0 7	0 1
5	oz.	Terpineol	—	—	0 9	0 2
5	oz.	Terpinol	—	—	0 9	0 2
27	lb.	Terra rosæ	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
		Test Papers in Books				
18	doz.	Congo red	each	0 3	—	—
12	doz.	Litmus red or blue	each	0 3	—	—
15	doz.	Litmus neutral	each	0 3	—	—
18	doz.	Methyl orange	each	0 3	—	—
27	doz.	Phenolphthalein	each	0 5	—	—
15	doz.	Starch	each	0 3	—	—
15	doz.	Starch and iodide	each	0 3	—	—
27	doz.	Turmeric	each	0 5	—	—
108	oz.	Tetronal *C*	—	—	—	2 10
189	oz.	Thallin. sulph.	—	—	—	5 8
22	oz.	Theobromina	—	—	3 3	0 7
27	oz.	Theobrominæ-acetylsal.	—	—	4 0	0 8
18	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet.	—	—	3 1	0 6
15	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal.	—	—	2 8	0 5
192	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet.	—	—	—	5 3
114	oz.	Theophyllin.-sod. acet.	—	—	—	2 9
65	oz.	Thiocol.	—	—	—	1 7
43	6 oz.	Thiocol syrup	—	—	0 11	0 2
27	25	Thiocol tablets	doz.	1 8	—	—
28	oz.	Thioform	—	—	3 6	0 8
60	oz.	Thiol	—	—	7 6	1 6
24	oz.	Thiosinamina	—	—	3 6	0 7
18	oz.	Thio-urea	—	—	2 8	0 6
18	oz.	Thorii nitras pur.	—	—	2 8	0 6
36	lb.	Thresh's reagent	—	1 6	0 5	—
18	lb.	Thus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Thymol	—	—	3 6	0 6
78	oz.	Thymol carbonas	—	—	11 6	2 0
39	oz.	Thymol iodidum	—	—	5 9	1 0
48	oz.	Thyroideum siccum	—	—	7 0	1 2
24	lb.	Tiliæ flores	3 0	1 2	0 4	—
87	lb.	Thymotussin	—	3 3	0 10	—
		Tincturæ				
72	lb.	Tr. aconiti *B*	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming *B*	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
46	lb.	Tr. aloes	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
39	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C.	4 6	1 6	0 5	—

Cost		Ti	Selling Price			
d.	per	Tincturæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
72	lb.	Tr. anthemidis	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. *C*	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. apocyni	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
72	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radicis	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
80	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
240	lb.	Tr. aurantii	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
192	lb.	Tr. aurantii P.B. '85	—	6 4	1 8	0 3
279	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis	—	9 3	2 4	0 4
66	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ *C*	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp.	7 8	2 3	0 8	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp.	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
82	lb.	Tr. berberidis	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. boldo	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
75	lb.	Tr. buchu	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
156	lb.	Tr. cacti grandiflori	—	5 7	1 6	0 3
102	lb.	Tr. calendulæ	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. calumbæ	—	1 4	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co. *C*	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
312	lb.	Tr. cannabis ind. *C*	—	—	3 3	0 6
84	lb.	Tr. cantharidini *C*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
95	lb.	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 *C*	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
98	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet. *C*	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
52	lb.	Tr. capsici	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
102	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
38	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
126	lb.	Tr. carminativa	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. cascaræ	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ	—	3 4	1 2	0 2
14	oz.	Tr. castorei	—	—	2 0	0 4
48	lb.	Tr. catechu	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
144	lb.	Tr. cerei B.P.C.	—	5 2	1 5	0 3
66	lb.	Tr. chiratæ	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
38	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P. '85 *B*	—	2 2	0 9	0 2
132	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. *B, F*	—	—	1 9	0 4
66	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ flavæ	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
252	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi	—	8 3	2 4	0 4
72	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. cocæ *B, F*	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
154	lb.	Tr. cocci	—	5 5	1 6	0 3
78	lb.	Tr. colchici *C*	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi *C*	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. colocynthidis	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. condurango	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
81	lb.	Tr. conii *C*	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. convallariæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. coto	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
252	lb.	Tr. croci	—	9 0	2 6	0 5
108	lb.	Tr. cubebæ	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
306	lb.	Tr. curcumæ	—	10 2	2 8	0 5
90	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. damianæ	—	3 11	1 1	0 2
123	lb.	Tr. daturæ sem. *C*	—	4 2	1 2	0 3
69	lb.	Tr. digitalis *C*	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. droseræ rot.	—	—	1 3	0 3
84	lb.	Tr. ergotæ *B*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ætherea *B*	—	4 4	1 4	0 3
90	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata *B*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. eucalypti fol.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. eucalypti gum.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. euonymi	—	3 0	0 10	0 2

Cost		Ti	Selling Price			
d.	per	Tincturæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
132	lb.	Tr. euonymin. virid.	—	4 9	1 3	0 3
84	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
40	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
24	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
54	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
68	lb.	Tr. gallæ	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. gelsemii *C*	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
40	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co.	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
104	lb.	Tr. gossypii	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
86	lb.	Tr. grindeliæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. guaiaci	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
79	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. guaranæ	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
51	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
76	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
276	lb.	Tr. hibisci	—	9 9	2 6	0 5
120	lb.	Tr. hydrastis *C*	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. hyoscyami *C*	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ *C*	—	3 9	1 2	0 2
228	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea	—	7 9	2 0	0 4
108	lb.	Tr. iodi fortis	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
80	lb.	Tr. iodi mitis	10 4	2 9	0 9	0 2
138	lb.	Tr. iodi (French Cdx.)	—	4 8	1 4	0 3
90	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C.	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
93	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
75	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii *B, F*	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
297	lb.	Tr. iridis	—	—	2 10	0 5
54	lb.	Tr. jaborandi *C*	—	2 10	0 7	0 1
88	lb.	Tr. jalapæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
63	lb.	Tr. kino	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. kolæ	—	2 8	0 10	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. krameriæ	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. laricis	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co.	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
270	lb.	Tr. limonis	—	8 10	2 9	0 5
183	lb.	Tr. limonis '85	—	6 6	1 9	0 3
66	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ *C*	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea *C*	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. lupuli	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
132	lb.	Tr. lycopodii	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
80	lb.	Tr. maticæ	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
82	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
112	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ co. vet. P.L.F.	15 0	4 3	1 2	—
96	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F.	12 0	3 4	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C.	—	3 4	1 0	—
262	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F.	—	8 6	2 3	—
54	lb.	Tr. nucis vomicæ *C*	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. *C*	—	—	1 8	0 4
102	lb.	Tr. opii *B, F*	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
93	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 *B, F*	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata *C*	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) *B, F*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
216	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. *B, F*	—	7 9	2 2	0 4
117	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. *B, F*	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. persionis B.P.C.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
177	lb.	Tr. phosphori co.	—	6 4	1 7	0 3
102	lb.	Tr. podophylli	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. pruni virginianæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. pyrethri	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. quassiæ	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Tr. quillaiæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
273	lb.	Tr. quininæ	—	9 8	2 6	0 4

Cost		Ti—Tr	Selling Price			
d.	per	Tincturæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
52	lb.	Tr. quininæ ammoniata	6 3	2 0	0 7	0 1
	lb.	Tr. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.)		2 6	—	℥ij.
72	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon c. cinnam.	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
40	lb.	Tr. rhei co.	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
102	lb.	Tr. rhei '85	12 9	3 9	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. rhus toxicod.	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
52	lb.	Tr. scillæ	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Tr. senegæ	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
51	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
93	lb.	Tr. serpentariæ	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
51	lb.	Tr. stramonii *C*	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
62	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem. *C*	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
105	lb.	Tr. strophanthi *C*	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. sumbul	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. tolutana	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
75	lb.	Tr. valerianæ	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
110	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ætherea	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
88	lb.	Tr. veratri *C*	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
92	lb.	Tr. viburni prunifol.	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. zingiberis	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
—	—	Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd.	℥ij.	2 0	℥j.	1 2
179	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F.	—	6 9	1 10	0 4
		Toilet vinegar (indust.), pkd.	℥iv.	2 0	℥ij.	1 3
72	lb.	Toncæ fabæ Para frosted	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
216	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura	—	7 9	2 0	0 4
		Tooth Pastes				
32	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F.	—	1 2	0 4	—
40	lb.	Areca P.L.F.	—	1 6	0 6	—
65	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F.	—	2 4	0 8	—
36	lb.	Cherry P.L.F.	—	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Red Rose P.L.F.	—	1 1	0 4	—
40	lb.	Thymol P.L.F.	—	1 6	0 6	—
		Tooth Powders				
28	lb.	Antacid P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
96	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
90	lb.	Aromatic P.L.F.	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
27	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Quinine P.L.F.	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
50	lb.	Rhatany P.L.F.	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 2
18	lb.	Rose P.L.F.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Saponaceous P.L.F.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Thymol P.L.F.	2 6	1 1	0 4	—
7	lb.	Tow	1 2	—	—	—
10	lb.	Tow, carbolised	1 6	—	—	—
102	lb.	Tragacantha	—	3 9	1 1	—
192	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. opt.	—	6 10	1 11	0 4
120	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec.	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
42	oz.	Triferrin	—	—	—	1 0
24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 3	—	—
20	lb.	Tripoli, photographic	2 6	0 8	0 2	—
7.5	lb.	Tripoli, polishing	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
		Trochischi				
39	lb.	Troch. absorb.	—	1 5	0 5	—
48	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici T.H.	—	2 0	0 8	—

Cost		Tr	Selling Price			
d.	per	Trochischi—(cont).	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
75	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici co. T.H. *B, F*	—	2 9	0 8	—
36	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolici ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolici T.H.	—	1 3	0 4	—
36	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici	—	1 5	0 5	—
51	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici .T.H.	—	1 10	0 7	—
42	lb.	Troch. althææ T.H.	—	2 3	0 8	—
54	lb.	Troch. ammon. chloridi T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—
24	lb.	Troch. anisi	—	1 0	0 3	—
39	lb.	Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
46	lb.	Troch. bismuthi co.	—	1 8	0 6	—
33	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et magnesiæ ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et sodæ ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et zingiberis	—	1 4	0 5	—
45	lb.	Troch. bismuthi sodæ et zingiberis	—	1 9	0 6	—
57	lb.	Troch. boracis T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—
24	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt.	—	1 0	0 3	—
18	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec.	—	0 9	0 3	—
27	lb.	Troch. "bronchial"	—	1 2	0 4	—
39	lb.	Troch. capsici	—	1 6	0 5	—
45	lb.	Troch. carbonis	—	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Troch. catechu	—	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Troch. catechu T.H.	—	1 9	0 6	—
40	lb.	Troch. chlorodyni opt. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
48	lb.	Troch. cinnamomi	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Troch. cubebæ T.H.	—	2 4	0 8	—
39	lb.	Troch. digest.	—	1 5	0 5	—
45	lb.	"Digestive candy"	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Troch. eucalypti T.H. ..	—	2 4	0 8	—
54	lb.	Troch. eucalypti co. T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Troch. ferri redacti	—	1 9	0 6	—
51	lb.	Troch. fructi	—	2 0	0 7	—
51	lb.	Troch. fructi et capsici ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
51	lb.	Troch. fructi, capsici et tannini	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Troch. gelatini	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. glycyrrhizæ	—	1 6	0 6	—
66	lb.	Troch. guaiaci resinæ	—	2 2	0 8	—
69	lb.	Troch. guaiaci T.H.	—	2 7	0 9	—
30	lb.	Troch. guaiaci et sulph. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Troch. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 4	0 5	—
54	lb.	Troch. kino eucalypti	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Troch. kino T.H.	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. krameriæ	—	1 6	0 6	—
72	lb.	Troch. krameræ et coc. *B, F*	—	2 8	0 9	—
28	lb.	Troch. lavandulæ	—	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	"Liquorice pellets"	—	1 3	0 5	—
42	lb.	"Liquorice and menthol pellets"	—	1 6	0 6	—
16	lb.	"Lime juice and sulphur tablets"	—	0 7	0 2	—
34	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. opt.	—	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. sec.	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Troch. magnesiæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
48	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. opt. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
67	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. C.S. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
54	lb.	Troch. menthol	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Troch. morphinæ .. *C*	—	1 6	0 6	—
48	lb.	Troch. morphinæ et ipecac. *C*	—	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Troch. moschi	—	1 7	0 6	—
27	lb.	Troch. pini	—	1 0	0 4	—
32	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis T.H.	—	1 6	0 5	—
51	lb.	Troch. potas. chlor. et boracis T.H.	—	1 10	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. potassii nitratis	—	1 6	0 5	—
57	lb.	Troch. potassii tart. acid. T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—
45	lb.	Troch. rosæ	—	1 9	0 6	—
25	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. ½	—	—	3 8	—
40	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. 1	—	—	6 0	—
60	lb.	Troch. sedativ. T.H. .. *C*	—	2 1	0 7	—
24	lb.	Troch. sodæ bicarbonatis ..	—	0 11	0 3	—

Cost		Tr—Un	Selling Price			
d.	per	Trochischi—(cont).	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
27	lb.	Troch. sod. bic. et zingib. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Troch. sulphuris	—	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Troch. sulphuris (Garrod) ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
18	lb.	"Sulphur tablets"	—	0 8	0 3	—
33	lb.	Troch. terebeni	—	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Troch. tolut.	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Troch. tussi	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Troch. zingiberis	—	1 6	0 5	—
		Tuberculins (*v.* Vaccines)				
10	oz.	Tumenol ammon.	—	—	—	0 4
		U				
46	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ cortex	—	1 8	0 6	—
33	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ corticis pulv. ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ultramarine	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
		Unguenta				
30	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co...	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
17	lb.	Ung. acidi borici	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici co. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
24	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—
72	oz.	Ung. aconitinæ .. .. *B*	—	—	10 6	1 6
36	oz.	Ung. adrenalini	—	—	5 3	0 9
28	lb.	Ung. althææ	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1 1,000) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
54	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart. .. *B*	7 10	2 3	0 8	—
84	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ	—	3 10	0 10	—
21	oz.	Ung. atropinæ .. .. *B*	—	—	3 1	0 6
8	oz.	Ung. belladonnæ .. *B*	—	—	1 2	0 2
57	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C. ..	7 3	2 1	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Ung. boracis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
126	lb.	Ung. cadmii iodidi	—	4 6	1 2	0 2
33	lb.	Ung. calaminæ	4 2	1 3	0 5	0 1
33	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
54	lb.	Ung. cantharidini .. *C*	—	2 2	0 7	—
57	lb.	Ung. cantharidis .. *C*	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
27	lb.	Ung. capsici	3 5	1 1	0 4	0 1
32	lb.	Ung. cetacei	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
48	lb.	Ung. chaulmoogræ	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
33	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1
39	oz.	Ung. cocainæ .. .. *B, F*	—	—	5 9	1 0
66	lb.	Ung. conii .. .. *C*	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Ung. creosoti	—	2 0	0 7	—
33	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis	4 1	1 3	0 5	—
63	lb.	Ung. elemi	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
30	lb.	Ung. eucalypti	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
16	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4	—	0 7	0 2	—
32	lb.	Ung. gallæ	—	1 2	0 4	—
78	lb.	Ung. gallæ c. opio .. *B*, ex *F*	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
48	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly"	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly"	5 2	1 6	0 5	—
28	lb.	Ung. glycerini plumbi subacet. '98	—	1 0	0 4	—
69	lb.	Ung. hæmamol (D.F.)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis	3 3	1 1	0 4	—

Cost		Un	Selling Price			
d.	per	Unguenta—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
46	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri	5 9	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati *C*	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
32	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dilutum *C*	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
50	lb.	Ung. hyd. co.	6 3	1 10	0 6	—
51	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri *C*	6 5	2 0	0 6	—
42	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis	—	1 7	0 6	—
30	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
18	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi *C*	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
28	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri *C*	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
51	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. ichthamol.	—	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Ung. iodi	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Ung. iodi denigrescens	—	2 0	0 7	—
78	lb.	Ung. iodoformi	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
27	lb.	Ung. lanæ co.	3 4	1 0	0 4	0 1
90	lb.	Ung. menthol 5%	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
40	lb.	Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
27	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. fort.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil.	—	1 4	0 5	—
133	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort.	—	4 9	1 5	0 3
63	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
89	lb.	Ung. oleoresinæ. capsici	—	—	1 0	0 2
18	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ. capsici co.	—	—	2 8	0 6
24	oz.	Ung. opii *B,F*	—	—	3 6	0 8
18	lb.	Ung. paraf. alb.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
17	lb.	Ung. paraf. flav.	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co.	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
21	lb.	Ung. picis liq.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.)	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
26	lb.	Ung. plumbi acetatis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb.	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi	—	2 2	0 7	0 2
42	lb.	Ung. plumbi oleatis	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
72	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
26	lb.	Ung. resinæ	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C.	—	1 3	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
69	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Ung. rosæ album B.P.C.	—	2 7	0 9	—
48	lb.	Ung. rusci co.	—	1 9	0 6	—
46	lb.	Ung. sabinæ *B.*	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
51	lb.	Ung. sambuci flor.	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
		Ung. "scarlet red" (v. Ung. anilin. cocc.)				
54	lb.	Ung. simplex	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Ung. staphisagriæ *C*	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
21	lb.	Ung. sulphuris	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co.	3 6	1 2	0 4	—
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C.	—	1 2	0 4	—
90	lb.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
66	lb.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi	—	2 5	0 9	0 1½
38	lb.	Ung, terebinthinæ	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
98	lb.	Ung. thymol 5%	—	4 1	1 0	0 2
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C.	—	3 4	1 0	—
51	lb.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
10	oz	Ung. veratrinæ *C*	—	—	1 6	0 3
21	lb.	Ung. zinci	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
26	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
45	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis	5 8	1 9	0 6	0 1

Cost		Un—Va	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
45	lb.	Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C.	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F.	2 6	0 9	—	—
		Unna's paste (*v.* Pasta zinci et gelat.)				
108	oz.	Uradal B.P.C.	—	—	15 10	2 7
21	oz.	Uranii acetas	—	—	3 1	0 6
12	oz.	Uranii nitras	—	—	1 9	0 4
4	oz.	Urea	—	—	0 7	0 2
15	oz.	Urea hydrochlor.	—	—	2 3	0 5
19	oz.	Urethanum *B*	—	—	2 10	0 6
36	oz.	Urotropine	—	—	5 3	0 11
12	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia	—	0 6	0 2	—

Vaccines and Tuberculins	Selling Price					
	A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	D. & F. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6	—
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 6	—
Catarrh, mixed 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Cholera (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coley's fluid 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coryza, mixed (various)	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 9	2 6
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6
Hay fever reaction outfit	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
Influenza (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
Mallein (vet.) 1 c.c.	—	1 0	—	—	1 0	—
Mallein (vet.) 3 c.c.	1 6	—	—	—	1 8	—
Meningococcus 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0	—
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	3 6	—
Pneumococcus (various)	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic	—	—	1 8	—	—	—
Rheumatic	—	—	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Sepsis, mixed	—	—	3 0	—	—	—
Septus bacil. (Hofmann) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcus (various)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.)	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	10d. 1/–, 1/3	2 6
Tuberculin (Calmette's)	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	—
Tuberculin (Moro's test)	—	—	—	2 6	2 6	—
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 3	—
Tuberculin (vet.) (various)	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	—
Tuberculin dilutions	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0	—
Tuberculin discs tube	—	—	12 0	—	—	—
Tuberculin ointment tube	—	—	4 6	—	4 0	—
Typhoid (various strengths)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
Whooping-cough, prophyl.	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Whooping-cough, treatment	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6

Cost d.	per	Va—Vi	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
108	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
66	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg.	—	2 0	0 8	—
	lb.	Valerobromine le grande	—	—	1 6	0 3
145	oz.	Validol	—	—	18 0	3 6
20	25	Valyl perles gr. 2	doz.	1 4	—	—
30	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ	—	—	4 5	0 9
39	oz.	Vanillinum	—	—	5 9	1 0
		Vapores				
18	lb.	Vapor ac. acetici P.L.F.	—	0 8	0 3	—
72	lb.	Vap. ac. benzoici P.L.F.	—	2 10	0 10	—
20	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici P.L.F.	—	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici co. B.P.C.	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Vap. aldehydi	—	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.)	—	1 0	0 4	—
204	lb.	Vap. amyl nitritis P.L.F.	—	—	2 0	—
76	lb.	Vap. benzoini B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—
163	lb.	Vap. camphoræ P.F.	—	6 2	1 7	—
63	lb.	Vap. chloroformi P.F.	—	2 4	0 9	—
43	lb.	Vap. cresol. co. B.P.C.	—	1 7	0 6	—
96	lb.	Vap. creosoti P.L.F.	—	3 5	0 11	—
102	lb.	Vap. cubebæ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—
16	lb.	Vap. eucalypti B.P.C.	—	0 7	0 3	—
87	lb.	Vap. eucalypti co. B.P.C.	—	3 3	0 11	0 3
168	lb.	Vap. eucalypti et menthol co. B.P.C.	—	6 0	1 8	—
114	lb.	Vap. iodi ethereus B.P.C.	—	—	1 5	—
18	lb.	Vap. ol. pini B.P.C.	—	0 8	0 3	—
81	lb.	Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	—
115	lb.	Vap. St. Martin P.L.F.	—	4 2	1 2	—
60	lb.	Vap. terebeni P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 7	—
284	lb.	Vap. thymol P.L.F.	—	10 2	2 9	—
98	oz.	Veramon *B*	—	—	—	2 3
14	10	Veramon tablets gr. 6 *B*	doz.	2 1	—	—
27	25	Veramon tablets gr. 3 *B*	doz.	1 8	—	—
18	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv.	—	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv.	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
18	dr.	Veratrina *B*	—	—	—	2 9
		Vermilion (*v.* Hyd. bisulph.)				
54	25gm	Veronal *B*	—	—	—	1 5
87	100	Veronal tablets, gr. 5 *B*	doz.	2 7	—	—
54	25gm	Veronal, sodium *B*	—	—	—	1 5
57	4 oz.	Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd.	—	7 2	2 0	0 4
		Vina				
48	lb.	Vinum aloes	—	1 8	0 6	—
32	lb.	Vin. antimoniale *C*	—	1 2	0 4	—
102	gal.	Vin. aurantii	pint	1 8	—	—
48	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Vin. cocæ *B, F*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
38	lb.	Vin. colchici *C*	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
40	lb.	Vin. colchici sem. *C*	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Vin. ferri	4 2	1 4	0 5	—
22	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
39	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ *C*	—	1 5	0 5	—
108	lb.	Vin. opii *B F*	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
51	lb.	Vin. pepsini	7 0	2 0	0 7	—

Cost d.	per	Vi—Zi	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
15	lb.	Vin. quininæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
57	lb.	Vin. rhei	—	2 2	0 7	—
30	lb.	Violet powder opt. P.L.F.	4 0	1 3	—	—
16	lb.	Violet powder sec. P.L.F.	2 0	0 8	—	—
		W				
4½	lb.	Waterglass, pkd.	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1 4
27	yd.	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in.	yd.	4 3	—	—
33	yd.	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in.	yd.	5 0	—	—
63	yd.	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in.	yd.	9 3	—	—
31	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
13	lb.	Wood wool	2 0	—	—	—
11	lb.	Wound stone P.L.F.	—	0 6	0 2	—
		X				
24	lb.	Xylol rectif.	—	1 0	0 4	—
		Y				
6½	oz.	Yeast (dried)	—	—	1 1	0 2
11	10	Yohimbin tablets	per	tube	1 6	—
5	gr.	Yohimbinæ hydrochlor. *B*	per	gr.	0 10	—
		Z				
26	lb.	Zinci acetas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
18	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver.	—	—	2 9	0 6
12	oz.	Zinci bromidum	—	—	1 9	0 4
30	lb.	Zinci carbonas	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
32	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused) *C*	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) *C*	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
17	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml. *C*	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
30	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. *B*	—	—	4 5	0 9
24	oz.	Zinci iodidum	—	—	3 6	0 7
12	oz.	Zinci lactas	—	—	1 9	0 4
54	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Zinci oxidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards)	—	2 5	0 9	—
19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck)	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
18	oz.	Zinci permanganas	—	—	2 8	0 6
15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	—	—	2 3	0 5
42	lb.	Zinci phosphas	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
9	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	—	—	1 4	0 3
15	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas	—	—	2 3	0 5
8	lb.	Zinci sulphas	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
7	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	—	—	1 1	0 2
36	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
24	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv.	—	—	3 6	0 7
42	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur.	—	1 8	0 6	—
10	lb.	Zincum granulatum coml.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
17	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric.	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.	2 9	0 10	0 4	—
20	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
45	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt.	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
48	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt.	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1

Printed for the Proprietors by the AVENUE PRESS (L. UPCOTT GILL & SON, LTD.), 55/57 Drury Lane, W.C.2,
and published by the Proprietors, MORGAN BROTHERS (Publishers), Ltd., at 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

APRIL 3, 1926.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—LONDON, N.—Cash Retail Business; returns between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum at fair prices; scope for further development; comfortable residence with private entrance; books audited by Chartered Accountant; price £1,200, and value of stock.

2.—WESTERN SUBURB.—Old-established Business, Retail aud Dispensing; gross receipts average £2,000 yearly; net profit £600; Chartered Accountant's figures; well-appointed shop, fully stocked; rent moderate; held on lease. Further details on application.

3.—LONDON, N.—Cash Retail Business; established 70 years; returns £1,250, with scope for considerable increase; single-fronted shop with good living accommodation; new lease will be granted at a rental of £65; further details on applicaion.

4.—LONDON, S.W.—Middle-class Retail and Photographic Business; good opening for Panel Dispensing; returns last vear, £1,115; net profit, £270; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; large house; net rental at present £40 per annum; 19 years' lease; price, £750.

5.—ROMFORD (Near).—General Retail and Photographic Business in growing district; returns, £20 to £25 weekly, with scope for large increase; modern double-fronted shop; good house and garden; long lease; on account of domestic reasons this business must be sold forthwith, and in order to do so Vendor will consider any offer within reason.

6.—EAST LONDON (Residential District).—General Retail Business, good opening for N.H.I.; returns approximately £1,000, at usual prices; single-fronted shop, fully stocked; living accommodation; rent, 28s. 6d. weekly; inclusive price £500, or valuation terms entertained.

7.—SOUTH LONDON.—Good-class Dispensing and Prescribing Business; very old-established; returns £1,365 at good profits; there is also an appointment which produces £2 10s. net profit weekly; 6-roomed house, kitchen and scullery; rent £46; held on lease; price £1,150.

8.—ESSEX (Death Vacancy).—Old-established Business and Premises for Sale, through death of owner; splendid opening for N.H.I.; property, £800; Business, £900; further details on application.

9.—SOUTH COAST HEALTH RESORT.—Middle-class Retail Business; returns exceed £1,700, with scope for increase; double-fronted corner premises; very good house; new lease will be granted; further details on application.

10.—YORKSHIRE.—Cash Retail Business; returns, £22 to £25 weekly, plus 200 N.H.I. prescriptions; scope for increasc; small living accommodation; low rent; electric light; house recently decorated; price, £685.

11.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business; established many years; returns, £1,000 per annum; gross profit £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; teeming population; price, £450.

12.—SALISBURY (Near).—General Retail Business. with Branch; combined turnover about £2,200 at high rate of profit; living accommodation at main shop, where the rent is £40; other premises beloug to the Vendor; price for immediate sale, to include property, £1,000, or near offer; must be sold by Easter.

13.—LANCS.—Drug Store, with Kodak Agency; returns, £700 to £800 yearly; opening for N.H.I.; single-fronted shop, with good house, bathroom, etc.; rent about £45 per annum; price, £500.

14.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mixed Country Retail Business, very old-established; returns for 1925, £3,500, at usual prices; well fitted shop, good stock; large house, yard; freehold must be purchased; terms, goodwill £600, plus stock and fixtures at valuation; property, £1,500, of which £1,000 can remain on mortgage; vendor retiring.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone **Profit, the value of Business, &c.,** can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make **Special Terms** for such service.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

EAST KENT COAST.—Genuine Business, doing nearly £2,000 per annum; all cash; compact, well-arranged shop, mahogany fixtures; good opening for N.H.I.; sound reasons for disposal; good living accommodation; freehold, vendor's own; can be purchased; full details on application to genuine buyers. 58/30, Office of this Paper.

HAMPSHIRE.—Well-established Business in country town; no opposition; good living accommodation; returns £700 to £800; a bargain to a quick buyer.—Apply Field & Palmer, 3 King's Road, Southsea.

LONDON, S.W.—Family, Dispensing and Photographic; main road, near tube station; modern [illegible]; returns £1,450-£1,500; net profit £450 (includes N.H.[illegible], 800 per month); doctor few yards away; good house, 7 roo[illegible] side entrance, nice garden, electric light; price £1,250, o[illegible]r offer; only cash buyers entertained. 58/16, Office of th[illegible]aper.

LONDON, W.—Well-fitted, up-to-date Light Retail and Photo. in good-class suburb; Kodak Agency; returns over £1,300, increasing; lock-up shop; long favourable lease; price about £1,000; owner, who has other interests, would accept part payment or entertain Partnership; letters only. Eeles, 75 Heathway, Dagenham, Essex.

MIDLANDS (busy main road).—Cash Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; splendidly fitted; modern windows; electric lighting; rent 25s. inclusive; held on lease; large shop and store rooms; returns for year ending March, 1926, average £37 per week, including N.H.I.; price, goodwill £500, fixtures £300; stock at valuation (about £430). 58/70, Office of this Paper.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Chemist's Business for Sale; established 50 years; present owner done successful business for 30 years; colliery district, 7,000 population; tram ride from large town; main road; returns £25 weekly; expenses small; high percentage net profit; very good N.H.I. business; opportunity for developing by Optics and Photography; double-fronted shop; well fitted and stocked; excellent living accommodation; property (vendor's own) sell or lease; vendor retiring from business sole reason for selling; excellent opportunity for enterprising man; immediate possession can be given. Apply Lenton Lester & Co., Solicitors, Walsall. (Telephone: 285 Walsall.)

COUNTRY Chemist, General Stores and Post Office; neglected; capable great extension; taking £30 per week; Post Office £174 per annum; freehold premises £1,200, stock about £200; large house; splendid chance. Apply Warner, Auctioneer, Grimsby.

GOOD working-class Cash Retail for disposal; main road of suburb of Midland city; electric; well fitted; small house attached; rent 20s. and rates; lease; returns, October 4, 1925, to March 20, 1926, average £39 per week, inclusive of N.H.I.; price £400 for goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation. 58/700, Office of this Paper.

POPULAR Seaside Resort, Yorkshire; Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; large well-fitted shop in excellent main road position; held on lease; satisfactory returns, with scope for considerable increase; owing to ill-health a reasonable offer near £1,000 will be accepted. 59/3, Office of this Paper.

£700 CASH secures a beautifully fitted Drug Store situated in a good-class part of Midland city; modern house, bath room; house at present let off; fine opening, with great scope for qualified man; rent of shop and house £40 per annum and rates; takings average £22 per week under manager (proof); stock (all popular selling lines) worth £170 or near; fixtures worth £200. 58/7, Office of this Paper.

The Association of Mnfg. Chemists

— LIMITED —

Business Agency Transfer and Valuation Department,

Head Offices—**Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool)**

PARKIN S. BOOTH, *Accountant and Valuer.* *'Phone : City* 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—LONDON, S.W.—Unique opportunity to acquire Cash Retail Dispensing Business, established over a century; centrally situated in busy shopping thoroughfare; lock-up shop, with store room above; lease 13 years at £100 p.a.; returns approximately £50 a week under management; good scope for increase under personal supervision; well fitted and good stock carried; price for quick sale, £2,000 or near offer. (38)

2.—BIRKENHEAD.—Old established; fair house part; 10 years' lease, commencing rental £135; turnover £2,000 per annum; Dispensing and Homœopathic; certified accounts can be produced; exceedingly well-appointed fixtures; the whole about £1,250; splendid situation in good-class locality. Full particulars on application. (49)

3.—ESSEX.—Old-established Pharmacist's Business in densely-populated area; returns average £20 per week; good living accommodation and excellent scope for energetic proprietor; 3 years' lease, with option of purchasing leasehold property, with 68 years to run; rental 25s. per week exclusive; price for quick sale, £700.

4.—DURHAM.—For immediate disposal, Chemist's, Grocer's, and Wine and Spirit Merchant's Business; offers entertained for business effects only, or to include premises; stock and fixtures approximately £450; full particulars on application. (42)

5.—ESSEX.—£600 or near offer will secure good-class Suburban Cash Retail Business, with returns approximately £25 a week; good scope for increase; well fitted; stock value approximately £450; premises consist of large shop with 2 windows; good dwelling accommodation, with electric light and garden; lease 19½ years at £85 p.a. (41)

6.—LANCS. (Seaside Resort).—High-class Perfumery and Toilet Business, established 10 years; single-fronted shop, good window; well fitted and enclosed; depth of shop, which is fitted throughout with oak, 40 ft.; good stock room, large yard at rear, with goods entrance; lease, 3 years; rental, £225 p.a.; returns average £40 p.w.; fullest investigation welcomed; further particulars on application. (43)

7.—BRIGHTON.—Cash Drug Store, with considerable scope for qualified man; lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked; electric light; lease 12 years at £52 p.a.; no reasonable offer refused; fuller particulars on application. (28)

8.—MIDDLESEX.—Offers invited for immediate purchase of small Drug Stores; lock-up shop, with room at rear; cellar accommodation and electric light; lease for 21 years will be granted at £100 p.a.; well fitted and good stock carried; returns, £10 per week; good scope for increase. (40)

9.—POPULAR EAST COAST SEASIDE RESORT.—Excellent empty shop premises shortly available; eminently suitable for high-class Chemist's Business, situated in centre of best trading area within few doors of multiple shops; attractive modern double-fronted shop, frontage 18 ft., depth about 34 ft.; rent, £200 p.a. under lease 5 to 21 years at option of tenant; full particulars on application. (45)

10.—DECEASED ESTATE.—Fine opportunity of acquiring three Retail Cash Dispensing Businesses situated in good position in S.W. London; held on good leases at reasonable rental; shops are excellently situated, well fitted, and good stocks carried; full particulars on application. (46)

11.—DARLINGTON.—For immediate disposal, Retail Cash Pharmacy, established six years; returns, £17 per week; premises consist of lock-up shop and cellar at £70 p.a.; reasonable offer considered for quick sale. (39)

12.—PRESTON (7 Miles From).—Old-established Drug Stores, in present hands 29 years; premises consist of double-fronted shop, 5 store rooms, and yard, with 6-roomed house adjoining; well fitted and excellent stock carried; returns average £18 per week; great scope for qualified man; price, including property, £2,200; further particulars on application. (37)

13.—NORTHUMBERLAND. — Recently established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £14 per week, which can be considerably increased by energetic, qualified man; lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked; rent 8s. weekly; price for quick sale, £650. (36)

14.—SURREY.—Cash Drug Stores, established 20 years; double-fronted lock-up shop, with room at rear; nicely fitted and good stock carried; suitable lease will be granted; returns, £1,000, all ready money; scope for qualified man; price, £750. (27)

15.—LONDON, E.—Suburban Cash Drug Stores, affording good scope to qualified chemist; lock-up shop, nicely fitted, and good stock carried; held on weekly tenancy at £1 8s. 6d. per week; possibility of lease being obtained; returns approximately £18 p.w.; fullest particulars on application. (47)

16.—YORKS.—Well-fitted double-fronted Shop and good living accommodation; three years' lease at £60 per annum; good scope for increase by qualified proprietor; goodwill, stock, fixtures and fittings, £320. (48)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(one minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—WORCS.—Unopposed high-class Family Retail and Dispensing; pleasantly situated; returns nearly £2,400, increasing; excellent house and garden; large pharmacy; well stocked; illness necessitates quick sale; price, £1,450; worth attention.

2.—HOME COUNTY.—Old-established, good-class Business in most desirable town, easy reach of London; returns over £4,500 under management; large premises; good position; excellent stock; price £2,250; references required.

3.—EAST COAST (Rising Resort).—Light Family Retail, with good Photo trade; returns, over £2,300; net profit, £700; books properly kept; fully stocked; owner retiring; price, £1,600.

4.—LANCS.—Light Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns, £1,800; net profit, £400; audited accounts; good house; stock and fixtures worth £850; price, £980.

5.—LEICS.—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail, with small wholesale; returns, £23 weekly; scope for increase; low rent: house attached; illness necessitates quick sale; price £550.

6.—LEEDS (Near).—Light Family Retail and Dispensing, with large Panel; returns over £1,650; net profit £480; nice house and garden; well-stocked pharmacy; price £800, or valuation terms arranged.

7.—BOURNEMOUTH (Near).—Good Middle-class light Retail, in prominent position; returns £1,850, increasing; good profits; lock-up shop; stock and fixtures worth about £1,100; price £1,450.

8.—WILTS.—Unopposed Light Retail, with Kodak Agency; no N.H.I.; returns, about £1,200 at good prices; low rent; 5 rooms, offices, etc.; handsomely fitted shop; good stock; price, £600.

9.—ESSEX.—Light suburban Cash Retail and Photographic; returns, £25 a week; scope for increase; modern well fitted shop; well stocked; nice house; price for quick sale, £600.

10.—NORTH LONDON.—Old-established Light Retail, Prescribing and Kodak Agency; returns, over £2,700; good profits; audited books; main road position; plenty of scope; price £1,500.

11.—CAMDEN TOWN (Near).—Cash Drug and Photographic Store; same hands 20 years; returns, £20 a week; plenty of scope; main road position; low rent; stock worth £500; price, £750; recommended.

ESTABLISHED 1870. Telephone : 0651 Museum.

ERNEST J. GEORGE

Chemists' Valuer and Transfer Agent.

WALSALL (Near).—Good Dispensing and General; important N.H.I.; net profits round £500; splendid living accommodation; price, £800, includes goodwill, lease, stock and fixtures.

POTTERIES.—Good Business, with living accommodation, doing about £1,800; price, includes goodwill, stock and fixtures, £1,400.

SOUTH WALES.—Turnover, about £2,300; good house, with bath and electric light; goodwill, £250; stock at valuation.

CENTRAL WALES.—Good Country Business; no opposition; long lease; inclusive price, £1,250.

LONDON, S.W.—Good Middle-class Family and Dispensing; turnover, £1,450; N.H.I., 10,000 per annum; good living accommodation; long lease; rent, £80; price, £1,250, or offer. Reference "A."

LONDON, N.W.—Small Business, lock-up shop, in good residential part, ill health reason for selling; only opened short time; price, £450, or reasonable offer. Reference "B."

LONDON, N.—Turnover, £2,750 and 50.000 N.H.I. per annum; net profits, £550; audited accounts; good living accommodation; rent, £110 per annum, with let-off at 15s. per week; price, £1,600, or near offer. Reference "C."

LONDON, S.W.—Turnover £815; N.H.I. 1,200 per annum; lock-up shop; rent, 15s. weekly; inclusive price, £500. Reference "D."

LONDON, W.—Shop with four rooms, living accommodation; doing about 15s. per week; good opportunity for newly-qualified man to introduce Dispensing, Optics, etc.; price, £550 or offer. Reference "E."

LONDON, W.—Small Business, with scope for Dispensing, Photography, etc., doing £1.400 at present; 21 years' lease; inclusive price, £550. Reference "F."

3 ST. PAUL'S CLOSE - WALSALL

Telephone: 774 and 1000.

London Representative: Mr. S. F. CLARK
5 Pennard Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12.
Telephone: "RIVERSIDE 4044."

JOHN

Valuer, Transf
135 Queen St.,
"WHO'S WH
Our experience allows us
a busine
VALUATIONS efficie
"For your better se

TEND

CORPO

THE Sanitary Comm
prepared to receiv
infectants and Chemica
for a period of twelve
A list of such Disin
be obtained at the O
Department, Guildhall,
and 5 p.m. (Saturdays
Tenders, on the form
of the Hallkeeper, Gu
Monday, the 26th Ap
to the Town Clerk, P
"Tenders for Disinfect
The Committee do no
or any Tender.
Guildhall, E.C.2.
March, 1926.

BUSIN

WANTED, genuine
near East Coast;
now or near future; m
confidence maintained
£3,000. 158/14 Office

PRE

EXTENS
OLD FC
Area 1½ acr
£1,500. Su

LEOPOLD
Speciali
E.C.2, and E

EXTENSIV

77,000 ft.;
2-storey buil
for extensi

LEOPOLD
Speciali
E.C.2, and E

HACKNEY (main
Lock-up Shop in
per annum and rates.
Estate Offices, Pembury
Downs Station).

SIT

LAND
OLD KENT
Valuable sit
stora

LEOPOLD
Speciali
E.C.2, and K

PREM

SHOP, new, freehold,
price £1,015; £10
Bucks.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BIRMINGHAM.—Experienced, qualified Assistant as Branch Manager; good-class business. Apply, with full particulars in first letter, stating salary required, Managing Director, Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., Dale End, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted, able to take charge during absence of manager; knowledge of Photography essential; no heavy work, nor Sunday duties. State salary required and experience to Tranmer, 42 High Street, Smethwick, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM (near).—Qualified Manager required for a business that has been well looked after; no house available; splendid opening for a smart man about 30 years of age. 58/401, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant; must be accustomed to brisk Counter and N.H.I. business; some knowledge of Photography. State particulars and salary required to 56/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Junior Assistant required for Counter, Stock and Dispensing. Apply personally, or by letter, stating age, experience and salary required, to Mr. Bourdas, Bradley & Bourdas, 6 Pont Street, S.W.1.

LONDON, S.W.—Experienced male Assistant, unqualified, required; good Counter and Dispensing experience essential, also Photography. State age, salary, references, and when at liberty. Apply 56/38, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Part-time or suit elderly qualified Dispenser (lady or gent.) for light suburban branch. Full particulars and remuneration required to "Permanent," 57/4, Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAM.—Wanted, an Assistant well up in Dispensing and Photographic. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, to Meakin, Sherwood, Nottingham.

SOUTH COAST.—Wanted, immediately, capable qualified lady Assistant for high-class Pharmacy; accurate Dispenser and good Saleswoman; state full particulars, age, salary required, experience, etc.; good references essential. Apply 58/21, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Qualified Manager, married, required for Light Retail business; good house. Please give full particulars in first letter, and state when at liberty and salary required. Commission on profits offered. 58/402, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Qualified Manager required for business doing £15 to £20 per week; can do much more; to an enterprising, steady man an interest of 50% of net profits is offered; small house attached. 58/40, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICE.—Corfe & Son, Ltd., Chemists, Maidstone, have a vacancy for a gentlemanly youth as Apprentice and who has passed the Preliminary Examination; no premium; time for study. Write, with full particulars, to F. Corfe, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.

APPRENTICE wanted, outdoors, a gentlemanly youth who has passed Preliminary Examination; no premium; time for study. Apply J. Collishaw & Son, Dispensing Chemists, 16 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

ASSISTANT (male, single) required, accustomed to quick Counter trade and Dispensing. Apply W. J. Weatherhead, 485 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) wanted at once, married, live on premises, good house, age 30-35, for General Retail and Photo. business; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser. Apply, stating age, experience, reference, and salary required, to John W. Ailsby, Whittlesey, near Peterborough.

BOOTS THE CHEMISTS have vacancies for experienced qualified Retail Chemist Assistants. Apply by letter to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Retail Staff Department, Station Street,. Nottingham.

BRANCH Manager (qualified) for good working-class district; married man of good personal character, accustomed to Prescribing, and desiring a permanency essential; comfortable small house; April 26 or thereabouts. Also good Junior for main shop; good middle-class Retail. In each case please give full particulars and state salary expected in first letter. Sangster, Chemist, Slough, Bucks.

CAPABLE Assistant, qualified, single, required, April 26; outdoors; Counter and Dispensing; quick middle-class business. State age, height, salary, enclose photo, full particulars of experience. A. Middleton & Son, Nottingham. Letters to be sent to 113 Glasgow Road, Paisley.

HEALING (near Grimsby).—Wanted, at once, capable lady Assistant; good Dispenser; state full particulars, age, height, salary required, and enclose references in first letter; photo if possible, to be returned; no Sunday or holiday duty. Boulton, Chemist, Healing, Lincs.

LADY Assistant for good-class suburban business near London and Epping Forest; chiefly Counter; smart appearance and pleasing manner essential. State experience in full and salary required. Matthews & Son, Chemists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone, Essex.

QUALIFIED Assistant, single, for East Coast; small country town business (limited company). Apply 81/706, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, able to take charge; knowledge of Photography essential; abstainer; house at shop available. Apply, with full particulars, photo, wages, etc., to Giles, Chemists, Newport, Mon.

QUALIFIED Manager required immediately; single; excellent prospects; state age and salary required. 58/400, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for medium-class Retail, N.H.I. and Photographic; progressive position for Salesman with initiative; Optical Diploma would be advantageous. Particulars of experience, age, salary, etc., with recent photograph (if convenient), to C. A. Stokes, M.P.S., Lower Castle Street, Bristol.

SMART Assistant required for good-class business; must be a competent Dispenser and Counterman, with thorough knowledge of Photography; good references essential. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary (outdoors), to W. F. Cole, 41 London Road N., Lowestoft.

WANTED, immediately, a smart, qualified Assistant, able to take sole charge of the Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars and earliest disengaged, to T. C. Cornwell, Chemist, Hanley.

WANTED, Dispenser for evening work; qualified preferred. Apply to C. H. Burden, 100 Evelina Road, Nunhead, S.E.

WANTED, young qualified Assistant, used to N.H.I. Dispensing essential and good Salesman. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary required, and previous experience, to A. S. Cassell, 67 Vicarage Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON Perfumers manufacturing highest class Toilet Preparations require very energetic and capable Salesmen, 25-35, with several years' experience, and residing in either of the following territories: Scotland, North of England, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State; connection partly established; car-owners preferred; good salary and commission. Send full particulars, references and photograph to Box 47/28, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER House requires Junior Invoice Clerk; must be quick and accurate. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience, stating salary required, to "Able," 82/723, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER House requires qualified Working Manager to take charge of the Laboratory; must be energetic, a good organiser, well up in the manufacture of all Galenicals, and able to undertake the usual analyses and standardisations. Give full particulars of previous experience and state required salary. Apply, by letter, to "Competent," 82/722, Office of this Paper.

A LONDON firm of Wholesale and Export Druggists require a Laboratory Manager (qualified); well experienced in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc., and able to control staff. State experience, age, and salary required. P.C.B. 6/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Buyer in Drug Department of City Office; gentleman, about 22, familiar with merchant's office routine and correspondence, and who can type preferred; shorthand not necessary; commencing salary 50s. Particulars of experience and stating when disengaged to 82/721, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS require Representatives for Northern Ireland, Wales, Lancashire, and the Midlands to carry competitive lines of Toilet Specialities; connection among Ladies' Hairdressers and Chemists essential; small salary and commission. 56/40, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Wholesale Druggists for travelling in London and suburbs; one with established connection among medical men preferred. 80/661, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for Ireland by English Perfumery House; one acquainted with buyers in Free State and Northern Ireland; good terms to man of experience and capability. Write, stating age and experience, to "A. R." (P.C.B. 6/21), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced man in the manufacture of Toilet Goods; also a thoroughly experienced man in the manufacture of Packed Drugs. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars and salary expected, to "Plexo," c/o Tetmal, Ltd., 45 Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

A CAPABLE, unqualified Assistant (23), tall, desires post; London preferred. Roberts, 5 Llanarth Villas, Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

A QUALIFIED man, tall (31), single, desires position in high-class Pharmacy. Full particulars to 59/2, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 22; referred Botany; sound apprenticeship; 4 years' experience; London preferred. Eveline G. Bradley, "Brierholme," Temple Road, Stowmarket.

On every package

TRADE MARK

Eureka WEED KILLER

A GUARANTEE OF EFFECTIVENESS

LARGEST SALES. SUPPLIED ONLY THROUGH AGENTS. GOOD AND SECURED PROFIT. ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING. WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

This is the make asked for. Two kinds, Powder and Liquid. Sizes to suit all users. Safe and attractive packing. : : No returns. Also Lawn Sand, Worm Killer, &c.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD., Lincoln.

Please address in full. No connection with any other firm.

ASSISTANT or Manager; experienced; Dispenser, Counterman; middle-aged; single; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Mrs. Gibbs, Sturton-by-Stow, Lincoln.

ASSISTANT, 22, referred Pharmacognosy; Counter, Dispensing, Photographic (D. and P.) experience; Fylde preferred. Hunt, 25 Clifford Road, Blackpool.

ASSISTANT, 22; well educated; good all-round experience in Dispensing, Counter, and Optics; excellent references. "D. P.," 34 Springfield Road, N.15.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER; experienced; excellent testimonials; knowledge sick animals; go anywhere. "H. L.," 74 Barmouth Road, S.W.18.

DONCASTER (20-mile radius).—Gentleman desires position as Branch Manager, Superintendent; highest references. "Pharmacist," 51 Somerset Road, Doncaster.

GENTLEMANLY Assistant, age 33 years, 20 years' experience in Retail and Wholesale Pharmacy, high-class business, Dispensing, Counter, capable charge, Photographic work, charge Wet or Dry Wholesale section, seeks immediate engagement; married; Registered Associate, 1918. Reply to 55/11, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (Scotch) desires situation; good Dispensing and Counter experience, also N.H.I.; in or near London. "G. B.," 51/27, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall), experienced, desires post; Locum or permanency. "D.," 98 Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.4.

LOCUM, Birmingham district.—C. E. O. Betts, 101 Victoria Road, Stechford, is booking engagements for Easter and later.

M.P.S.I. (31), open to engagement, London or suburbs; Locum, permanent, part-time; excellent London experience. Burke, 32 Stormont Road, Clapham Common, London.

PERMANENCY or Locum; London district; S.W. preferred; age 45; good references. "Contremal," 84 Arlingford Road, S.W.2.

QUALIFIED; Locum, whole or part-time; disengaged; used to West-End and Store business; elderly, but very active; moderate salary. Warrington, 17 Hatherley Gardens, East Ham.

QUALIFIED, 27; all-round experience; good references; Midlands preferred. "Statim," 26 Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road, S.W.8.

RELIABLE, unqualified Assistant requires post, London; well recommended; good experience; age 22. W. Seaward, 17 Chatsworth Road, Bournemouth.

SPECIALIST in selling own lines from window and over counter; keen buyer; 27; qualified; London or abroad; free April 12. P.C.B. 5/3, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, 20, seeks position in Leicester or district; highly experienced in Counter, Dispensing, Photographics and Window-dressing; tall, good appearance, and not afraid of work; undeniable references; free April 24. "Phenol," c/o 2c Highfield Road, Coventry.

YOUNG lady Dispenser (Apothecaries' Hall), Hospital and Chemist experience, Book-keeping, requires post; Doctor, Hospital or Institution preferred. Brimley, Richmond Road, Wolverhampton.

WHOLESALE.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

SUITABLE occupation desired by advertiser (46) holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and having unique practical experience in the mass treatment of tropical diseases in Africa and elsewhere. Any appointment—commercial, municipal or advisory—in which this special experience can be utilised will be entertained. Address "R. H. B.," 82/720, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representative of good personality and address seeks re-engagement with enterprising house; Drugs, Proprietaries or Specialities; Lancashire preferred. "Statim," 62 Bishop Street, Manchester, S.W.

REPRESENTATIVE, 31, married, address, appearance, 14 years' salesman, with connection Chemists and Professions, seeks progressive post; salary and expenses; London, Midlands, Yorkshire. 57/3, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, 32, at present representing a well-known house covering Eastern Counties, desires a change; no objection to another territory; salary or commission; reputable houses only considered. 55/38, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with good connection (Chemists) in Lancashire, desires remunerative side line. 58/39, Office of this Paper.

WORKS or Departmental Manager seeks position; practical Chemist, with special experience in manufacturing, producing and developing sales of Perfumery, Toilet lines, Soaps for home and export markets. "Thorough," 51/18, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Keen, competent Salesman, married, requires engagement, Sundries, Perfumery, Foods; salary and expenses; 12 years' Chemists, Wholesale, Retail; connection Chemists, Medical; highest references; education. 57/300, Office of this Paper.

YOUTH, just out of apprenticeship, requires suitable post in Wholesale Firm; Grammar School education; willing to start at the bottom. 58/31, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

YOUNG qualified Scot desires post in Colonies; accustomed to good-class business; good references; London experience; capable of taking charge; at present in managership; total abstainer; healthy. 58/32, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

£150.—FINE SET OF FITTINGS; ready for immediate despatch; in new condition; a great bargain; 12 ft. glass-fronted Serving Counter, 14 ft. Drug Fitting, Cupboards, Drawers and Lockers, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen with mirror centre, all-glass Counter, Counter Case, Perfume Case and Desk, 6 ft. Wall Case, Counter Drawers. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

CHESTERFIELD.—For Sale, owing to the death of the proprietor and the sale of the premises, the Chemist's Shop Fittings and Fixtures at 12 Cavendish Street. May be inspected any time during business hours up to April 10, 1926. Write R. L. MARSDEN & CO., Chartered Accountants, 28 Cavendish Street, Chesterfield.

LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTERED.—I have now been engaged in this work over 20 years, so you may rely that my experience in Chemist and other Companies (I take all trades) is hard to beat. Most reasonable and inclusive fee. Advice free.—A. B. SLACK, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

FOR DISPOSAL.

DISPENSING SCALES, Maw's 8/4223, with glass pan, carriage paid, 15s. Vanes, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

WANTED.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST for March 10, 1917, June 6, 1914, and July 11, 1914. "F. M. P.," *The Chemist & Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

TWO SMALL CARBOYS (about 3 gallons). A. W. Goddard, 95 Nelson Avenue, Portsmouth.

PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE with sliding weight; must be in good condition. Willis, Seaton, Devon.

WANTED, Dental Equipment (all kinds); condition immaterial. Bird, 3 Nicholson Road, Croydon.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books and Students' Requisites.

Printed for the Proprietors by The Avenue Press (L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd.), 55 to 57, Drury Lane, W.C.2, and Published by the Proprietors, Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., at 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—April 3, 1926. [72]

GM

THE ASPIRIN WITH A PURPOSE

Aspirgran

(REGISTERED)

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery"——

There are many imitators
but only

ONE

ASPIRGRAN

A granular form of pure ASPIRIN
unique in its ADVANTAGES.

MANUFACTURED BY
The
GRAESSER-MONSANTO
CHEMICAL WORKS
LIMITED
Ruabon N. Wales.

SPRING PREPARATIONS

BRIMSTONE AND TREACLE TABLETS

14 lbs., **1/5** per lb.
WRAPPED.

SULPHUR TABLETS

14 lbs., **1/1** per lb.
Orange, Lime or Raspberry flavour.

SULPHUR TABLETS

2-oz. Tins, **4/-** dozen.
Orange or Raspberry.

LIMEJUICE AND SULPHUR TABLETS

Boxes of 30, **3/6** dozen.

All orders for £2 carriage paid in U.K.

ARTHUR·H·COX & CO·LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
BRIGHTON·ENGLAND

MORE SALES MEAN MORE PROFITS

"Keep busy on Cocoa"
BOURNVILLE

SEE THE NAME "CADBURY" ON EVERY PIECE OF CHOCOLATE

WYLEYS' **NEURACETIN PELLETS**
Introduced in 1897, and since proved safe and reliable.
Action: Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anti-neuralgic, Anodyne.
Wyleys Limited, Coventry.

Printed for the Proprietors by The Avenue Press (L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd.), 55 to 57, Drury Lane, W.C.2, and Published by the Proprietors, Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., at 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—April 3, 1926.